The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 66.

GIFT CONCERT.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.

$100,000 for only $2.50.

THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

December 31st, 1873,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A

JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.

40,000 Gifts,

$450,000 in Prizes,

Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13 Prizes, Real Estate,			$159,125
[illegible] Cash Prize,	$10,000	Each,	20,000
[illegible]	5,000	"	20,000
[illegible]	2,500	"	10,000
20	1,000	"	20,000
50	500	"	25,000
100	200	"	20,000
200	100	"	20,000
300	50	"	15,000
650	20	"	13,000
1,000	10	"	10,000
1,158	5	"	5,790
36,450	2.50	"	91,125
40,000 Prizes			$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full adress of the purchaser in plain writing.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, but positively certain to win one, while one person out of every ten who purchase a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.,

Or call at 161 East Madison-st., Chicago.

BANKING.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers and Bullion Dealers,

Corner State and Washington-sts.,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

Accounts solicited.
Interest Paid on Daily Balances.
Silver Coin furnished our Depositors at par.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits.
Pass Books furnished without charge.
Children started with ONE DIME as usual.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE.—During the recent panic this Bank has paid all deposits on demand without notice.

WANTED.

To House-Owners.

We have several parties desirous of purchasing houses on the South Side at from $4,000 to $10,000. Any descriptions sent us will not be misused.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 East Washington-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

A small Packing House, with Lard Kettle and Fixtures complete. Capacity 25 to 50 Hogs per day. Address N 89, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS

FOR SALE BY

W. J. ONAHAN,

112 & 114 DEARBORN-ST.

9 Lots on Blue Island-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

40 Lots on Evans, Paulina, and Wood-sts., near Ashland-av., on easy terms of payment.

54 desirable Lots near Humboldt Park.

35 choice Lots in South Shore Subdivision, Hyde Park.

Perfect title to all. Abstracts furnished to purchasers.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale two large, new, and positively elegant Cottages, and large timbered Lots, South Side, worth $3,200 each, which I will sell for $2,500, $500 cash, if taken at once. Also one splendid 2-story House and large Lot, same locality, for $800 less than value; very easy terms. Also unimproved property in every part of the city.

ASA W. CLARKE,
128 LaSalle-st., first floor.

MILLINERY &c.

Millinery!

All the Latest Novelties in Millinery at the Lowest Prices. Also, a choice selection of READY-MADE SUITS.

MISS M. HARRINGTON,
238 West Madison-st.

FROM PARIS.

The most elegant assortment of Flowers, Feathers and Ornaments, comprising the latest novelties in Trimmings for Hats and Bonnets for parties and weddings, has been received at MME. PONCELET'S, the well-known importer direct from Paris in this line of goods. 889 Wabash-av., north of Twentieth-st.

CLOTHING.

McDONALD, No. 157 Twenty-second-st.

English Diagonal Pants, to order, $13; Pelitzer Diagonal Coats and Vests, to order, $40; Splendid Overcoats, to order, from $20 to $60. Dress Suits, to order, $60. A perfect fit guaranteed. Dyeing, Cleaning, and Repairing promptly attended to.

COAL.

A BETTER INVESTMENT

THAN

PUTTING YOUR MONEY

IN A

SAVINGS BANK

IS TO BUY

YOUR WINTER'S COAL

NOW,

And Save Two Dollars a Ton.

Best Wilmington Coal only $5 a Ton delivered, or $4.50 in yard, at

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.'S.

YARD AND DOCKS,

Corner Grove and Nineteenth-sts., near Eighteenth-st. Bridge, South Side.

MAIN OFFICE,

130 LaSalle-st.,

Between Madison and Washington-sts.

Wilkes-Barre

COAL.

"From Our Own Mines."

FINEST QUALITY of HARD COAL.

Delivered in City $10 per ton, any size.
In Yards $9 per ton, any size.

WELL SCREENED AND FREE FROM SLATE

Also, Lehigh Lump, Blossburg, Briar Hill, Medway, Hocking Valley, and Wilmington Coal.

A Liberal Discount made on Country Orders.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
19 Chamber of Commerce.

Yards—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

COAL!

PANIC PRICES.

Reduction of $1.25 a ton on all Grades of Coal.

Hocking Valley	$7.75 a ton.
Indiana Block	6.75 a ton.
Ohio	6.75 a ton.
Pittsburgh	7.25 a ton.
Coshocton	7.25 a ton.
Illinois	5.25 a ton.

DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

RICHARDSON & BRACKEBUSH,
Cor. Carroll & Morgan-sts.,
11 West Randolph-st.

BARCLAY COAL

BY CAR LOAD, FOR SALE BY

LAWSON & BOOT,
412 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

NUBIAS,
HAND-KNIT GOODS,
MITTS, SCARFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
YARNS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE.........117 Franklin-st.
RETAIL.........68 State-st.

DRY GOODS.

MANNHEIMER BROTHERS,

224 & 226 West Madison-st.,

OFFER, MONDAY, OCT. 27, A LARGE LOT OF

Dress Goods,
Black Silks,
& Velvets,

AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Good Quality Black Alpaca at 25c., worth 35.
Fine Quality Black Alpaca at 35c., worth 50.
Splendid Quality Black Mohair at 55c., worth 75.
50 Pcs. Fine Empress Cloth in Navy Blue and other fash. shades, at 50c., worth 65.
Fine Black Cashmeres at 90c., $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75, worth $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50.
Black Drap d'Etes, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00, worth $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00.
100 Pcs. Col'd Poplin Alpacas at 40c., worth 55.
100 Pcs. Col'd Mohair in fash. shades at 45c., worth 60.
Just received, from Auction, a large quantity of Black Gros Grain Silks, which we offer at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $1.85, $2.00, $2.15, $2.50, and $3.00, 25 per cent below regular value.
30-inch Guinet's Black Cloak Velvet at $10.00, worth $15.00.
Black Trimming Velvets at $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, and $2.75, very cheap.
50 Pcs. 27-inch Black Velveteens at 75c., worth $1.25.
Blankets, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4, from $3.00 upward.
Flannels, Underwear, and Hosiery, Housekeeping Goods, Quilts, Coverlets, Corsets, Ties, and Embroideries at greatly reduced prices.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

At 185 South Clark-st.,

Room 1, up stairs, there is stored a large stock of Ladies' Fine Furs, consisting of Sable, Mink, Royal Ermine, Seal, Astrachan, and all kinds of Children's Furs. These Furs were bought in New York during the late panic, and will be sold in lots or single sets at half the usual price, for cash. Dealers and others are invited to call and look at them.

FURS!

Of all kinds and lowest prices at 256 State-st.
S. I. HERZOG.

GENERAL NOTICES.

$150 REWARD.

Lost from 19 Chamber of Commerce, a cash box containing valuable papers. No questions asked if returned unopened.

JOEL HOOD,

Auction and Commission. Established in 1847. 194 West Water-st., Milwaukee, Wis. Liberal advances made on consignments. Chicago Office, 84 West Madison-st.

READINGS.

DR. D. P. HOLTON, of 19 Great Jones-st., New York City, will read extracts from his forthcoming Winslow, Parsons, and Farwell Memorials, at the residence of M. A. Farwell, Esq., 480 Michigan-av., on Wednesday evening, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All interested in genealogies and biographies are invited to attend.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE

Industrial Exposition.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.

NOTICE OF CLOSING.

The Executive Committees have decided to close the present exhibition on SATURDAY, the 8th day of November next.

In making this announcement they desire to state that the quality and appearance of the exhibition has been steadily improving from the opening day to the present time, and that those who may visit it during the time still remaining will certainly have an opportunity to see the most magnificent collection of the products of Industry, Art, and Science, ever brought together in this country. Thanks to the well-directed efforts of exhibitors, and the unprecedented attendance of visitors, the Exposition is, in all respects, an unqualified success, and no citizen of the Northwest can afford to let the opportunity to see it pass unimproved.

Attractions are being added constantly. All necessary arrangements have been made to render the building warm enough to insure the comfort of visitors in case of cold weather.

Merchants and Manufacturers may buy at the Treasurer's Office packages of tickets at reduced rates, for distribution among their friends and customers.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN P. REYNOLDS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

N. MATSON & CO.,

JEWELERS,

Are receiving NEW GOODS in all departments, daily, direct from the manufacturers.

STATE AND MONROE.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.

G. MENDELSON,

34 East Washington-st., near State,

Respectfully announces that, owing to the continued stringency in the money market, he has resolved to close out his immense stock, consisting of the very choicest

Guipure and Thread Laces,
GIMPS, FRINGES,
AND
Ornaments, Worsted Embroideries, Hand Knit Goods, Ribbons, Fans, Jewelry, &c., &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

On and after Monday, Oct. 27, Ladies will find Unequaled Bargains in every department.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Dock and piling ground for Lumber, Coal, or Wood. Railroad track on the yard. Apply to HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.,
265 Archer-av.

RESTAURANT.

Snoad's Restaurant,

162 East Washington-st.

First-class unlimited board, $5.00 per week (Sunday excepted.)

MEETINGS.

I. O. F. S. O. I.

Brethren of the above order are cordially invited to be present at the installation of Excelsior Lodge, No. 22, on Sunday, Oct. 26, 1873, at 1 p. m. sharp, at their hall, No. 84 North Clark-st., corner of Illinois.
SOL. ETLINGER, Secretary pro tem.
D. SAMPSON, Installing Officer.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M., Friday evening, Oct. 31. Work on the M. M. Degree. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
A. T. LARGE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular convocation Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. A. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

FINE

English Visiting Cards

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

J. M. W. JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONER AND PRINTER.

Office Outfits and Railroad Work SPECIALTIES.

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE.

W. W. GREENER,

St. Mary's Gun Works, Birmingham, England,

Begs to announce the arrival in Chicago of his Traveling Agent, ALFRED HOLLIS, with samples of his celebrated Breech-Loading Hard and Close-Shooting Shot Guns, including his latest Patent Treble-Wedge Fast and Patent Self-Acting Striker Guns. Address, till 28th inst., Gardner House, city; morning, 7 till 10; afternoon, 1 till 2, and after 6.

BOSTON.

We wish every Gentleman, Lady, Youth, Boy, & Child in Chicago knew what a beautiful stock of Clothing & Furnishing Goods we have for them to select from.

BOSTON SQUARE-DEALING CLOTHING,

CORNER

Clark and Madison-sts.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

OUR

Chicago Friends

CAN BE

ACCOMMODATED.

If he will call in one thousand dozen of his FIVE DOLLAR Card Photographs, we will call in one thousand dozen of our THREE DOLLAR Card Photographs, and if Mr. Bogardus, President National Photographic Association, decides that his are the best, we will agree to give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to the Memphis and Shreveport Fund—he to give the same if ours are decided the best.

E. L. BRAND & CO.,
ART GALLERY,
596 WABASH-AV.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

Do not fail to examine the IMMENSE STOCK and EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES of

Fine and Medium Furniture,

And Elegant French

Inlaid Goods,

Now in stock at our Stores,

267 & 269 Wabash-av.

GEO. GILBERT,

Successor to Sampson, Gilbert & Co.

DRESS-CLEANING.

Dresses,

No matter of what material, can be cleaned and thoroughly renovated, by a new process which does not require the removal of trimmings. SPOTS removed without washing the whole garment. Silks a Specialty.

Goods cleaned by this process can be seen at our stores, 158 ILLINOIS-ST. and 264 WEST MADISON-ST.
A. SCHWARZ.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of prominent citizens held at the Clifton House last evening, it was resolved that a meeting be called for Monday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at Kingsbury Hall, to nominate a ticket for City and County Offices that will command the respect and support of the business and working classes, to which all citizens who are not office-seekers or office-holders are invited to attend.

NOTICE.

A caucus published in yesterday morning's papers, called by the President of the Eighteenth Ward Club of the People's Party, held at the corner of Market and Ontario-sts., Michael Beynes was unanimously nominated by receiving 527 votes (by ballot).
JAMES STANTON,
PAT HENEGAN,
ROBERT HAWKENKINS, Judges.
Oct. 25, 1873.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

W. J. SWIFT & CO.

Are now ready to furnish anything you may want in the Clothing line, as

Drapers and Tailors,

AT 203 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

"NOT GUILTY."

Such Was the Verdict of Puffenberger's Jury.

The Prisoner Set at Liberty Amid the Congratulations of His Friends.

Three Men Put in the County Jail Over Sunday for Applauding the Verdict.

There was a large crowd of spectators present at the Criminal Court-room yesterday morning, all being anxious to hear the verdict in the case of Joshua Puffenberger, the coal-train engineer, charged with the crime of manslaughter, in having been criminally negligent in running train No. 3 into passenger-train No. 4, near Sag bridge, on the night of the 16th of August last, thereby causing the death of E. J. Brass, of this city.

At 10 o'clock Judge Williams made his appearance, and took his seat on the Bench. As soon as Mr. Merrill, the head-bailiff of the Court, had cried out his "Hear ye, hear ye, the Court is now opened," the Judge ordered the roll of the jurors to be called, but only nine answered to their names. While waiting for the other three, the prisoner, Puffenberger, accompanied by his young and faithful wife, was brought into court by the bailiff, and took his seat beside his counsel. He appeared calm, but his flushed face and the nervous twitching of his hands showed that he was suffering from intense anxiety. His wife also seemed to be greatly troubled. At a quarter past 10 all the jurymen were found to be present, and their sealed verdict was handed to the Clerk, Mr. Barret, who unsealed the document, and, amid a deadly silence, read the following verdict:

"PETIT JURY-ROOM, CHICAGO, Oct. 24, 1873.—We, the Jury, find the prisoner not guilty, as charged in the indictment, and severely censure the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for employing incompetent men in connection with the business of the road. John Wright, Foreman; H. A. Forsyth, Thomas F. Indewell, G. M. Groesbeck, G. F. Clark, J. H. Wheat, Joseph Pearson, Charles J. Walter, Robert Waddell, George Y. Ridley."

The feeling among the spectators was so strongly in favor of the prisoner that, as soon as the words "Not guilty" were pronounced by the Clerk, there was an outbreak of applause such as has been seldom heard in a court-room. About 200 people clapped their hands and stamped with their feet, some of them even waving high their hats.

Judge Williams ordered the bailiffs to bring the offenders before the bar, for contempt. Three men were identified, among them a Mr. King, a juryman, and brought forward, when the Judge severely reprimanded them, and ordered them to be confined in jail until the opening of the Court on Monday morning.

After this little episode, State's Attorney Reed arose and said: "Your Honor, I desire to have the jury polled, to see if that is their verdict."

The names of the jurors were called, and they were each in turn asked: "Was this, and is it now, your verdict?" Every juror except one answered in the affirmative. The exception was George Y. Ridley, who said "No." When Mr. Ridley pronounced his "no" all the other jurors seemed amazed, and looked contemptuously at him, as if to say, "How does it come you changed your opinion since last night?"

"It appears," said the Judge, "that one of the jurors does not agree with the others. The jury will therefore retire and agree upon a verdict."

Mr. Ridley, the juror who had changed his opinion—I would like to explain to the Court.

Judge—That would not be proper. The jury will retire.

The twelve jurors then walked back into the jury-room.

During the absence of the jury, Mr. Constantine, the defendant's lawyer, requested His Honor to be lenient with Mr. King, who belonged to the panel of jurors. Mr. King had meant no disrespect to the Court. It was ignorance and not a contumacious spirit that caused him to act as he did. The Judge replied that, of all other persons, a juror ought to know how to conduct himself. He should not forget himself so far as to conduct himself as if he were in a beer-garden. But if King would come before him and apologize for what he had done, and promise not to offend in that manner again, he would reconsider his case.

The offending juror was then sent for and brought before the Judge, who said to him: "Sir, you have been guilty of a shameful disregard of court proprieties. What have you to say for yourself?"

King replied that he was sorry for what had occurred, and asked the Court to forgive him.

The Judge said since his associates and the counsel had petitioned for clemency, and he had expressed sorrow for what he had done, he would reconsider his previous determination, although he (King) had acted like a wild animal.

The juror thanked the Judge for his kindness, and took his seat.

The jury, which had been absent about half an hour, now reappeared and handed the Clerk their verdict, which read as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

Mr. Reed, to the Clerk—Is that all? Is the other part left out?

The Clerk—That is all.

Mr. Reed—Well, then, I suppose we are through with the case, your Honor.

Judge Williams—That seems to be all that can be done. This prisoner is discharged.

When the verdict was announced, Puffenberger, who had remained calm and collected before, could suppress his emotions no longer. He jumped from his seat, and, with tears in his eyes, shook hands with his devoted wife, who had not been from his side since the commencement of the trial. Her emotion on hearing the verdict was equally demonstrative. With great joy she seized Messrs. Church and Constantine, her husband's lawyers, by the hands, and tearfully ejaculated, "God bless you both." Surrounded by congratulating friends, Puffenberger left the court-room, once more enjoying what is so dear to every human being—liberty.

SKULL-SMASHING.

Murderous Affray Between Railroad Men Near the Rock Island Car-Shops.

People who reside around the Rock Island car-shops, at the southern end of the city, were considerably agitated by a saloon fight that occurred about 10 o'clock Thursday night in that vicinity. The saloon in question is located just in the rear and south of the shops. It has no number, and the name of the proprietor is unknown. The fracas was an ordinary saloon brawl, excepting the result, which was more serious than saloon brawls generally are, a man having received a blow that fractured his skull, and may end in his death. About 8 o'clock on the evening named, a party of railroad employes entered the saloon after their day's work was done, and began drinking. The liquids began to make themselves manifest, by prompting quiet men to become noisy, and noisy men to become quiet. At 10 o'clock, the party were completely soaked, and each one of them began to assert his independence as an American citizen. Jack Keeve, a section-boss in the employ of the Fort Wayne Road, and David Hannah entered into an angry dispute about their relative rights as railway employes. The squabble ended in Hannah planting his fist between Keeve's eyes. Keeve then got hold of a bar of iron, and while Hannah was endeavoring to grapple with him, Keeve struck him two murderous blows on the back of the head. Hannah was knocked senseless. The row made a good many of the party sober, and a cry for the police was raised. An officer of the Town of Lake promptly responded, and arrested Keeve. Hannah was taken to the County Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. He resides in the Village of Oakdale, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, where he has a wife living. His skull is fractured in two places. Dr. Steele has hopes of his recovery. Yesterday Keeve was taken before Justice Thompson, and remanded for further examination.

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The residents of Prairie avenue are compelled to endure great inconvenience, occasioned by the conduct of one Mr. Waters, who has removed a long line of sidewalk in front of a block of residences he is building on the corner of Prairie avenue and Thirty-second street. It is now three months since this walk was torn up, and its place used as a deposit for his building material and sundry other obstacles. Were a laying of a single line of plank provided, it would suffice as a temporary accommodation, thus saving the ladies from wading through mud in rainy weather (the gentlemen, of course, are allowed to flounder). The aforenamed request for an improved walk is denied. The rights of his neighbors are inalienable, and should be considered with some respect; the neglect so to do is inexcusable and shameful to an extreme. Mr. Waters has been appealed to for a reformation of this evil, but arrogates to himself the right to "do as he pleases," which is palpably demonstrated by his willfulness.

The Board of Public Works have been frequently notified of this matter, but are inert, and also the Sidewalk-Inspector for this district—Mr. G. Anderson—fails to do his duty. This may be probably accounted for from the fact that of late he is busily engaged in manipulating at ward caucus meetings, and consequently has no time in which to attend to other business. Therefore, taking stubbornness, inefficiency, and politics, it is a combination which the good people of Prairie avenue are forced to combat with, and is a burden they grow weary in fighting.

The continued existence of the sidewalk obstruction is totally unnecessary. For instance, a gentleman—Mr. Wells—is erecting a block of four houses directly opposite Mr. W.'s buildings, and he has never removed so much as a single board of walk, or obstructed it so as to inconvenience any pedestrian; therefore this ninety-day affliction put upon the people by Mr. Waters is abominable and should be abolished.

Some of the residents have remarked, though we believe not intentionally, that they would "bury him in one of the excavations he was having made, unless he fixed the walk." We call upon the Board of Public Works to interfere and avert this calamity.

A RESIDENT OF PRAIRIE AVENUE.

THE EXPOSITION.

Yesterday was no exception to the general run of Saturdays, so far as the attendance at the Exposition was concerned. The beauty of the day and genial influences of an Indian summer day have their effect in drawing crowds to such a place of amusement. The building is comfortably warmed, and so large is the throng that one finds many novelties to admire, even if they are nothing more than human faces. It is evident that public interest in the Exposition has not by any means fallen off, though the Directors might hit upon some device to stimulate general attention, and thus keep the place before the people for a few weeks more. A grand concert, or any other unusual attraction, might be included in the programme for the last nights.

Even this "big show" is not free from those whose principal "stock-in-trade" is

"SOFT SOAP,"

and the ladies, ever appreciative of this article, seem to vie with each other in their praises of what Corbett, Scoville & Co.'s Golden State Washing Powders accomplish in the laundry. It is a pure white pulverized soap; saves rubbing, and does not injure clothing, and a 12½ cents package makes 20 pounds of beautiful white soft soap.

The Sale of Real Estate

Advertised in to-day's TRIBUNE embraces about 40 lots on West Lake street and Park avenue, near California avenue, and only a short distance west of Western avenue. The lots are well adapted either for business or residence purposes, and are in a section of the city where land can be had at comparatively moderate prices. It is expected that this sale will attract buyers looking for a good chance to make an investment. The sale will be peremptory and on easy terms. Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co. make the sale, which will take place on the ground and commence at 3 o'clock. Either the Madison or Randolph street cars run to the immediate vicinity of the lots to be sold.

The Latest Sensation of the Season.

Yesterday, at Dorr's European Hotel and Restaurant, Nos. 77 and 79 Clark street, while over 500 ladies and gentlemen were partaking of the oysters, fish, meats, game, vegetables, pastry, fruits, tea and coffee, and the many other delicacies furnished at this elegant dining hall, a prominent politician was seen to fall to the floor. Assistance was immediately rendered, and stimulants administered, which quickly brought him to consciousness. When asked the reason for fainting, he answered that it was enough to make the strongest man faint to eat all on that bill, and only have to pay 35 cents. All are invited to call and faint. Reception rooms elegantly furnished.

Sold on Long Time.

The panic has opened up bargains in real estate to purchasers, if not to the vendor. We notice in last week's sales that H. O. Stone sold three houses and lots on Michigan avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, at prices ranging from $5,000 to $7,000 each, on small monthly payments of about rental value. It was a rare offer and soon accepted. We understand he still has property in that and other neighborhoods on the same terms. Now is the time to procure bargains. Don't wait until the panic is entirely over.

Worth Knowing.

We shall open Monday morning 21 pieces of Lyons cloak velvets, comprising all the celebrated Lyons makes, Ponson, Tellard, Peerless, Million, and others. We have an elegant all-silk Lyons velvet at $10 and one at $12, that is as good as any sold last season at $15. Velvet cloaks made to order or sold out of stock. We have also a splendid assortment of cloaks and English walking-jackets, all new styles; also a few of the most stylish and novel things in millinery and trimmed hats yet shown—all at low prices to raise the currency. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

The European Architects on Decorations.

Mr. John J. McGrath has just received from London some very interesting sketches by Owen Jones, Edward Welby Pugin, W. Burges, and E. W. Godwin, showing some of the most remarkable specimens of wall paper designs ever exhibited in this country. We strongly recommend a visit of inspection to his collection of art paper-hanging, at Nos. 174 and 176 State street.

Auction Sale of Thirty Acres.

On Tuesday next, at 3 p. m., at No. 186 East Madison street, C. C. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers, will sell thirty acres, located in an addition to Washington Heights, on the line of the C., D. & V. R. R. The property is well located. As it will be sold in five-acre blocks, an excellent opportunity will be offered to those who are desirous of making small and profitable investments. See advertisement of the auctioneers.

Mount Forest Again.

The excitement created in real estate circles by the action of the Mount Forest Land Company, in placing their subdivision in the market, is still at fever height. The fact of their selling to the amount of over $15,000 during the last week, goes to show the appreciation the public have for the character of the ground and the unusual inducements offered by the proprietors. Plats and photographic views can be seen at the office of the Company, Room 2, No. 143 LaSalle street.

Bargains in Real Estate.

B. F. Clarke & Co., No. 122 LaSalle street, have two tracts of choice property, one 40 acres and one 24 acres, near the depots at Washington Heights; also, tract 21½ acres, near Hawthorne, and one of 20 acres near Clyde, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., at such prices and upon such liberal terms as make them desirable investments for capitalists, and, with proper handling, will yield 50 per cent profit to purchasers during next season.

Fur Penciling.

Exhibition visitors will notice a specimen of faded mink furs restored to their original color. Mr. Merckell pays particular attention to this branch of the fur business, in connection with manufacturing and repairing. Best of trimmings, and charges moderate. No. 351 West Randolph street, between May and Ann.

Furs for the Ladies.

Messrs. Bishop & Barnes, being the largest fur manufacturers in the West, are now offering extra inducements to the ladies in extra seal sacques, muffs, and boas, sable, mink, lynx, marten, ermine, and furs of any description known to the trade. Remember the location, corner of State and Monroe streets, opposite the Palmer House.

Notice.

Having an immense stock of imported cloths (the largest in the city), I have resolved to make prices that cannot fail to sell them, while my garments shall be equal, if not superior, in every respect to those in years past. I solicit the attention of all in want of superior custom work. W. L. Barnum, No. 154 Dearborn street.

Furniture Buyers

Cannot begin to get furniture at these prices at any place in Chicago, except at C. C. Holton & Co.'s, Nos. 269 and 271 State street. Modern styles, finely finished, marble-topped, French walnut-trimmed chamber sets, $50; 40-pound hair mattresses, full weight, best tick, $14; hair cloth parlor suites, $35; and other furniture accordingly.

Great Sale of South Chicago Property.

A free express train leaves Chicago on the Michigan Southern Railroad at 9 a. m. sharp; also free train on the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Road at 9:15 a. m. sharp; also steamer from Madison street bridge, calling at foot of Franklin street. See advertisement of Great Sale of South Chicago Property by Elison, Pomeroy & Co.

They All Say So.

By the way people purchase clothing at No. 129 Clark street it's no wonder D. J. Lines offers a suit at prices 10 per cent below that of any other clothing house in Chicago. Customers are satisfied his assertions are true.

Bankrupt Sale of Furniture.

The bankrupt sale of furniture still continues at No. 151 Washington street. Intending purchasers will do well to bear in mind that the stock is choice, but not large, and the assortment may not long hold good.

If You Want

a good, substantial, perfect-working furnace, call at Bangs Bros'., corner State and Van Buren streets, and see the Barstow or the Harris. Having none but the most experienced furnace-men in their employ, they can guarantee their work in every particular.

Four Lofts.

Four lofts, 50x125 feet, opposite the Palmer House; fine light, and one of the best locations in Chicago; also a basement, same size, well lighted. Will rent low to good parties. Nos. 184 and 186 State street. A. J. Nutting, fine clothier.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Erie Company Working for a Direct Connection with Chicago.

Why the Railroads Are Compelled to Retrench.

The Erie Railway Company contemplate making a direct connection with Chicago. By means of the Atlantic & Great Western, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroads, the Erie reaches Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati, and competes for St. Louis business. The management have now come to the conclusion that they cannot longer afford to be cut off from Chicago. They propose to utilize the Atlantic & Great Western Railway as far west as Galion or Marion, and then branch off in an air line to this city. The line, as projected, would be about 260 miles long. The Vice-President, Chief Engineer, and other officers of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, have been in Chicago for several days, looking the ground over, and investigating the feasibility of securing an entrance into the city. Property-owners on the South Side met them in a liberal spirit, and no difficulty in the way of their getting as far north as Sixteenth street was presented. The Illinois Central Railroad Company signified its willingness to grant depot facilities, and intimated the early probability of a bridge being thrown across the mouth of the river to connect with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The Erie officials, however, desire to make sure of a good connection with all the Western roads entering the city; and, for this purpose, considered the expediency of coming in on the West Side, in order to cross all the existing railroads. They found the Alton & Northwestern already cramped for track room, but preferred a connection with the latter because of the advantage of close relations with one railway system extending across five Northwestern States.

The construction of this important line is mainly dependent upon the success attending President Watson's mission to England. Up to the panic, Mr. Watson had succeeded beyond anticipation in enlisting the financial co-operation of London capitalists in his plans for the development of the Erie Company's enterprises. Since the depression of stocks, the foreigners have hesitated about investing; but recent advices from Mr. Watson presume that the distrust will soon pass away, and the money called for be forthcoming. Should his efforts be entirely successful, the gauge of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western will be narrowed to the standard,—4 feet 8½ inches,—and the projected line to Chicago be immediately located and put under contract. The favor with which Mr. Watson has been received in London, and the confidence felt in his honest administration by the English stockholders, is a tolerably safe augury that these improvements will be certain events of the future. The Erie Company's great rivals—the New York Central and Pennsylvania—have perfected direct connections with Chicago; and, if the former intends to maintain its position as a grand trunk line, it must speedily establish an all-rail New York and Chicago line under one management. The consummation of this scheme would, doubtless, precipitate the construction of another creditable union railway depot.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

The necessity for reduced working expenses upon the several railways seems to be imperfectly understood. Employes unaware of the financial demands, seeing only the heavy business transacted, believe no real need exists for 10 per cent reduction in wages, and numerous dismissals. And when such a Company as the Lake Shore, whose constantly increasing earnings now approximate $20,000,000 a year, is forced to reduce expenses, the opinion is freely expressed that losing games in Wall street exhaust the surplus and create deficiencies. This theory would be more acceptable were the Lake Shore Railway an exception. But the Illinois Central is similarly reduced, and no one has yet classed that Company in the stock-watering category. It is true the gross earnings of the Lake Shore Railway are now larger than were ever shown by a Western railroad, while the *net* results are considerably less than were those for the corresponding period of 1872. Had the rates been the same as prevailed a few years ago, the showing would have been more profitable. The Company's fiscal year terminates on Dec. 31. For the six months ending June 30, 1873, the gross earnings show a comparative increase of $1,427,000, while there is a decrease of $466,997 in the *net* earnings compared with the corresponding period of 1872, the operating expenses having increased 9½ per cent. The increased business has necessitated a comparative additional outlay of $1,356,000 for its transportation, and the "maintenance of way" has cost $794,600 more than for the corresponding half-year of 1872. In these items large reductions can be made without seriously impairing the efficiency of the road. Imperative economy simply means no more new equipment, elegant passenger depots, steel rails, and garden plats along the right of way, the abandonment of which has further significance in obviating the need of retaining the army of men engaged upon this construction-work. Discharging this force enables the Company to reduce the rate paid the remaining employes without risk of embarrassment from ill-advised strikes. Instances have recently come to our knowledge of men greatly obliging their employers by striking, and thus relieving them of the disagreeable duty of serving discharge papers. The major part of railroad labor is unskilled. To change a switch requires no more, if so much, skill as to carry a hod of mortar, and to swing a red flag at a crossing is a service that could be sufficiently well performed by any intelligent boy. Similar observations would apply to the various departments. Vast numbers of clerks are employed whose places could be equally well filled by any common-school graduates. A knowledge of these facts may be particularly useful this winter. Men who cannot well be replaced will always be at a premium; but it would be disastrous folly for the unskilled class to strike when their services could be profitably dispensed with.

The railroad companies are united in their determination to retrench. They are not unmindful of the distress that must ensue, and desire as much as possible to mitigate it. Money, however, is scarce, and confidence in railroad securities is gone. Earnings are, therefore, the sole dependence of the companies. These are sufficient to defray current expenses, but vast indebtedness has been incurred, and must be liquidated. The notes fast falling due are what impoverish the companies, and must be taken up if the roads are to be kept out of the hands of Receivers. In operating there is always room for economy; and, if the panic has no other good result, it will certainly determine how cheaply railroads can be run.

The reductions affect salaried officers as well as track men and laborers, and the fact that the necessity to cut down has extended throughout the country should convince every man that, where there is no choice and he cannot do better, the alternative must be uncomplainingly accepted.

PAYNE FITZ CONTRADICTED.

Unexpected Appearance of Two Witnesses, Who May Be Able to Turn the Tables Against Him.

Two additional witnesses appeared unexpectedly yesterday on behalf of Hartung, who was a short time ago convicted of bigamy. A Mr. Miller and wife appeared before Judge Williams, on Saturday, and stated that they had heard Fitz say at their house, when he was there with Hartung, that his papers were all right; that they were with the State's Attorney, Mr. Reed, and he might go on and get married. It will be remembered that Fitz, on his examination, swore that a Mr. Miller, probably the same one, was with Hartung when he came to his office. It seemed somewhat strange that Miller was not present on the trial of Hartung, but it is not too late yet, unless Fitz should buy him off. The Judge remarked that he would take the testimony under advisement, and it might have some weight in mitigating the prisoner's sentence, which was three years at Joliet.

There is yet a chance that the prince of unsuccessful divorce shysters (for A. Goodrich is entirely in the background) may yet be brought to justice, and his operations bring him within the clutches of an outraged law.

TO DISORDERLY HORSE-CAR PASSENGERS.

The Board of Police held a meeting as usual yesterday afternoon. James W. Kennedy was sworn in as a "regular," and a few bills were audited. The Superintendent presented the following general order relative to the arrest of disorderly persons in the street cars: "The members of the police force are hereby instructed that it will be their duty, whenever any person shall be guilty of disorderly conduct upon a street railway car, arising from any attempt of a conductor or driver to enforce any lawful rule or regulation of such Railway Company in relation to passengers, to arrest any and all persons guilty of such disorderly conduct, and take them before the Police Court, the same as in all other cases where arrests are made for disorderly conduct."

The Board proceeded to discuss the propriety of passing such an order, Mr. Sheridan opposing it, on the ground that it was unnecessary. But the other members, considering it very desirable that such an order be issued, passed a resolution authorizing the Superintendent to issue an order in the above terms.

A contract for 400 tons of baled hay, for the Fire Department, was let to William Gottschalk, of Homewood, Cook County, at the rate of $11 per ton. A communication from certain West Side stage-owners, asking the dismissal of a special policeman in the employ of the Railway Company, was laid on the table, it being considered a mere personal quarrel.

The Winter Style

of gentlemen's dress hat, very elegant, is now ready at Parker & Tilton, Hatters, No. 69 Clark street, opposite the Court-House.

FINANCIAL.

An Uneasy Feeling Noticeable in Wall Street Yesterday.

A Decline of Two to Six Per Cent in Stocks.

The Maturing of Several Heavy Time Loans Said to Be the Cause.

Stock Operations Now Principally on the Bear Side.

Many Applications at the Treasury for Silver Currency.

What Secretary Richardson Says About Resumption.

Stoppage and Curtailment of Work in Eastern Mills.

The Embarrassment Caused by Scarcity of Cash Orders.

NEW YORK.

WILL RESUME.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—In view of the depression in Wall street to-day, the announcement is gratifying that the well-known dry goods firm of Peake, Opdyke & Co., who suspended just three weeks ago, at the time of the panic, will resume business on Monday next. The event will doubtless contribute greatly to the restoration of business confidence.

PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED.

Prosper P. Shaw, one of the Directors of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, who brought suit against the Company for $70,000, having made call loans to the road amounting to $100,000, says he intends to take no further steps in the proceeding, being convinced the road can be made to meet all liabilities and become a profitable enterprise.

THE KENYON COX & CO. BANKRUPTCY CASE

has been again postponed. It is said that private negotiations are going on with a view to settlement.

HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The *Evening Mail* says several Directors of the Hoboken Savings Bank have, during the last three or four days, made extensive transfers of property. In view of their action, County Clerk Kenedy, who has $8,000 on deposit in the bank, made a peremptory demand for his money. He did not get it, and will, it is said, throw the bank into liquidation.

THE TRADES.

The effects of the late panic are very apparent in the dullness of several ornamental trades, some of the manufacturers employing their men but eight hours a day, and paying them only a percentage of wages. The employers, however, are daily expecting an improved state of affairs, and will not discharge their men unless business becomes really unprofitable. Builders assert that the outlook for abundance of work is not very promising, and say they are absolutely compelled to reduce wages in order to carry on their business and reap a decent profit. The master masons announce that after Nov. 1 next they will pay masons and bricklayers $3.50 a day, and laborers $2. The men have not yet taken any action on the proposed reduction. The Bricklayers and Masons' Union, of this city, is a very powerful organization, whose members have time and again dictated laws to the master masons. The prevailing sentiment among mechanics of all classes seems to favor a settlement of all questions of wages by arbitration rather than by strikes and kindred agitations.

REGULAR MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—No specially new features were brought out this afternoon, but a general feeling of distrust took possession of the markets, and stocks were heavily pressed for sales, at prices from 2 to 4½ per cent below the quotations current in the forenoon. The decline, it is said, was chiefly caused because several

LARGE TIME-LOANS

of money, on which blocks of Vanderbilt stocks were carried, matured, and the lenders refused to renew them. Accordingly, the stock had to be sold.

RUMORS.

The standing cause for the decline was also freely circulated—that the Commodore was sick. This rumor was quickly denied, only to give place to another, to the effect that there was a hitch in the negotiations between the Trust Company and Lake Shore, and that the Commodore could not put up the securities he agreed to. When this report had gone the rounds it gave place to more mischievous rumors that some large stock firms were in trouble. The day closed without any body being reported to the Stock Exchange, or any name being mentioned.

The decline in Vanderbilt stocks brought out other long stocks, and the bears also sold freely, which arrested the downward movement. Many operators are on the bear side, for the reason that it is now easier to sell than to buy stocks, and this carried prices down on every unfavorable rumor.

MONEY.

ranged from 7 to 1-32, and closed at the lower rate.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet and steady at 106½ for prime bankers' fifty days' sterling, and 108 for sight.

GOLD

quiet and firm at 108⅛@108⅜. Rates paid for carrying, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, the final rate being 6 per cent. Clearings, $24,000,000. The Treasury operations for the week, at the New York office, included the disbursement of $700,000 in gold for interest, and in the redemption of 5-20 bonds, and receipt of $1,109,900 for customs. Specie exports for the week, nearly $400,000, principally silver bars, and imports over £1,500,000. General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,830,093. Produce exports, $7,430,526.

Governments dull and strong.

STATE BONDS

dull and unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation was firm at the opening, and prices made a fractional advance over the improvement yesterday afternoon. The market soon became weak, and a general decline followed, ranging from ½ to 3½ per cent. There was a slight recovery, shortly before, and at the second call, but this was also soon lost, and great depression ruled from that time out. Western Union advanced from 56½ to 57½, and later declined 6 per cent. New York Central fell off from 89⅞ to 85⅞, and left off at 86. Lake Shore receded from 65½ to 60½, and closed at 60½. Rock Island declined from 91½ to 87½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, from 87⅝ to 85, and New Jersey Central from 89½ to 87. Wabash rose from 40½ to 41½, and sold late in the day at 37½.

Sterling, 6½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113⅜	Coupons, '67	113⅜
Coupons, '62	107⅛	Coupons, '68	113
Coupons, '64	108	10-40s	106⅛
Coupons, '65	109	Currency 6s	109⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	111⅛	New 5s	108⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	85⅛	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	68	North Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	68	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	33		

STOCKS.

Canton	42	St. Paul pfd	51
Western Union	51⅛	Wabash	37⅛
Quicksilver	19⅛	Wabash pfd, offered	75
Adams Express	80⅛	Ft. Wayne	83
Wells Fargo	58	Terre Haute	5
American Express	51⅛	Terre Haute pfd	25
United States Ex	52⅛	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	30⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	93
New York Central	86	Ohio & Mississippi	24⅛
Erie	45⅛	C., C. & C	58⅛
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q	85
Harlem	104⅛	Lake Shore	61⅛
Harlem pfd	115	Indiana Central	18
Michigan Central	68	Illinois Central	94
Pittsburgh	75⅛	Union Pacific stocks	16⅛
Northwestern	33⅛	Union Pacific bonds	72⅛
Northwestern pfd	60	Central Pacific bonds	89⅛
Rock Island	87	Del., Lack. & West	84
N. J. Central	88	B., H. & Erie	1⅛
St. Paul	25⅛		

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—A largely-attended meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce to-night to talk over the best methods of relieving the present stringency in money matters. Speeches were made by the Hon. W. H. English, ex-member of Congress, Gen. Straight, Judge Jordan, and others. Mr. English argued strenuously against further inflation of the currency, and advocated the prompt payment of debts as the surest and safest remedy. The general feeling is in favor of inflation. The meeting adjourned one week.

PROPOSED SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Dispatches have fairly poured in here for the past twenty-four hours asking information regarding the reported purpose of the Government to facilitate the immediate resumption of specie payments. The substance of the answers were in confirmation of that report.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WHAT SECRETARY RICHARDSON SAYS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the contemplated issue of silver coin to take the place of currency in making payments by the Departments, says he does not know exactly how much will be paid out. He expects it will be convenient for him next week to issue about $200,000 in the regular course of business, but this will depend somewhat upon circumstances. If gold should go up, silver would not be paid out, nor would it be if it was to be sold again to bankers for speculative purposes. It is not to be expected that the Treasury will begin first now to pay out silver coin for every purpose, and thus exhaust immediately the entire amount held by the Government. One illustration of the manner of making such payments was presented by the Secretary to-day, who said that if a person should present a check for $255.40, the chances were that he would receive $5.40 of the amount in silver. The determination of the Department is to issue silver to whatever extent it can be conveniently done, and, as there is bullion sufficient to coin about $200,000 within the week, this will be used as a beginning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT THE MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Instructions have been received at the Mint to hasten silver coinage, as the Government intends paying it out next week. Ex-Gov. Pollock advertises for 50,000 pounds of nickel, 2,000 pounds of tin, and 1,500 pounds of zinc for coinage purposes in the Mint. Many business men in Camden are paying out specie in change for small amounts. There is now quite a large number of small silver coin in circulation in this city.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The proposed resumption of specie payments by the Treasury caused many applications to-day at the Sub-Treasury for the conversion of legal-tenders and fractional currency into silver coin, but the Assistant Treasurer has not yet received any instructions from Washington. A prominent officer in the Sub-Treasury said that 100,000 ounces of fine silver were purchased in this city early in the week, and had been forwarded to the Mint in Philadelphia. This amount would furnish about $124,000, the difference occasioned by one-tenth alloy serving to offset the cost of carriage, and making the value of the coins to the Government no greater than that of the greenbacks with which the silver was purchased. The Superintendent of the Assay-Office, on the contrary, said that he was unaware of the purchase of silver, and did not think it could have taken place without his knowledge. From these several statements, some think it looks very much as if this resumption of silver payments might turn out to be as great a farce as President Grant's letter to Mr. Williams.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

IN PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 25.—As was stated in Thursday's TRIBUNE, a number of the mills were compelled to close this morning. The real result of the panic is just being felt in this city, and manufacturers—that is, a number of them—look very gloomily at the prospects ahead. In my interviews with several iron-men, this morning, they stated that orders were plenty, but cash orders were scarce. All the mills are running single turn, with one or two exceptions, and a number of them are running short time, or nine hours per day. The most prominent mills suspended are Jones & Laughlin's, Dilworth, Porter & Co., and several others. They throw out of employment over 4,000 hands. Atterbury & Co., the extensive glass manufacturers, will close next week. They have plenty of notes of responsible parties, but the banks refuse to discount, and the result is the closing of the mills. The throwing of so many men out of employment will cause much suffering.

THE RIVER COAL-MINERS

are on a strike, and altogether just now the financial aspect for a few weeks to come looks rather dark.

RESUMED WORK.

The National Foundry and Pipe-Works, recently partially destroyed by fire, has been rebuilt, and is working to its full capacity, double turn.

AT OTHER POINTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Morris & Co., iron founders, and the Baldwin locomotive works, discharged upwards of 200 men yesterday, through scarcity of orders. Several carpet manufacturing companies have temporarily suspended through scarcity of greenbacks, but all expect that activity will be general next month.

All the paper mills in Manayunk are now in full operation. There are seven cotton and woolen mills running, the operatives being on reduced wages. In the same district nine have suspended, but two will resume probably on Monday. Two mills of Messrs. Schofield, Lower Merion, have stopped. A vast majority of the suspended manufacturers, as well as those now running, had offered to continue operations at an average reduction of 15 per cent, and those are understood to be the best satisfied whose hands rejected the proposition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The Danforth locomotive works, in Paterson, employing 500 hands, will soon stop; also Strang's silk works are now running half time.

COHOES, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Harmony Cotton Mills, the largest of the kind in the world, will close to-night indefinitely. It is probable that the woolen manufacturers will soon follow.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Newburgh Steam Mills, owned by Garner & Co., New York, have stopped, throwing 400 persons out of employment.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The Philadelphia banks are ready and willing to resume currency payments as soon as New York banks set the example.

A FORTUNE GONE.

I learn that a merchant, nearly 80 years old, who retired from business many years ago with a competency, has lost his entire fortune by the failure of a Third street broker.

SUSPENSIONS.

Myers, Pohly & Co., grocers; McDowell & Wilkins, stock brokers; Henry Bauer, furniture-dealer; and John Longstreth, paperhanging-dealer, have suspended.

DECLINE IN RENTS.

Mr. Schofield, owner of a large number of houses in the city, has announced a reduction of 10 per cent in many of his rentals.

THE MINING INTEREST.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 25.—James Mathews' private banking house, at Negaunee, Michigan, closed its doors yesterday. This is the only failure thus far in the mining district of Lake Superior during the panic, though business of all kinds begins to be seriously affected by the failure of the Eastern companies to meet their paper given for ore, and most of the smaller mines, and some of the larger ones, have shut down, while the others are working with reduced force, and will reduce wages on the 1st prox. Some of the furnaces will also shut down this winter.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 25.—The Savings Bank of this city has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent on the now paid in, or 10 per cent on the first paid in, capital.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Nearly $300,000 in specie were shipped from Southampton to-day.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Several prominent St. Louisans having telegraphed President Grant asking him to protect the greatest interests of this city by recalling the Secretary of War's approval of the report of the Committee of Engineers on the St. Louis bridge, asserting that the Bridge Company have not been permitted to be heard, while testimony was received on the other side. The President replied that the approval amounts to no more than that the whole subject shall be referred to Congress, and less could not be done.

NOT GUILTY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The trial of Nathaniel Britton for the murder of John A. Kane, in June last, in the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Jersey City, was concluded to-day, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

FOREIGN.

A French Journal Seized for Publishing Articles Hostile to Chambord.

Dissolution of the Spanish Insurgent Fleet Anticipated.

Massacre of Sixteen Hundred Emancipated Persians in Khiva.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Prefect of Lyons has suspended the Municipal Council for two months, and appointed a committee of forty to perform their duties.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—In the Bazaine trial to-day, Capt. Yung testified that on the 18th of August accused, upon seeing his troops abandoning their positions, exclaimed: "What can be done with such troops?" The evidence of several other officers was heard, but it was unimportant and contradictory.

The Radical Republican journal *L'Avenir Nationale* has been seized for publishing an article violently hostile to the Count de Chambord.

At a meeting of the Bonapartist Deputies to-day, twenty-five signed a document protesting against the scheme for a restoration of the monarchy.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—The Government squadron was seen not far from Cartagena on Thursday.

It is reported that the Intransigente frigate Tetuan is unseaworthy, and that the speedy dissolution of the insurgent fleet is expected.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It is said that the German Government has two cavalry officers with the Carlist headquarters in Spain.

KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Central Asia brings intelligence of frightful scenes in Khiva. Upon evacuation of that city by Russian troops the Gourmeds revolted, and plundered and destroyed the town. In addition to these excesses, the Usbeks slaughtered 1,600 of the emancipated Persians. The Khan sent to Gen. Kaufman, asking assistance to restore order, but it is not known what answer was sent.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The Italian Government has not yet received Chambord's assurances that his policy will be non-aggressive, and that he will not seek to reinstate the Pope.

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Special dispatches from Unes, Sonora, report a fight between the revolutionists and the Government troops, on Sept. 29, at night, at Conicant. There were a few wounded on each side. Bandits are joining the rebels.

Gov. Pesquiera levied a tax of $35,000 on nine districts of the State for the suppression of the insurrection. A Guaymas correspondent of the San Diego *Union*, under date of the 10th inst., says that there has been no fighting yet. Pesquiera, who is on his way to the seat of war, has 400 men, and will have 500 on his arrival there. The revolutionists number 400. Pesquiera expects to crush the rebellion with little bloodshed.

YELLOW FEVER.

A More Favorable Report from Memphis—The Disease Gaining Ground in Bainbridge, Ga.—The Inhabitants Fleeing the City—Reports from Other Points—The Aid Movement.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25.—The weather is thick and cloudy, damp and gloomy. The noon mortuary report shows twenty-five deaths by yellow fever and four from other causes. The increase of applications for nurses at the Howard's indicates an increase of new cases. Ten nurses arrived from New Orleans last night, and all are on duty this morning, and there is a demand for more.

Dr. E. A. White died this morning.

LATER.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25—Evening.—The mortuary report shows deaths from yellow fever, 24; other causes, 4. For the week, yellow fever, 169; other causes, 34. Decrease from the week previous, yellow fever, 73; other causes, 87.

TO ABSENTEES.

The Board of health publish a card urging absentees to thoroughly ventilate and disinfect their residences before returning to the city.

MORE FAVORABLE.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, reports from all sources are very promising this evening, though the effect of the last sudden change from cold to warm, damp weather may be seen in a day or two in an increased death list.

AT BAINBRIDGE, GA.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Bainbridge, Ga., says a great many new cases of yellow fever are reported this evening. Dangerous cases, reported better this morning, have relapsed, and the deaths of patients are hourly expected. Four hundred persons have left the city, and the streets are deserted. Outgoing trains this evening are crowded, and vehicles cannot be had for love or money. The physicians say the epidemic is increasing. There are indications of rain.

IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 25.—Two deaths from yellow fever to-day.

IN SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 25.—Telegraphers all well. Interments: May Donovan, white; Jim Thomas, child, 8.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 25.—Capt. Frank H. Moody, whose sickness from yellow fever was announced yesterday, died to-day. No other cases reported in the city.

Warm and rainy; thermometer, 56.

IN TEXAS.

DENISON, Tex., Oct. 25.—Denison is healthy. There is no sickness this side of Corsicana. The yellow fever is very bad in towns on the Central below Corsicana. There was a heavy frost last night, and there are hopes of its speedy cessation.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 25.—At the call of the Mayor, a public meeting was held last night to do something for the Memphis sufferers. Committees were appointed to solicit contributions to-day, and, up to this evening, $1,106.05 have been collected from four wards. A resolution was passed by the meeting last night to request pastors of churches to raise a collection in them to-morrow for Memphis, which will probably be done.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—The Memphis relief committees got partially at work to-day, and collected $800, and provisions of about the same value.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 25.—The *Evening Ledger* contains a telegram to Ely, Harvey & Richardson, of this city, from Banning & Co., Cincinnati, who guarantee that the bale of cotton brings $700, and hope to get $1,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Shakspeare Club have sent $350, the receipts of their entertainment, to Memphis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The firemen of this city have sent another $500 to Memphis. The committee of Memphis merchants here acknowledge a total collection of $94,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Mayor Pierce has telegraphed the President of the Howard Benevolent Association at Memphis to draw for $1,000 on Boston contributions.

The Last Funeral—An Incident of the Yellow Fever at Calvert, Tex.

From the Houston Mercury, Oct. 10.

The death of Dr. W. B. Field was not unexpected by the deceased. When the plague came, he pronounced it yellow fever. He continued at the post of duty until attacked and prostrated. He then became resigned to his fate. Relief such as he declared necessary came too late. It was a natural impossibility, he said, for him to recover. To the last he retained his senses, and sent for his brother Scott. He did not dread death, but gave up life unmurmuringly, having sacrificed it in the service of his fellow-man. His was the last funeral in Calvert. Max Brennan, the foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, with eight other members of the company, of which deceased was an active member, decorated the company truck, and laid upon it all that was mortal of Dr. Field. The mournful procession marched to the graveyard, drawing the truck. On their way they were stopped by a colored man, who rushed out of a house occupied by Mr. Brooks, a photographer, and his wife, asking them to stop and come in, as the face of a white man had not been seen there for a week. They halted, and some of them entered. The sight that met their gaze was enough to strike terror into stout hearts. Lying dead upon a bed, covered with black vomit, was Mr. Brooks. His wife, delirious with yellow fever, was wildly screaming, unconscious of her husband's death. Such assistance as could be rendered was freely and promptly given. As there were no sheets in the house, some plain white cambric was purchased in a neighboring store. The party then resumed their march, bowed down by the surrounding horrors, and reached the grave-yard, where they interred their late friend and companion, the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church being read over him by Mr. T. P. Terrell. They left and separated to continue their work of waiting upon the sick. This, however, was the last attempt at any thing approaching display in interring the dead in Calvert.

POLITICAL.

Grand Picnic of Madison County, Ill., Farmers—Speeches by Hon. W. C. Flagg and Others.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Oct. 25.—A magnificent day, a fine meeting, and a good time generally. The farmers in this county are well organized, equally divided between clubs and granges, both doing well, and performing their mission, but in different ways. There are two tickets in the field, the one the farmers', and the other the Democratic, the Republicans throwing their strength mainly with the former. "Will you elect your ticket?" we asked a farmer. "Yes; without a doubt," and adding almost in the same breath, "Do you see that man?" "Yes; who is he?" "He is our salary-grabber, and a dearer man does not exist." The grabber asked the farmer why he had not been invited to the picnic. The farmer replied that he was afraid of his spoons. Your reporter asked the grabber what he thought of the Farmers' movement. The grabber thought that for agricultural purposes it was a good thing, but he feared it was fast moving into a political organization, from which opinion your reporter did not dissent.

The picnic was held upon the fair-grounds, beautifully situated in this charming locality, with every convenience for the comfort of speakers.

The President of the day, E. W. Miller, introduced to the meeting the Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Madison, Wis., who spoke as follows upon the relation of the Farmers' movement to the existing political parties: He said this was the result of a profound dissatisfaction with certain political, financial, and social forces that oppress one class and unduly favor another. The objective points were railway management, our currency, and duty on imports. Mr. Flagg treated each of these points at length with vigor and power, and in conclusion remarked that so far as politics are concerned our claims are so just that it hardly seems possible that a party could be rallied against them. Let us demand the speedy and complete reform of the monopolies now pressing upon public and private prosperity. Let us demand this of both parties of the country, and if they do not do it promptly and thoroughly, let us do it ourselves.

He was followed by W. E. Morrison, F. M. Sprague, and Col. J. E. Phillips, all making practical remarks and talking strongly in favor of the Anti-Monopoly movement.

The Peoples' Victory in California.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Complete returns from nineteen, and partial returns from twenty, counties, give a total vote at the late judicial election of 52,754. Twelve other counties,—four or five of considerable importance in population,—are yet to be heard from. The votes received are divided thus: McKinstry, People's, 23,066; McKee, Democratic, 15,949; Dwinelle, Republican, 13,650. These are all counties (except San Francisco and Sacramento) where railroad companies or Government officials had no influence. The vote for McKinstry is double that for Dwinelle. Seven counties which gave a Republican majority in 1871, give 5,235 majority for McKinstry, and nine Democratic counties almost entirely ignored their own candidate for Supreme Judge, and voted for the People's. The vote, however, is light, about three-fifths of the total. The result is regarded by Booth's friends as a good indication of his popularity, and they think his election to the United States Senate a surety. Opposition papers allege that he increased his salary contrary to law and drew back pay, and are doing their utmost to excite the prejudice of Democrats, who will hold the balance of power in the Legislature, and may even be able to elect one of their own party.

Killed by a Falling Limb.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANTWERP, O., Oct. 25.—Day before yesterday a farmer named Jacob Repp, residing five or six miles north of here, was almost instantly killed. He, with one or two others, was in the woods felling trees, and in the fall of one of the trees it struck a dead limb, and, throwing it back on to Repp, struck him on the head, inflicting a fearful wound. He lived a short time, but never regained consciousness. He leaves a wife and family.

Uneventful Democratic Conventions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 25.—The Democratic Convention in the First Assembly District met this afternoon, but adjourned until Tuesday without taking any action.

The Third Assembly District Democratic Convention was called to meet to-day, but only one delegate was present, and he unanimously adjourned.

Detroit City Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Wis., Oct. 25.—To-day the following nominations were made by the Democratic City Convention: Mayor, William C. Duncan; Clerk, Michael Hatteran; Attorney, James R. McGrath; Treasurer, Frederick Buhle; Director of Poor, Walker V. Kies; Police Justice, Edward V. Ciscatte; Justice of the Peace, David Brown.

The Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 25. Official returns have been received from all but one county, and they insure the election of all the candidates on the Republican State ticket, except the Governor.

The Iowa Election.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 24.—Official returns in Clayton County gives Vale a majority of 431; the Liberal candidates for Representatives, Rounds, 372, and Schroeder, 203 majority. The Liberal candidate for Sheriff was elected by 851 majority.

GLENWOOD, Ia., Oct. 22.—The official vote of Mills County was completed yesterday, giving Vale a majority over Carpenter of 188, on a total vote of 1,724, against a total vote of 1,844 for Secretary of State last year, and a Republican majority of 486 for Grant. The entire Anti-Monopoly, or People's County Ticket was elected by majorities of 139 to 266. The Republican party was led here by the strongest political combination in the State; but it is floored completely.

From the Corydon (Ia.) News, Extra, Oct. 23.

Contrary to the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the Farmers' Movement in this (Wayne) County, and contrary to all information heretofore received relative to the result in Monroe County, we are now informed, by the following note addressed to Mr. Selby by the parties whose names are thereunto attached, that Mr. Reck's majority is much smaller than we had supposed, leaving no doubt of Mr. Selby's election by at least 80 majority in the district: ALBIA, Ia., Oct. 21—10 a. m.—Reck's majority in this county is 117. From what we have learned of your vote in Wayne County, we suppose you are elected, which we trust is the fact. PERRY & TOWNSEND.

PRINTERS' STRIKE.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 25.—Mr. Dowdall, proprietor of the *National Democrat* office, in this city, saw fit this evening to discharge the foreman in his news-room, whereupon the compositors struck and called a special meeting of the Union, which was not largely attended, and was mainly run by "subs." Through their influence a resolution was declared the office a "rat" office, and forbidding Union printers from working in it, was passed. Notwithstanding the strike, three men went to work on the cases, and the *Democrat* will appear to-morrow as usual. A good pressman, a good job printer, and three good compositors can find steady employment and good pay by calling at once at the *National Democrat* office, Peoria.

SUICIDE.

FOREST, Ont., Oct. 25.—A man, woman, and child, with tickets from Chicago to Brockville, got off a train here yesterday, alleging that parties on board wanted to kill them. They went to a hotel, and later the three jumped into a deep pool of water. The man and the child were rescued.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Steamships Siberia, from Boston, and Java and Arragon, from New York, have arrived out.

CANADA.

New Privy Counsellors to Purchase Government Support.

Lord Dufferin's Course Denounced by the Press.

The Agitator Riel Still Mysteriously Hidden.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 25.—It is believed that the Government's intention is to create from two to four new Privy Counsellors, and that to Prince Edward Island will be allotted one. This policy will be kept before the notice of Prince Edward Island and the Lower Province members to influence action in supporting the Government.

TROUBLESOME RIEL.

Though Riel's presence in the city is not doubted, his whereabouts is unknown to the public. A telegram from Manitoba says he is still there.

JOSEPH ARCH

had an interview with the Hon. Pope on immigration matters, and now leaves for the United States.

THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

TORONTO, Oct. 25.—The *Globe* of to-day handles the Governor-General without gloves, and in referring to the official correspondence between His Excellency and the Home Government says: "We cannot help thinking that a strong Governor would not have taken this course. He might have acquainted the Home Government with what he had done, and waited to be accused before he defended himself, and spared the Colonial Secretary a deluge of weak special pleading and small political gossip."

The *Globe* characterizes the publication of these documents at such a time a piece of partisanship to strengthen the hands of the Ministers and bias certain judgments. The fact is not unworthy of note that he is the first Canadian Governor who ever placed himself on his defence in this manner. There are those, and their numbers are large, who assert that his sympathy and bias are only too manifest, and that Lord Dufferin, in the hands of Sir John A. Macdonald, is as clay in the hands of the potter. A few days, at furthest, will suffice to decide the fate of the Ministry one way or the other.

CASUALTIES.

Crushed by a Derrick.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25.—This morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, an accident occurred at the Morris street bridge, over White River, by which a laborer named James Quinn was instantly killed. A number of laborers were at work with a derrick, when something about it broke, and the entire machine fell, catching Quinn, and crushing his skull in a terrible manner. He leaves a wife and five children, who are almost destitute.

Found Drowned.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Oct. 24.—The body of Bansom Norton, of Bluffton, was found in the mill-race at Decorah, Iowa, on Thursday last. From appearances it had been in the water some days.

Deaths from Kerosene.

KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 24.—Yesterday, in the town of Somers, two miles north of this city, a woman tried to fill a lighted lamp with kerosene. The result was, that she and her baby were burned to death, and the husband and father was badly injured.

Five Persons Killed by Lightning.

From the Blue Rapids (Kan.) Times.

The quintuple death-blow given to a family residing on Swede Creek, last Tuesday evening, proved incorrect only as regards the name. It was not Augustus Lawson, as stated, but a Mr. Nolequist. At the time the storm came up he, with his wife, two children, and father, were in his new stone house. The wind disturbed the roof, entirely removing it, we believe, when the whole party took shelter in the barn. This was struck by lightning, and the father, husband, wife, and two children were instantly killed. A span of horses and a cow were also killed. A near neighbor, Charles Lawson, passing from his house to his barn after the crash, to see if any damage had been done, observed the fire bursting from Nolequist's barn. On arriving there he was unable to remove the bodies, which became partly consumed by the flames. The sad catastrophe occurred on the south fork of the creek, near the Randolph road, and in a south-east direction from town about 10 miles.

Two Cases of Poisoning.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 24.—Two remarkable cases of poisoning have occurred in this place. In one case, a young man was accidentally hit on the fore-arm, near the wrist, by the point of a pair of barber's shears. The wound at first was very slight, hardly sufficient to attract attention; but it has since assumed the appearance of a poison, and has so swollen the arm that amputation is considered necessary. The other case is that of a young man who came to this place with his wife to visit friends on a bridal tour. A few days ago he went to Chicago, and bought on the cars one of the boxes of candy which are sold upon every train. Very soon after eating some of the candy he felt sick, but remained on the cars till they arrived at Chicago. There he immediately sent for a physician, who pronounced him poisoned, and, as the young man could think of nothing he had eaten poisonous, he was advised to return immediately, which he did, but he gradually grew worse, and died. The attending physicians here pronounce it a case of poisoning, and state the appearances indicate poisoning by arsenic. All the circumstances point to the candy purchased on the cars as the cause.

THE WEATHER.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 26—1 a. m.—For the Gulf States, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain and southeasterly winds, backing to the northwest. For the Middle States, increasing north and east winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Lower Lake region, northeasterly winds, followed by cloudy and threatening weather. A storm will continue to develop in the Lower Missouri Valley, moving northward over the Upper Lakes, preceded by northeasterly winds, and snow during Sunday.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	30.18	27	N. E., fresh.	.03	Light snow
Cairo	30.15	47	E., gentle.		Clear.
Cheyenne	29.95	16	Calm.		Clear.
Chicago	30.13	50	N. E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.21	48	E. fresh.		Clear.
Cleveland	30.15	40	N. E., light.		Clear.
Davenport	30.06	50	E., brisk.		Threat'ing.
Denver	30.05	19	S., light.	.10	Light snow
Detroit	30.21	39	S. E., light.		Clear.
Duluth	30.18	33	N. W., gentle		Light snow
Escanaba	30.24	33	W., gentle.		Light snow
Fort Garry	30.12	23	W., gentle.		Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	30.00	55	E., gentle.	.02	Light rain.
Keokuk	30.01	51	S. E., light.		Threat'ing.
La Crosse	30.22	33	N., light.	.08	Hea'y snow
Leavenw'th	30.00	46	N. W., gentle	.07	Light rain.
Milwaukee	30.35	41	N. E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Omaha	30.02	37	N., gentle.	.04	Sleet.
St. Paul	30.13	35	E., gentle.	.08	Light snow
Toledo	30.21	42	E., gentle.		Clear.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 25.—It began snowing here quietly last night, and continued through the day. But 3 inches have fallen. The weather is mild, and without wind. The snow is melting almost as fast as it has fallen.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—Reports from various points in Central and Western Wisconsin and Minnesota say snow commenced falling about noon to-day, and still continues at 11 p. m. Average depth, about four inches. Weather moderate to-day, but growing colder to-night. Raining here.

IOWA LIQUOR-LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 25.—The decision in the case of Polk County vs. J. Heirb was not, as has been stated, that damages obtained in a suit growing out of a violation of the Temperance law is a lien against the premises where the intoxicating liquors were sold, but that a lien may be established when it has been proven that the owner of the premises was cognizant of the traffic.

RELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—Articles of incorporation of the Eastern Indiana Conference with the Christian Conference of Darke County, Ohio, were filed with the Secretary of State this morning. The consolidation is for the purpose of working together according to the ritual of the Christian Church. It was shown, also, that the Church was first organized in the United States within the time embraced between 1793 and 1808, under the labors of Barton W. Stone, David Purviance, and others. The Conference now has money and effects to the amount of $300,000.

SPRINGFIELD.

Investigations Made by the Railroad Commissioners — Personal — Mortuary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 25.—As required by the law under which the Board was created, the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners this week visited Tolono, Champaign, Rantoul, Onarga, Gilman, Kankakee, Fairbury, and Pontiac, to listen to any complaints which might be brought against the Railroad Companies at these places. The evidence taken at these places covers seventy pages of legal-cap. The Commissioners continue their examinations into complaints next week, beginning at Quincy on Monday. They are certainly manifesting great zeal in the work assigned to them, and are deserving of commendation for their efforts to make the railroad legislation a success.

The Hon. O. H. Miner is again quite seriously ill.

The following gentlemen have been selected to act as pall-bearers at the funeral of Mr. Stadden: The Hon. S. M. Cullom, Gen. C. E. Lippincott, Auditor; the Hon. E. Rutz, Treasurer; the Hon. G. H. Harlow, Secretary of State; the Hon. James K. Edsall, Attorney-General; John T. Peters, chief clerk of the Auditor's office; the Hon. Washington Bushnell, ex-Attorney-General; and the Hon. Alex. Starne, State Senator. Letters of sympathy are being received by Gen. Lippincott from all parts of the State, in which the universal sentiment is that the State has lost a man not soon to be replaced.

NEW YORK.

A Large Amount of Property in Dispute—Raid on Disorderly Houses—Libel Cases—City Nominations Confirmed.

A DISPUTED CLAIM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—George Hardin, an Irishman, formerly an importer of Irish linens, and recently an operator in stocks, died intestate on March 6, 1872, leaving a wife, but no children, and an estate worth $1,500,000 in stocks, bonds, and other personal property. After his death, A. F. Trowbridge and his widow, Elizabeth Hardin, took out letters of administration upon the estate, which is now claimed by nephews and grand-nephews of the deceased, on the ground that he was never legally married, and that he merely placed a ring on the woman's finger and called her his wife.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Under the indictments found by the Grand Jury, a number of keepers of disorderly houses have been arrested. The gambling houses are to receive similar attention.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Thomas Finn, who has been locked up in the Jersey City Jail since July last for killing Eugene Aters in a quarrel with his wife, has died from starvation.

MR. SHANKS' CASE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The case of Mr. Shanks, the city editor of the *Tribune*, has been adjourned till Tuesday.

EDITORS INDICTED FOR LIBEL.

The Kings County Grand Jury have indicted Whitelaw Reid, Charles A. Dana, and Alderman Wylie, for an alleged libel on Judge McCue, Downey, a clerk, and Kingsley, of Brooklyn Bridge notoriety.

The editor and proprietor of the *Echo* has been indicted by the Grand Jury for libel. The former gave bail, but the latter was committed.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Mayor's new nominations for Police Justices were confirmed by the Aldermen to-day, with one exception, Justice Bixby being substituted for one of the Mayor's men.

REGISTRATION.

Registration to-day was 26,562, making a total of 128,710, against 149,010 in 1872, and 152,592 in 1871.

THE INDIANS.

Account of the Recent Fight in Dakota Between the Poncas and the Spotted Tail Band of Sioux.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 25.—A private letter from Maj. Burkett, of the Ponca Indians, gives an account of the recent attack of the Sioux of Spotted Tail's band, from which the following is condensed: "The fight was well managed, with firing at 3 rods. The combatants lost, by certain count, three on each side, with two wounded on our side and more on theirs. The enemies were the Omaha band of Spotted Tail Sioux, full 200 strong. Many Poncas were absent at the Omaha Agency, and we barely mustered 100 warriors. We had burnt the grass around the village several days before, but the Sioux, on the evening of the fight, sent three men riding rapidly around to fire the grass in many places, but the fire died out when it reached our established fire-line. The plans were well laid, as the grass in many places was 7 feet high. The Sioux, in force, have been hanging about since, but we are building a stockade, and will be better prepared for resistance. Henry rifles are found the only thing that can compete with Sioux ordnance.

The Agent says the Ponca soldiers are readily excited and easily depressed, but always on the alert when the enemy is in sight, and have yet to find a coward in the tribe.

The Ponca Agency is about 50 miles west of here, on the west side of the Missouri. The Poncas are a remnant of a once powerful tribe, and now number about 900, all told. They are large, well-built men, and superior to the Sioux in every way.

FIRES.

Barn and Grain Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Oct. 25.—The barn of William E. Jones, town of Nekimi, took fire from a portable engine used in threshing, and burned, together with twelve stacks of wheat and all his oats, hay, and corn. Loss, $3,000.

At Fond du Lac.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 25.—At 5 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in E. H. Jones & Bros.' wholesale grocery and seed store, on Division street. The flames spread rapidly, and in less than half an hour that and the flour and feed store of A. W. Sharpe were totally destroyed, involving a loss of $25,000 to Jones Bros., and $2,000 to Sharpe. Insured for $10,000. Both firms will resume trade at once.

Hotel Burned at Bay City, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—At Bay City, Talbot & Crow's hotel burned last night, the boarders narrowly escaping with their lives. Loss about $5,000; partially insured.

Clift House, Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 25.—The Clift House, a leading hotel, took fire late last night, and burned all but the lower story. Loss about $40,000; partially insured in Eastern companies.

Hartford, Conn., City Hall.

HARTFORD, Oct. 25.—The western half of the City Hall was completely gutted by fire to-night.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 25.—PASSED DOWN—Props City of Concord, D. M. Wilson, Arabia, Plymouth, Ballentine, Mendota and barge, Howard and barge, Brockway and raft; barks J. G. Masten, C. J. Wells; schrs Golden Fleece, Danforth, O. Branch, J. Paige, A. B. Moore, S. Mather, City of Chicago, Tilden, City of Painesville, M. Elizabeth, G. H. Warmington, Montana, D. Fort, Hinckley.

PASSED UP—Props St. Paul, Badger State, St. Louis, Fisk, Jr., Cowie, Kelly and consort, Yo Semite; bark J. P. Marsh; schrs Davidson, Neelon, Exile, Fleetwing, Osborne, Clara Parker, Melrose.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 25.—PASSED DOWN—Props A. Smith, Roanoke; barks Nims, J. Hutchinson, Woodruff; schrs John Morrel, Wm. Grandy, Donaldson.

PASSED UP—Props David Rush, Amazon; schrs Carrington, Laura Ball, Harmon, J. O'Nial, Fred Morse, Chenango, T. S. Mott.

WIND—Northeast.

HEAVY TEA SHIPMENT.

OMAHA, Oct. 25.—The Rock Island Road took East yesterday fifty-one cars of tea, on which the back charges amounted to $145,900.

FAILED TO RECOVER.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The jury in the case of Palmer vs. The City of Concord, to recover $76,000 damages for newspaper property destroyed by a mob in August, 1861, gave a verdict to-day for the city.

MARINE DISASTER.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 25.—The schooner Pulaski, having collided with an unknown vessel in the Straits, last night, is leaking badly, and is otherwise damaged.

WASHINGTON.

A Falling Off in Exports From Great Britain to the United States.

River Appropriations—The Railway Postal Service.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—From a statement received at the Treasury Department from an official in Europe, relative to the principal articles of produce and manufacture exported from Great Britain to the United States during the eight months ending Aug. 31 last, in comparison with the corresponding period of the year 1872, it appears that there were exported to this country 281 tons of iron, 309 tons less than in 1872, almost 200 tons of which decrease is in the exportation of railroad iron. The decrease in the exportation of wool to this country last year amounted to 630,000 pounds, a decrease of over 900,000 pounds in woolen cloths. The decrease was nearly 1,000,000 yards in woolen carpets, almost 1,500,000 yards in worsted stuffs, nearly [illegible] yards in cotton piece goods, nearly 21,000,000 yards in linen piece goods, more than [illegible] yards in silk and broadcloths, and in spirits nearly 7,000 proof gallons. There was a large comparative falling in tons of lead and salt, and in the values of ribbons, mixed material, haberdashery, hardware and cutlery, and earthenware, whereas there are small increases in the amounts of tin plate and unwrought tin, and in ale, beer, alkali, and stationery.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—P. S. Adams has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Eighth Illinois District, and Benjamin Cummings for the Sixth Kentucky District.

WATER PRIVILEGES.

The Attorney-General has decided that the United States is bound to keep the dams of the line of water communication between the Wisconsin and the mouth of the Fox River in reasonable repair, and that mill-owners have a right, such as is being done, to reduce the water so as to interfere with the purpose of navigation.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Gen. Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the War Department, will ask Congress next session to appropriate $100,000 to continue improvement of the Hudson River, near Albany; $200,000 for Chicago harbor, and $600,000 for Buffalo harbor. He also advices Congressional interference against the construction of a lower bridge over the Hudson at Albany than that now in use.

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

Since the 30th of June last, 2,417 miles of new railway postal service has been put in operation, making a total of 65,680 miles of such service in the United States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LEGAL-TENDER RESERVE—REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The so-called legal-tender reserve was further drawn upon to-day to the extent of $35,000. Should the revenue receipts keep up proportionately as well as they have during the past two weeks, it will show a decrease of only about 25 per cent this month, as compared with last month, though they will be nearly 50 per cent less than they would have been but for the financial trouble.

ST. LOUIS.

Charges Against John W. Wright, a Former Indian Agent—Wright Replies in a Pamphlet.

S. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—A pamphlet has appeared here, purporting to have emanated from John W. Wright, of Washington, who was formerly Indian Agent, and against whom indictments were found in the Criminal Court last March for forging vouchers upon which a number of Indian claims were paid by the Interior Department, which charges the United States Government with prosecuting him unjustly, and implicates Atty.-Gen. Williams and the Secretary of the Interior in a scheme to rob him of his property, to satisfy groundless claims. It appears that Atty.-Gen. Williams sent one A. J. Williamson, of the Interior Department, out here to have Wright indicted in the State Court, his prosecution having been delayed so long that his indictment in the United States Court was prevented by the statute of limitation. This was done through Col. J. C. Normile, the Circuit Attorney of the Criminal Court, and United States District Attorney Patrick was instructed to assist in the prosecution of the case. Subsequently Patrick seems to have suspected Col. Normile's fidelity, and wrote a private letter to the Attorney-General, charging him with incompetency. Being unwilling to allow him (Patrick) to assume control of the case, and being friendly towards Wright in consequence of the non-receipt of a retainer, he stipulated for one with Williamson. The phamphlet also contains a letter from Williamson to Atty.-Gen. Williams, in which he proposes that the Government shall open letters passing through the mails, to ascertain if Normile is in correspondence with Wright, and to employ an agent to pack the jury in Judge Primm's Court, which he intimates can be easily done. Col. Normile has written to Atty.-Gen. Williams denying emphatically all the charges in District-Attorney Patrick's letter, and giving a full history of the case so far as it has gone, and Judge Primm also sent an indignant letter to the Attorney-General, effectually disposing of all of Williamson's insinuations. The letters from Patrick and Williamson to the Attorney-General are said to have been surreptitiously obtained from the Attorney-General's office, through the connivance of two clerks who have been discharged.

ST. LOUIS, Oct 25.—United States District-Attorney Patrick, in an interview to-day, stated that he has nothing to withdraw from the letter written by him to Atty.-Gen. Williams, and printed in J. W. Wright's pamphlet. He stated that the letter purporting to have been written by Special Agent Williamson is pronounced by that gentleman to be a gross forgery, and that Atty.-Gen. Williams recently told him (Patrick) that no such letter was ever received at his office. Patrick is of opinion that Wright's object in publishing his pamphlet was to create public sentiment here and elsewhere against the good faith of the Government in its prosecution of him, and also to occasion such relations between the Government and officers of the Criminal Court here as would render it probable that the Government would discontinue its prosecution against him in that Court.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—COTTON—Irregular and lower; middling upland, 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, but prices favor buyers; receipts, 19,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.25@5.75; common to good extra, $6.00@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.65; extra Ohio, $6.10@7.75; St. Louis, $6.35@10.00. Rye flour dull and lower at $4.35@5.40. Corn meal [illegible]. Wheat more active and firm; Western, $3.10@3.65. [illegible] scarcely so active, and prices in favor of buyers; receipts, 225,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.30@1.31; [illegible] spring, $1.30@1.35; No. 2 Chicago, $1.30@$1.32; [illegible] 2 Milwaukee, $1.37; winter red Western, $1.47. Barley and malt dull and nominal at 85@90c. [illegible] changed. Corn closed fairly active and higher; receipts, 188,000 bu; steamer Western, mixed, [illegible] 58½c; sail do, 58½@59½c; high mixed and yellow 59½c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 92,000 bu.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Rather more active, at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Steady; unwashed, 36@39c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 19½@22½c. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, 7½@7⅝c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet; Carolina, 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 42½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, [illegible]. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; Western shoulders, 5½c. Middles quiet and easier; long clear, 8½c; long and short clear, for December and January, 7@7½c. Lard dull and lower; old Western steam, 7 15-16c; new do, afloat, 7½c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western firkin, 18@26c.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady; Western factory [illegible]@13½c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower, at 93@93½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 25—3:30 p. m.—Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, [illegible] of which £10,000 was for New York. The [illegible] which sails to-day, takes $75,000. Consols for money 92½@92¾; on account, 92½@92¾; 5-20s of '65, [illegible] do of '67, 96½; 10-40s, 91½; new 5s, 91. Erie, [illegible]

FRANKFORT, Oct. 25.—Five-twenties of '62, [illegible]

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Rentes, 57f 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—Cotton flat and irregular; middling upland, 9@9⅛d; Orleans, [illegible] 9⅜d. Sales, 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were American; speculation and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

THE WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Wool inactive; [illegible] small; good lines of Wisconsin and Michigan [illegible] 45@46c; extra and double extra Ohio, [illegible] and Pennsylvania fleeces, 49@50½c; [illegible] 45c; washed delaine and combing, [illegible]; unwashed and unmerchantable do, [illegible]; tub-washed, [illegible]

SPORTING.

An Exciting Afternoon at Dexter Park.

Goldsmith Maid Makes Two Heats Each in 2:18.

Mr. Stinson's Four-in-Hand Turns the Track in 2:50.

Jonathan, Bashaw, and Mila C. Each Win a Heat in the Free-for-All Race

The Driver of the Latter Horse Removed and the Race Postponed.

The Great Five-Mile Heat Contest of Saturday Next.

Billiard Gossip---The Three-Ball Tournament---Base Ball.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S RACES AT DEXTER PARK.

The turf matinee which came off at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon proved to be in many respects, as was prophesied in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, one of the finest displays of running and trotting ever seen on a race-track, one event alone proving to be the grandest of its kind ever witnessed on Dexter Park, or any other track. The weather was delightful, although when the sun neared its setting the air was, perhaps, a trifle bracing. The clear air, glorious sunlight, and cloudless sky lent a zest to the day's sport which was hardly to be found at any of the earlier meetings of the Club this season. The fact that Budd Doble's mare, six famous trotters away down in the twenties, and two well-known running horses would compete for prizes brought out spectators to the number of about 4,000, the grand stand and upper inclosure being well filled. As usual a band enlivened the time between heats with popular music. At about 3 o'clock

BUDD DOBLE AND THE LITTLE MARE

appeared upon the track, and were enthusiastically received. Barney followed, and, after a turn or two about the track, they started on the first heat. Coming down the home stretch on the start the mare was a little lively and broke into a gallop, but a few lengths in front of the wire she settled to work, and at the word "Go" she was traveling fast. Barney followed, a length behind, and pushed the mare pretty fast to the quarter-pole. It was evident, however, that Budd was only giving her a warmer, and when she came in, and the time, 2:24¼, was announced, the spectators seemed to appreciate the fact, and made no demonstrations of disappointment, as on Thursday last. As Budd prepared to move off the track, Charley Schwartz shouted, "Mr. Doble, the management will give you $1,000 if you beat the mare's record of this week." "I'll try and do it," said Doble, which, the crowd hearing, cheered vociferously.

THE SECOND HEAT

was a fine performance. The mare passed under the wire on the start at a rattling gait, which she kept up until half way to the quarter-pole, when she skipped, but was got together again so quickly that but an unappreciable loss of time was suffered. Thence to the quarter-pole, which was reached in 34 seconds, she flew like the wind. Between the quarter and half-mile poles she made miraculous trotting, reaching the half-mile in 1:07¼. "She's going to beat 17," cried the crowd, but the better posted shook their heads. The mare was palpably slackening her pace, and they held that she had been pushed a little too hard in the first half-mile. A bad break at the half mile, which she did not get under as quick as usual, strengthened the opinion, and on the way to the wire she did not make such fast home-trotting as on Thursday, the last quarter-mile taking her 36 seconds to accomplish. The time made in the heat was 2:18, and its announcement was well received. Although it came short of their hopes, the spectators were abundantly well pleased to see such trotting.

IN THE THIRD HEAT,

the mare got away very fast, and went to the quarter-pole in 34 seconds without a skip. It was plain, from the manner in which she was going, that she was in better trotting form than in the previous heats, and, when she reached the half-mile pole again in 1:07¼, the hopes of the timers arose that their stop-watches might be defeated. They were doomed to disappointment, however. The mare trotted the second half-mile very handsomely, and, when she was coming home with a grand rush, bets were freely offered that 2:18 was beaten. The stop-watches won the race, however, and the little mare's backers had to reimburse those who had bet upon old chronos. The time made was in every particular identical with that of the previous heat, and the announcement—2:18—by the judges was met with a look of disappointment upon the faces of the thousands who had come out with full hopes of seeing Budd wipe out all previous trotting records.

A GREAT FOUR-IN-HAND.

The disappointment, however, was fated to give way to the most pleasurable sensations, whose provider was no less a personage than Mr. James Stinson, one of the leading patronizers of the Chicago turf. During the afternoon that gentleman appeared upon the park in a beautiful little wagon, drawn by four handsome roadsters, browns and grays, the latter being the celebrated geldings Satinet and Blind Volunteer. Their appearance was very favorably criticised, and the interest in the turn-out was heightened when the announcement was made that their owner would make the attempt that afternoon to beat the best four-in-hand record, 2:56¼, which the same horses made in Dexter Park a year ago. The leaders of this notable quartette were Volunteer and David, the wheelers Satinet and Tom. They were beautifully handled by Mr. Stinson, and came down the home stretch on the start at a rattling pace, closely followed by a gray Bashaw colt, of very fine build and free action, who acted as "teaser." The heat was a remarkable one at all points. The quarter-mile pole was reached, without a skip on the part of any of the horses, in 43 seconds, the half-mile without a skip in 1:25, and the mile was accomplished without a skip in 2:50, the original record, which has stood for a year unapproachable, being beaten by 6¼ seconds. No wonder when the time was shouted out that the skilful driver and good horses came in for a hearty round of applause. Chicago must be ahead in everything. How long will it be before Dexter Park will wipe out all the records which shorter tracks point to with doubtful pride? Echo answers, "Next summer." Against the advice of his friends, but with true Chicago pluck, Mr. Stinson made a second trial, in the hope of beating the 2:50, but circumstances were very unfavorable, and although the original best record was beaten, that of the previous attempt was not approached by 5¼ seconds.

THE FREE-FOR-ALL.

The pool-selling in the great championship free-for-all race, mile heats, three in five, for a purse of $1,000, for which were entered Bashaw, Jr., Brother Jonathan, Ella Wright, Mila Caldwell, Mollie Morris, Lady Mac, and Badger Girl, showed Bashaw, Jr., a strong favorite at $130 to $60 against Jonathan and $42 against the field. Badger Girl was drawn. The field, as seen in the preliminary trot, was one of the finest ever exhibited on the park. The fact that there was but 1¼ seconds between their records raised among the multitude universal hopes of a fast and fair race, but the better-informed few smelt a rat. By no means vague hints of a recent performance of Mila Caldwell's in 2:23¼, with which she failed, however, by some occult means, to be credited, set them a doubting, and they determined to watch the chestnut mare and her driver very closely. That they did so to good effect will soon appear.

IN THE FIRST HEAT

the horses got off after a couple of attempts, Jonathan taking the lead, and the favorite at the start taking a place in the background, in company with Lady Mac, the inter-space being filled with the rest, pretty well clustered together. From here to the three-quarter pole, Bashaw made a prolonged effort to get to the front, which he accomplished at that point, where he had a magnificent tussle with Mollie Morris, who made the trotting round the home turn very lively. On the home stretch Jonathan challenged the Bashaw, who broke badly, and gained the leadership. It seemed as though Bashaw was a trifle too powerful for his driver, who ought to have got him down to work much quicker than he did. Jonathan retained the lead he had obtained to the finish, coming in two lengths ahead of Bashaw, who led Mila Caldwell by a neck, while Mollie Morris was fourth, Ella Wright fifth, and Lady Mac sixth. Time—quarter, 38 seconds; half, 1:12; mile, 2:27.

SECOND HEAT.

The way in which Mila Caldwell traveled during the previous heat, and the way in which her jockey drove her, settled the doubts which the well-informed had entertained of there being something wrong somewhere. It was freely stated that the judges had been, at the conclusion of the first heat, requested to change the mare's driver, but that, at the earnest request of some of the management who assured those gentlemen that "all was right," they had decided to give him one chance more. The start in this heat was a very good one. There was not a length between the first and last horse, and, bunched together, they went to the quarter pole, which was reached in 36½ seconds. Half way there Jonathan broke badly, but did not lose ground apparently. At the quarter pole Bashaw led, with Brother Jonathan second, who challenged Bashaw between the quarter and half poles, but was shaken off. The half mile was passed with Bashaw leading, Jonathan second, Mila Caldwell third, Mollie fourth, and Lady Mac and Ella Wright bringing up the rear. Rounding the turn Bashaw showed in front, the order last mentioned being maintained on the road home with one exception, the wire being passed as follows: Bashaw first, Jonathan second, Mollie Morris third, Mila Caldwell fourth, Ella Wright fifth, and Lady Mac sixth. Time—36½; 1:12; 2:26¾.

THIRD HEAT.

These doubts had become convictions. Mollie Morris had given Mila Caldwell the go-by too easily in the run home the last heat, and the backers of the latter began to look after their money. The judges at once entertained a demand that Mila's driver be removed, and universal satisfaction was felt at the seating of square Budd Doble in his place. The judges' judgment in the matter was fully borne out by the subsequent events. Some delay was occasioned in the start through that crafty jockey, McLaughlin, managing to insert the shaft of his sulky in the wheels of that of Brother Jonathan, tipping it over, and disabling it. Jonathan was, however, soon in front of a sound sulky, and, after a couple of ineffectual scores, the field got off very well together. Mollie Morris showed in front at the beginning of the turn, but, before it was made, Budd had steered Mila to first place, which she retained apparently without any great difficulty throughout the heat. Mollie ran a very good race, and made a game fight with Bashaw for second place, but the chestnut stallion proved too fleet for her and came in second, Mollie being a good third, Jonathan fourth, Ella Wright fifth, and Lady Mac distanced. Time, 36; 1:11; 2:26¼.

POSTPONEMENT.

The sun had set by this time, and the judges decided that the finish of the race had better be postponed until Monday at 2:30 p. m., which decision was duly announced by the judges.

The running race, mile heats, best two in three, brought out only Lady Fairfield and Young Harry, Regent having been drawn. This proved a tame affair, Lady Fairfield winning both heats in 1:50 and 1:51, respectively, the closeness of the running being a matter of choice rather than necessity on Fairfield's part.

A STATEMENT.

An inquiry into the Mila Caldwell business only strengthened the conviction that the position she played in the alleged race for the championship was the result of a put-up job between the proprietors of the horses, the jockeys, and one of the managers of the course. Sporting is about over for the year, wintering expenses must be procured somewhere, and somehow, and the somehow chosen upon this occasion was of a very disreputable nature. Unfortunately, Budd Doble will not be able to put Mila Caldwell through on Monday afternoon, as by that time he will be on the road East with his little treasure. It is safe to say that in the remaining heats of the so-called championship race the best horse will *not* win; the pool-box will settle the point of which trotter passes under the wire first. The little game was only partially nipped in the bud, and the only pity is that to-morrow afternoon the "Budd" who helped at the nipping will not be on hand to consummate it. To those who take spare cash with them to invest in Dexter Park pools to-morrow, we say, "Young man, you had much better save your time and invest in the Franklin Savings Bank. In the latter case you will at least have an interest in a suit in the Bankruptcy Court to show for your money." The worst of the business is, that, so long as there are a dozen knaves to run a pool-box, there will be found a hundred fools to invest in it, and enrich its proprietors.

THE GREAT FIVE-MILE RACE.

It is almost a certainty now that the five-mile race between Lady Mac and Nourmahal will come off, as both the owners are determined not to pay forfeit. The conditions are, a good day and good track, Messrs. Dickey and Simpson each thinking their respective animals can beat the best recorded time for that distance if the course and weather are favorable. This is something of an undertaking, as the average must be better than 2:38 to the mile to accomplish it. The most notable five-mile races are when Americus beat Lady Suffolk to wagons, five-mile heats, in 13:58; 13:58¼. In California, Fillmore beat California Damsel, also to wagon, in 13:16, and Morrissey's 13:08¼ at Detroit in 1868. The latter, in endeavoring to excel his previous performance, was beaten at Buffalo by Ed Ellis in 13:49¼.

An analysis of these contests may aid somewhat in making a correct estimate of the hard task it is to excel the record of Morrissey. At Detroit, Morrissey took the lead and kept it throughout, making the first mile in 2:36¼, the second in 2:38, the third in 2:34¼, the fourth in 2:37¼, and the fifth in 2:44¾. The history of the race gives the aggregate time 13:08¼, which differs with the total of the miles, the last being 13:11. Doubtless this is the reason for both being quoted, and the probable error is in the time of the last mile. The discrepancy has never been satisfactorily accounted for, and although the question was mooted at the time, it has been a source of dispute ever since.

At Buffalo, Ed Ellis held the lead for nearly three miles, which were made in 7:47¼, 1¼ seconds faster than in Detroit; the two miles were made 4¼ seconds faster, but the great divergence was in the fourth and fifth miles, the later performance showing 2:48 for the fourth and 3:14¼ for the fifth. It can hardly be claimed that the trifling difference in the time of the three miles would so effectually use up Morrrissey as to lose 40 seconds in the succeeding two, and, in all probability, the true cause was a lack of condition to perform according to his previous effort. Judging from the time of the first, second, and third miles, the track was more favorable for fast time, and the most logical deduction is that "order" was wanting, or that the intervening two years had seriously affected his endurance. The performance at Detroit was an average of 2:37 7-10, at Buffalo 2:45 9-10 seconds. Assuming that the first, or 2:37 7-10 seconds per mile, is the maximum speed for the distance, it becomes rather an interesting problem for the drivers how they shall manage to gauge it to a nicety, as too much speed on the start will stop them at the finish; too little leave it beyond their power to make up. Especially with Nourmahal the question is an intricate one. She has never shown, in public, her capacity to make one mile as fast as the average, and, consequently, it will be a hard task indeed to make it for four consecutive circles of the track.

The last heat of the 2:30 race Lady Mac was very close to Badger Girl in 2:26¼, and, as she started some distance behind, it is fair to infer she has a margin of 11 seconds in her favor. This is a manifest advantage over her slower competitor, as it is well known, "speed gives bottom,"—that is, the strain is not near so great when an animal is going at ease, with a resource of speed to fall back upon, over the one which is completely extended.

In estimating the chances for the fastest record to be beaten, in this match, the questions arise: Lady Mac has the speed which is necessary; has she the endurance? Has Nourmahal either of the absolute essentials to insure success. Private tests are proverbially fallacious; private time a source of erroneous estimates, a cause for subsequent chagrin. No matter how acute, how practical, an owner may be, owners are always enthusiastic, prone to overestimate, liable to mislead themselves and their friends. The task is an onerous one, which marks the wiping out of a standard which has stood for years, the accomplishment of something never yet done.

In further estimating the chances of success, another point has to be taken into consideration, viz.: the breeding of the contestants.

Upon research, it is found that Morrissey's dam was a thoroughbred mare. Fillmore was bred near Kankakee, his sire a thoroughbred, while Americus was by a son of Duroc, the sire of American Eclipse.

Lady Mac is claimed to be by a thoroughbred horse, Red Bird, her dam very well bred. Nourmahal by a thoroughbred horse, Black Bird, her dam also by a thoroughbred, her grandam by an Arabian.

It is claimed by the trainer of Lady Mac that Red Bird was a son of Black Bird, which, if true, would place them in the same family,—a family noted for endurance, and in those points the mares would not suffer when compared with their predecessors. But, in the former trials, the sex were successful, Fillmore beating California Damsel, the first trotting mare sold for over $10,000; Americus beating the renowned Lady Suffolk, Morrissey the game Nelly Nerve.

Yet, however, Goldsmith Maid is *La Grai Reine* of the trotting tracks. Idlewild, the empress of four-milers, when measured with the Northern standard, and Marie Stuart, the victrix of the St. Leger of 1873. Let the result be as it may, the five-mile match between Lady Mac and Nourmahal, at Dexter Park, the 1st of November, for $500 a side, promises to be a good one. And, although the "the talent" have generally settled on the first-named as the winner, it will not be the first time—should their predictions be wrong—that the "knowing ones" have erred, and all admit the contest is likely to be close and exciting.

The variation from the stereotyped "3 best in 5" is commendable. Breeding, of late years, has been too much confined to the development of flying speed, careless whether the more valuable quality of endurance was complied with it or not. The two united make the valuable animal.

HARRY BASSETT SHUT OUT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25.—The third day of the fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club had an unusually large attendance. The first race, handicap stakes, one-and-half mile, all ages, was won easily by Lizzie Lucas. Time, 2:43. Preakness, the favorite, was eighth.

Second race, mile heats, 3-years-old, purse $600, was won by Katie Pearce. Time, 1:56; 1:50½.

The third race, was a four mile heat, all ages, purse of $1,700. True Blue and Harry Bassett started. Harry Bassett was distanced in the first heat by nearly 200 yards. Time, 7:49.

BILLIARDS.

THE THREE-BALL TOURNAMENT.

The grand exposition of the beauties of billiards, for which Messrs. Foley and Geary have been making arrangements for several weeks will certainly commence at the date advertised, viz: Nov. 10, at the Kingsbury Music Hall. It will introduce to the Chicago public a number of the most expert players in the world, among them being the great Ubassy, Garnier, the two Dions, Daly, Bessunger, Slosson, and Snyder. These gentlemen have promised their names and the necessary entrance fee to the management, and will be on hand to play beyond a reasonable doubt. Two more names are required to make the list of players complete, and these will, in all probability, be forthcoming before the date on which the entries close.

DALY AND SLOSSON.

A letter was received from Maurice Daly yesterday announcing his determination to play George Slosson, of this city, as originally proposed, viz.: allow him odds of 100 points in 600 in a French game for $500 a side. Tom Foley and Mike Geary immediately took charge of the preliminaries, and by evening half of the stakes was on deposit as a forfeit, and Kingsbury Music Hall had been engaged for the match, which will occur on the evening of Saturday, the 8th of November, two evenings previous to the commencement of the tournament. It will certainly attract a large audience.

ARRIVAL OF UBASSY.

A dispatch was received here yesterday announcing the arrival in New York of Francois Ubassy, the celebrated French billiard player. He will be in Chicago in a week or ten days, and will in all probability remain permanently. Contrary to rumor and general expectation, he comes unaccompanied by a Parisian expert. But he is a host in himself, and can well afford to travel alone.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Michael Geary, the gentleman who is associated with Tom Foley in the management of the billiard tournament, has purchased the billiard hall known as the "Green-Room," on Halsted street, near the Academy of Music, and intends opening it on Thursday evening, with a grand flourish of cues by all the local players.

BASE BALL.

BOSTON AGAIN WARMED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Base Ball—Athletics, 10; Bostons, 6.

PERSONAL.

F. Almy, Jr., of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. J. Safely, of Iowa, is at the Sherman.

Gen. J. F. Whiting, of Detroit, is at the Sherman.

George F. Ellis, of New York, is at the Sherman.

W. B. Hibbard, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

Col. C. W. Thompson, of Minnesota, is at the Pacific.

William G. Robinson, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

W. W. Wood, U. S. A., of Washington, is at the Pacific.

Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of New Orleans, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Oshkosh, is at the Pacific.

J. W. Forney, Jr., of the Philadelphia *Press*, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, is at the Pacific.

Prof. Haven will commence the second course of lectures on Modern Philosophy at No. 114 Madison street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Rev. A. P. Graves, the great Baptist Evangelist, will visit the Union Park Church of this city about the middle of November, and hold a series of revival meetings.

The Rev. J. O. Peck, the jolly pastor of Centenary M. E. Church, will deliver his entertaining lecture on "The Man Who Laughs," before the Library Association of his church next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Kate N. Doggett will give her second lesson on "Art" at the Christian Union Hall, No. 114 Madison street on Wednesday evening. The German class will meet on Thursday evening; the French class on Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: E. W. Hyde, New York; N. U. Walker, Wellsville, O.; J. A. Kline, Philadelphia; W. Scully, Toronto; H. J. Leonard, Beloit; Hugh Nelton, British Columbia; Henry Miller, Winona.

The Rev. George C. Street, late Associate Rector of the Church of the Ascension, in this city, having resigned that position, has accepted an appointment as Special Agent for the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, with his headquarters in Chicago. This Society, of which the Rt. Rev. Bishop Huntington is President, is one of the most important organizations of the Episcopal Church, numbering as many as forty-nine Bishops among its patrons. Mr. Street's sphere of duty is an extensive and laborious one, including, as it does, no fewer than nine Western States.

The annual meeting of St. John's Conclave No. 1, Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, was held at Oriental Hall on Thursday evening. The following officers were elected, and afterwards installed: James H. Miles, Sovereign; William G. Taylor, Viceroy; T. T. Oviatt, Senior General; R. B. Miller, Junior General; B. P. Reynolds, High Prelate; M. Gray, Treasurer; J. J. French, Recorder; James O. Cottrell, Prefect; M. Chiperowski, Standard-Bearer; Thomas Patison, Herald; John P. Ferns, Sentinel.

The Hon. Samuel W. Fuller, a distinguished member of the Chicago Bar, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, No. 67 Calumet avenue. An extended notice of his services as a public man and virtues as a private citizen will be found elsewhere in this issue. At an informal meeting of the Bar, held yesterday morning in the rooms of the Law Institute, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the deep sorrow of the legal fraternity for his demise, and a meeting will be held in Judge Jameson's court-room to-morrow morning for the purpose of adopting them.

It will be remembered that, a few weeks since, a man named Hart arrived at the Commercial Hotel, accompanied by his wife and child. He had in his possession about $4,000, which he had earned in his occupation as painter at the village of Le Harp, in this State. He one day suddenly disappeared, and has never returned, or been heard of. The proprietors of the Commercial, Messrs. Pulling & Ingram, have generously permitted the wife to remain at their house, free of expense, and yesterday took her to the depot and paid her fare to Le Harp, besides placing a little money in her purse to sustain her during her journey. Such benevolence is not often met with.

The announcement in our church columns that Mrs. Edna Cheney, of Boston, is to address a Chicago audience this evening, is worthy of special notice. Mrs. Cheney is a lady of character, position, and matured experience, who, for some years past, has devoted herself to the causes of culture and reform. Her name is a household word in New England, where she is identified with many noble philanthropies, and especially with the movement in favor of the higher education of women. She has also been a prominent worker among the freedmen at the South. We bespeak for Mrs. Cheney on this, her first visit to the West, that attention and courtesy to which her character and services entitle her.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A literary and musical entertainment will be given by the Park Avenue Library Association to-morrow evening.

Yesterday, at the Union Rolling Mills, there were rolled 400 hammered Bessemer steel rails, the largest number ever rolled in this country in a single day.

The North Side Pleasure Club will give a grand complimentary soiree at Klare's Hall, Nos. 70 and 72 North Clark street, on Friday evening.

The Rev. J. De Bluck, S. J., will deliver a lecture on Sunday evening, Nov. 16, at St. Patrick's Church. Subject: "The Pope-King and the Robber-King."

The Independent Club meets on Thursday evenings at Martine's Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. This is a very lofty and select organization.

The Cambrian Benevolent Society will hold a monthly meeting on Tuesday evening at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, corner of Sangamon and Monroe streets.

The sodalities of the various Catholic churches of the city are making collections for the Memphis sufferers in response to a telegraphic dispatch from the Memphis sodality.

Friendship Lodge No. 1 of the Associated Brotherhood of Iron and Steel-Heaters will give their first annual ball at Aurora Turner Hall, on Milwaukee avenue, Friday evening.

The alarm of fire from Box 361, at half-past 12 yesterday morning, was occasioned by the burning of some sheds in the rear of No. 104 and 106 Maxwell street. Loss, $250.

The alarm from Box 276, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by a small fire at No. 312 West Lake street, a house occupied by the Chicago Farina Company. Loss nominal.

The First Society of Spiritualists met recently and resolved that monogamy was the highest type of our civilization, and any departure from it was deserving of their highest condemnation.

All fiends do not belong to the stern sex. Yesterday Alice Kain was tried by Justice Scully for cruelty to her infant child. Her guilt was clearly proven, and Alice was fined $25 and costs.

The Union Club will give their opening party, at Martine's West Side Hall, on Friday evening, Oct. 31. Old members and friends of the club are cordially invited to join the society this season.

A parlor entertainment for the benefit of the Foundlings' Home was given on Monday evening last at No. 532 West Monroe street. Among the most pleasing features of the occasion was the reading of selections by Mrs. Waughop.

Daniel Stevens is a shining light in that portion of the community known as sneak-thieves. His proficiency in this line was shown yesterday morning before Banyon, who sent Daniel to the lions' den, in the Bridewell, for two months.

A young man named John Briscoe fell dead in his house, No. 59 North Halsted street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Deceased was coughing violently, and burst a blood vessel in his left lung, and almost instantly died. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

The United Hebrew Relief Association will hold its annual meeting, for the election of officers and transaction of other important business, in the Synagogue, corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The public are invited.

The Couch estate is about to furnish the new Tremont House in elegant style. It has not yet been decided who will have charge of the hotel, nor has the date of its opening been fixed. The new Palmer House will be opened soon. The list of officers has not yet been fixed upon.

The Hon. J. W. Chickering, of Washington City, will deliver a lecture before the Winnetka Literary Association, on Tuesday evening, at Institute Hall, on "Forty Years of Sights and Scenes in Washington." Officers of the Association for the ensuing year will also be elected.

The ladies of the Church of the Messiah, the Rev. R. Laird Collier, pastor, will give a grand calico ball on Thursday, Nov. 18, in aid of the church. Standard Hall will be the scene of the festivities. The event promises to be one of the most important features of the social season.

The alarm of fire from Box 79, at 8 o'clock last evening, was occasioned by fire being discovered in a frame barn in the rear of No. 141 Lyman street, owned by James Hager. The fire extended to the barn of W. Carroll, in the rear of No. 9 Kelly street. Both buildings were destroyed. Loss, $550; no insurance.

At a special meeting of the Lumber Inspectors' and Measurers' Union, held on Monday evening, the 24th, a resolution was adopted donating $130 for the relief of the sufferers at Memphis and Shreveport, which sum the Treasurer was ordered to send by express to the President of the Howard Association, at Memphis.

The catering arena seems to have been entered by more church gladiators this season than ever. The latest champion lunch-providers are the ladies of the various city Methodist churches who dispense the bivalve and the steer at No. 81 Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre, in aid of the Halsted Street Mission Church.

The propeller Capron arrived in port yesterday morning, having on board the body of a man which was picked up near South Haven. It was removed to No. 154 Wesson street. The body is believed to be that of M. L. Wade, who was one of the crew of the wrecked vessel Lizzie Throop. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Officer Augustus Cudmore yesterday arrested a fellow named Jack Harrington, who was with Doyle when he shot Daniel Munn at the corner of Randolph and Market streets. He was taken before Banyon and held without bail for further examination. Yesterday, Dr. Steele, at the County Hospital, said that Munn's condition was much improved.

The fair and festival in aid of St. Bridget's Catholic Church, Bridgeport, draws large crowds every evening, and promises to be a great success. Messrs. D. A. Gage and Daniel O'Hara are candidates for a gold-headed cane. During the week four candidates for a splendid silver service and a magnificent gold watch will be announced.

An account of the garroting and robbing of George Paxton early Saturday morning was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE. His assailants were John Clark and James Bean, who were examined by Banyon, and each held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail for highway robbery, and in $500 additional bail for assault with intent to kill.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Brady, of No. 602 West Lake street, who was supposed to have died from the effects of poison. Dr. Emmons made a post-mortem examination, and it was found that Brady had died from apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking. A verdict in accordance with this fact was rendered.

The first of a series of eight parties was given at Martine's Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue, by the Independent Club, on Thursday evening last. The attendance was very large and the entertainment was highly enjoyed. Messrs. E. P. Tobey, M. L. Keith, N. C. Draper, Henry Warner, and J. B. Pollard compose the Committee of Arrangements.

Officer Cannon had a lively fight with a crowd of roughs in front of McCoy's restaurant, on West Randolph street, last night. His club and revolver were both taken from him. He, however, arrested his chief assailant, a river engineer named Muldone, and locked him up at the Union Street Station. But for the arrival of Officers Flyn and Coffee, Cannon would have been badly used up.

The Union Catholic Library Association has arranged for a series of entertaining lectures to be given during the winter in their cosy hall, at the southwest corner of State and Monroe streets. The first of the series will be given next Thursday evening by Mr. J. J. Lalor, his subject being "Views of the World." No doubt these lectures will be interesting and instructive, and they should be well patronized.

Morris Kenna, of No. 94 Milwaukee avenue, who was run over by an engine of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Sangamon street, on Thursday evening, died from the injuries he received yesterday morning. The Deputy Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon. The verdict of the jury found the Company guilty of criminal negligence in not having a flagman at Sangamon street. Kenna was a single man.

The report of the Committee on Organization of the new Baptist Church, to be established south of Madison street, in the vicinity of Ashland avenue, having been made and accepted, and next Thursday evening, Oct. 30, appointed as the time of formal organization, all those desiring to unite as constituent members are requested to be present on that occasion at the church, corner of Paulina and Monroe streets, at 7:45 p. m.

The ladies of the Second Universalist Church will continue serving their popular lunches the coming week at No. 108 Madison street, and propose to donate the proceeds of Thursday next to the sick and suffering of Memphis and Shreveport. Donations of food for that day are solicited from other societies which are willing to assist in making the receipts as large as possible. The price of the dinners will be 50 cents, as heretofore.

The ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church, encouraged by the patronage extended to their lunches during the past week, have concluded to continue them during the present week. Gentlemen dining down town and strangers visiting the city during the week cannot do better than by giving the ladies a call at No. 172 Madison street, a few doors west of La Salle, between the hours of 11½ and 2½ o'clock, where a first-class meal is furnished for 50 cents.

Samuel Johnson found, to his horror, yesterday morning, on putting on his pants, that there was a hole in each knee. Of course Samuel could not stand this, and, while walking down Clark street, meditating how he should be whole as to the holes in his pants, his eye fell on a pair of unmentionables hanging in front of a store, and he merely took them down and lugged them off, for which Banyon, in the hardness of his heart, fined him $25 and costs.

The Philosophical Society of this city, desirous of sending at least $1,000 to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis and Shreveport, has made arrangements for a lecture to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on Tuesday evening. He will speak on "Belief and Unbelief." The tickets cost 50 cents each, and can be found on sale at W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.'s, 113 and 115 State street; Cobb's Library, 36 Monroe street; Emerson & Stott, 239 West Madison street; Horton's Library, 637 West Lake street.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man was run over and instantly killed, on the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Wood street. The man appeared to be crossing the track, on his way to his work. The body was removed to the Morgue. His clothes were marked "J. Ulrich." The Deputy Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon. The evidence showed that the engine which killed the man was running at an unlawful rate of speed, and in the verdict the C., B. & Q. Company was severely censured. The deceased was well dressed, and had about $60 on his person. The body will doubtless be identified to-day.

CRIME.

Indictments for Robbery in Connection With the Harper Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 25.—The Grand Jury in the United States District Court were discharged, having completed their work. In addition to the indictment for participating in the embezzlement of Harper, they returned two other indictments into Court against Albert Smith, Chief Clerk of ex-Collector Harper. The first charges him with having corruptly received $4,000 from Henry P. Westerman, President of the Pekin Alcohol Company, for which he used his influence to secure delay in the collection of taxes; also corruptly receiving $4,000 capital stock in the Pekin Alcohol Company as a bribe, and, further, corruptly receiving $3,500 as a bribe from David T. Thompson on behalf of the Pekin distilling Company. The second one charges him generally with aiding in the commission of frauds upon the General Government. This indictment contains ten counts. Indictments were also found against D. P. Westerman and D. T. Thompson, in which they are charged with bribing Smith.

The Stokes Murder Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The trial of Stokes was continued to-day, when a brother-in-law of Mrs. Morse, who was intimate with Fisk, testified that he never saw Fisk with a pistol or a pistol-pocket in his pantaloons. Dr. Wood said that he would not say that Fisk's wound was necessarily fatal.

Recorder Hackett testified that he saw Stokes before the shooting standing on the step of the Grand Central Hotel, looking apparently excitedly up the street. He spoke to Stokes, but no answer was made.

An officer of the Court was dressed in Fisk's clothes, and the position of the bullet-holes in the cloak examined.

The Jackson County (Ia.) Treasury Deficiency.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 25.—The robbery of the Jackson County Treasury, on Sunday night, still continues to create much excitement in that county, the conviction gaining ground that there has been no robbery at all, but that a deficit existed in the Treasury, and that the pretended robbery was concocted as a cover. The Board of Supervisors have been in session during the week examining the Treasurer's accounts, but as yet have taken no definite action. No arrest has been made and no rewards offered, for the reason that the Board believes no robbery has been committed. Treasurer J. A. Bryan has borne an irreproachable character heretofore.

The McCook Murder Case.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 25.—In the Distric Court, this afternoon, Mr. Wintermute was brought in, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment for manslaughter. Judge Barnes then stated that, in the absence of a statute upon this point, the question of bail was based on common laws, and, as was within the discretion of the Court, and, as the object was not to punish the accused, but to secure his attendance for trial, he thought it proper to allow him to give bail. The bail in the case is fixed at $50,000, and it is probable that this will be given, and the accused released from custody sometime this evening.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 25.—On Wednesday evening a man named Gardner was killed by another named Delhanty, south of Manchester. They had been to the latter place, and were proceeding home when a quarrel arose between them, when Gardner attacked Delhanty, and threw him down. Delhanty drew a pocket-knife and plunged it into the former's bowels, and drew it cross-wise, so that the intestines protruded. Gardner lived ten or twelve hours, when death came to his relief. Liquor is said to have been at the bottom of the difficulty.

A Confidence Operator in a Thriving Business.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—An elegantly-dressed gentleman approached a Catholic priest of this city on the Jeffersonville & Indianapolis train coming here this afternoon, and succeeded in exchanging two bogus $20 gold pieces for $35 in currency. He then passed out of the car, picking another passenger's pocket of $15, and left at the next station, Glenwood. The priest only discovered the imposition on showing the results of the trade to the conductor some time after.

The New York State Treasury Defalcation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—It is rumored that State Treasurer Raines and the District Attorney of Albany were in this city last evening, looking for an accomplice of Phelps, the defaulting Cashier, and were expecting to secure $140,000 of the missing money.

The Dubuque Bank Defalcation.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 25.—The house of B. A. Babbage, defaulting Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, was sold to-day for $22,000 to M. M. Andrews, a hardware merchant. The bank held a mortgage of $15,000 on the house.

Indicted for Murder.

BELFAST, Me., Oct. 25.—John F. Gordon was indicted to-day for the murder of Almon G., Emma A., and Millie A. Gordon, at Thorndike, on the 16th of June last.

Charged with Forgery.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—Alexander T. Holmes, bookkeeper with Hardy Brothers, commission merchants, has been arrested on a charge of forgery.

Extensive Raid upon Counterfeiters.

From the Washington Republican, Oct. 21.

One of the most extensive raids ever organized against counterfeiters in this country has just been brought to a successful issue in the interest of about seventy persons in Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina, which States have for several months past been overrun with this class of criminals. The attention of the Treasury Department had been called to the presence of these violators of the law, through numerous letters received from the best citizens of the districts above mentioned, and Secretary Richardson determined that the cabal should be broken up. A series of operations was decided upon, and conducted under the immediate supervision of Col. Whitley, Chief of the United States Secret Service, with the active co-operation of the Attorney-General, who issued instructions to the United States Marshals of the several districts to appoint as many Special Deputies to aid in making the arrests as the exigencies of the case might require.

Upon beginning his operations, Col. Whitley learned that the counterfeiters were banded together in organized gangs; that they lived in remote localities, many of them in the mountain districts. The labor of reaching them was one of time and patience, requiring the services of men who were brave, energetic, and accustomed to hardship. The very best men of the force were accordingly selected for the duty, and one after another made their way to the infested districts, some as tobacco-traders, some as speculators in land, others as dealers in illicit whisky, and others as tramps going through the country, in seedy garments, and seeking a day's employment here and there where they could get it. In these various capacities the secret-service officers were entirely successful. They gained the confidence of the counterfeiters to an unlimited extent; ate, drank and slept with them, and bought their bogus money at satisfactory prices, without arousing a breath of suspicion as to their real character. To accomplish the discovery several months of valuable time were consumed, as the gangs were scattered at distances of from 40 to 120 miles apart, away from the railroad lines, and it was no easy or desirable task to gain access to them, make their acquaintance, go with them to their homes, and become so thoroughly familiar with them as to be intrusted with their most valuable secrets. Nor were the criminals altogether of that class of the community who could plead ignorance of the law which they were violating with so much seeming impunity. They numbered among them doctors, lawyers, magistrates, Postmasters, Deputy United States Marshals, school-teachers, Clerks of Courts, storekeepers, and other tradesmen. Some of them were men of influence and wealth (one being the Prosecuting Attorney for the people in the City of Knoxville), who had aided in vitiating the currency to such an extent as to ruin many of the poorer classes. As fast as the evidence was obtained against the accused, it was lodged in the hands of United States Attorney George Andrews, of the Eastern District of Tennessee, and United States Attorney V. S. Lusk, of the Western District of North Carolina, both of whom gave their earnest co-operation to the work, and rendered efficient aid in making the labors of the Secret Service men a complete success. As the gangs in both States were intimately connected, it was deemed best that the movement looking to their arrest should be made simultaneously in both districts. The expedition at Knoxville was organized under Capt. Evans, United States Marshal, a veteran of the war, and comprised twenty-five mounted men and seven on foot, all armed and provided with five days' rations. That in the Western District of North Carolina was organized under Robert M. Douglas, United States Marshal, and comprised twenty-four mounted men, also armed and rationed. These squads were subdivided, so as to make the descent in several places.

Sunday, the 19th inst., was the day fixed for the movement, and on the evening of that day the mounted men quietly left Knoxville for Union and Granger Counties, while the others took the cars for Carter's Depot, on the line of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Both the squads were accompanied by the secret service men, who acted as guides over the roads, and also in pointing out the residences of the accused parties. Meanwhile, the Marshal took measures to apprehend certain persons in the City of Knoxville who were implicated as dealers in the nefarious stuff, but whose arrests could not be effected until the expedition had left for the country. Particulars of the raid in North Carolina have not yet fully come to hand, owing to the more extended area of country to be traversed. It is anticipated, however, that the raid there will be as successful as in Eastern Tennessee, and that the operations of the secret service men in both localities will result in the extermination of the worst gangs of criminals that ever infested these States.

A Tennessee Sheriff Tracks Two Brothers, Murderers, to Texas, and Captures Them---Their Sister the Prosecuting Witness---Her Husband the Victim.

Evansville Courier, Oct. 21.

Sunday morning, on Conductor John Hickman's train, there arrived in this city a Sheriff from some county down in Tennessee, who had under arrest two brothers, charged with murder, and whom he had tracked to Texas, and finally captured. The circumstances surrounding the prisoners were at one time familiar to the writer hereof, but, unfortunately, exact locality and names have passed from our memory. But at any rate the prisoners are brothers, aged respectively about 25 and 23 years. Some three or four years ago, a sister to these boys lived with an uncle in Tennessee, being left orphans in their childhood. The sister grew up to womanhood, and became quite pretty and accomplished. She had a lover, a very worthy young man, but against whom, by her uncle, who was a man of strong prejudices, the most unbounded hatred existed. The young people had tried to gain his consent to their union, but he swore relentlessly against it. Finally, the young couple determined to marry anyway. The bridegroom came on horseback, and a clandestine elopement was effected; but they had hardly ridden out of sight before the unfeeling uncle, having ascertained the fact, had his nephews to arm themselves and mount, and pursue in hot haste the fugitives.

They overtook them on the road and shot him from his horse; then turning, they fled and left the sister with the man of her choice mortally wounded. At this stage of affairs a Justice of the Peace rode up, and the young man having procured a license prior to his visit to the house of his betrothed, at her request the marriage was consummated, and she received at the same time the orange-blossom of the bride and the weeds and distress of the widow, for with the same breath that he vowed to love and cherish his spirit took its flight to the unseen shores.

The murderers fled into Mississippi, but were soon after captured and brought back to Tennessee. Some time after a jail-delivery was effected, and they made their escape again, and have been at large until their second and present recapture. The sister of the murderers and widow of the victim is now their prosecuting witness.

A Man Stabs His Own Daughter to the Heart.

From the New Orleans Times, Oct. 20.

Sunday morning, at 7½ o'clock, on the arrival of the steamship Louisiana, of the State line, plying between Liverpool, Bordeaux, and this port, the passengers hurried forward, anxious to set foot again on terra firma. Following several of the eager passengers, and accompanied by a young man and two young girls, was a young woman plainly but neatly attired, and passably handsome, who, apparently as joyous as any, tripped lightly down the gangway to the wharf, across which she, with her companions, pursued their way. They had made scarcely more than twenty steps from the end of the staging when a man rushed forward, and facing the four, addressed a word to the young woman, which in a moment he followed up by an oath and a stab, and with a wild shriek she threw her arms up and fell backward. A demon appeared to have possessed the man, for drawing the large sheath-knife from the breast into which he had buried it to the handle, he delivered another thrust, but this was given as the young woman was falling, and the reach was short, hence the point of the terrible instrument entered but about an inch.

The first thrust was a mortal one, the knife, as it was subsequently ascertained, having centered the heart.

A feeling of horror seemed to pervade the numerous witnesses to the tragic scene, and chilled them into a perfect silence for a moment, during which time the man looked upon his bloody work; but his momentary lull was suddenly disturbed by a cry of horror from the multitude, which aroused the man from the contemplation of his horrid deed, whereupon he turned, and, apparently actuated by a sudden terror, he fled, followed by a shrieking, maddened crowd, who evinced a disposition to string him up instantly, some calling loudly for a rope, and others crying "kill him." With this hue and cry behind him, the man retreated precipitately across the levee in the direction of the houses beyond the street, and he eventually took refuge in a paint-shop, still holding his knife and threatening his pursuers.

Despite his threat to deal destruction to any mortal, one gentleman approached him as he stood at bay in the paint-shop, and, taking the knife from his grasp, led him forth a prisoner. At this stage of the proceeding there might have been a rough deal for the fellow, had the police not put in an appearance and claimed the prisoner. This obviated any more hostile demonstration against him, and he was straightway led from the place and locked up.

While vigorous pursuit was given the man, there were found those who gave their attention to the dying woman, and who, lifting the bleeding form, bore it to a room in the rear of the saloon, corner of Cotton Press and Levee streets. She never spoke one word from the time of receiving the fatal stab, and died in a few seconds after having been deposited on the floor of the room mentioned.

It is horrible to believe, yet that man and woman were father and daughter, and he assumes to be a modern Virginius. The name of the man is Jacob Hugel, and that of the dead woman Caroline Hugel, aged 22 years.

Joseph Hugel relates that he is a native of France, and was reared in a village in the vicinity of Strasburg, where he remained until the year 1866, just prior to which his wife died. He is the father of six children, four of whom are now in Paris, one, a boy of 19, in California, and Caroline, the one who came to such a tragic end yesterday.

In 1866 he landed in New York, where he remained but a short time. Leaving there he journeyed to Cincinnati, and thence to St. Louis. After a year, probably, he made his way to San Francisco, where he remained until last October. During his stay in California he accumulated about $4,000 in various ways, most of the time keeping bar.

A little over one year ago he sold out his interest in his business there, his intention being to go back to France and get his daughter Caroline, and come to this city, where he designed establishing, in conjunction with a friend who was to have come on from San Francisco, a brewery. This friend, a baker, was the betrothed of his daughter, he (Hugel) having made the match before leaving for France.

Accordingly, that matter having been settled between him and the baker, he left San Francisco on the 11th day of last October, and went thence to Sidney, Australia, whence he journeyed, after the lapse of some months, to La Belle France, and to his old home near Strasburg. His daughter, whom he had left quite a child, he learned had gone to Paris, and was in the service of a wine merchant in the capacity of servant.

He eventually found her, and a few weeks ago they left Havre and steamed for Southampton, whence they went to Liverpool to meet a New York steamer. He knew but little of his daughter, having been with her but a short time, and he was greatly shocked to note that she became exceedingly familiar with some passengers on the boat during the trip from Havre to Southampton, particularly with a couple of young Frenchmen, who were also on their way to America, New Orleans being their objective point also.

The fact of their great familiarity was observed by every one on the steamer, and he remonstrated with her on several occasions, none of which she appeared to heed. After taking passage on the steamer Louisiana (steerage passage) at Liverpool, he watched her actions closely, and several times caught her on the deck with one or the other of the young men, when he would drive her below to her berth. He was sorely grieved to find that his daughter was not inclined to observe his counsel, but he waited patiently, hoping eventually to get her to this city, where she would be taken from the presence of those for whom she had evinced an infatuation, but, as the voyage neared its close, the girl told him flatly that on landing she intended to leave him. Saturday night, as the vessel was on her way up the river, his daughter asked him to give her some money, which he refused to do, inasmuch as he knew she desired the funds for no other purpose than that of effecting her expressed design of leaving him on reaching port. Finding that he would not give her one cent of the money, she attempted to snatch it from him. Brooding over the trouble constantly on the voyage, he became toward the last really ill, and felt that he would rather, much rather, see his daughter dead a thousand times, than to see her live an abandoned woman.

Yesterday morning, when the ship landed, he went on shore, to a coffee-house near by, to get a glass of beer. He was absent but a few minutes, and when he returned he observed his daughter in the company of the young Frenchman, whereupon he approached and told her to go back. This she refused positively to do, accompanying her reply with curses and assurances that she never meant to live with him. In a manner frenzied by this unlooked-for development, he produced his long knife, and in a moment buried it in his child's breast.

Those of the steerage passengers who occupied bunks near the ill-fated woman and the unhappy father relate a story at variance with the foregoing in many respects.

They, one and all, as do the crew of the steamer, testify to the exemplary conduct of the young woman during the entire voyage, alleging that there was nothing whatever in her conduct that could have justified the suspicions of which the father seemed possessed. It was a matter of great surprise to them that he should have watched her so closely, inasmuch as she was seldom ever seen in the company of any one but an old woman, with whom she appeared to have a particular friendship.

The girl appeared really persecuted by the close observation to which she was subjected, and, on several occasions, when she was seen by him in conversation with some of the men (passengers), she was driven below, whither the father followed her, sometimes abusing her violently. At least three times during the voyage he beat her severely, one time accompanying his licks and kicks by a violent attempt at strangling, the mark of which was on her throat when she was killed. Indeed, there was a mark on the side of her face inflicted during one of those beatings, that was thought by many who saw her, lying dead, to have been inflicted with the knife at the time of the homicide, which, from its fresh appearance, must have been inflicted the night before.

Several persons were witnesses to the fact of his showing her a knife one day and saying, "This will be the death of you yet."

It is worthy of note that some of the passengers who witnessed the relations between this man and his daughter were impressed with the idea that the father had dark designs, of which the girl was conscious; hence her threats to leave him on landing in the city. This impressed a few who heard him make a certain remark one day, when he found her in conversation with one of the passengers, at which time he drove her brutally to her bunk.

To keep her under close surveillance he attempted to force her to remain in her bunk by taking charge of all her clothing, but the remonstrances of the other passengers forced him to relinquish that mode and subside into the old routine.

Knowing that Hugel possessed some money, Coroner Grayer went to him and inquired what disposition should be made of the body, and if he designed giving her decent burial. The man's reply was: "No; let the city bury her." And so this young girl who died by her father's hand, was laid away in the cemetery of St. Vincent de Paul, on Louisa street, at the public expense, and not more than two hours and a half after stepping upon the soil that was to have been her future home.

OBITUARY.

John C. Heenan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 25.—John C. Heenan, formerly a noted pugilist, the "Benecia Boy," came to this city about two months ago for the benefit of his health, he having marked symptoms of consumption, which arose from an abscess in the left lung, and which was superinduced by the breaking of a blood-vessel while sparring, a little more than a half year ago. After visiting several points in this Territory, in company with Jim Cusick, his former trainer and an old personal friend, he returned to Denver, and, after remaining a short time, started from this city for California yesterday. While on his journey, he died at Green River Station, Wyoming, at 7 o'clock this morning.

SALT LAKE.

A Polygamist Convicted of Adultery, Escapes Through Technicalities—Personal.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 25.—Hawkins, who had two polygamous wives, and was prosecuted by the first wife for adultery in the District Court, convicted, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, obtained his liberty yesterday by a judgment of the Supreme Court, based on the Englebrecht decision, that the United States Marshal cannot serve a venire in causes under the statutes of the Territory.

Lieut. Fred. Grant, son of the President, arrived here last night. He is the guest of Gen. Morris, at Camp Douglas.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

There were three fatal railway accidents yesterday. In two of them the Coroner held inquests, at both of which a verdict was rendered censuring the railway companies. Another fatal railway accident occurred about 7 o'clock last evening, in which the verdict of the Coroner's jury will be different from that rendered at the other two cases. At 7 o'clock last evening, a man named Charles Grerden, who resides at No. 142 Butterfield street, was run over and instantly killed by an engine of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at the corner of Clark and Twenty-fifth streets. The body was removed to the home of the deceased, and the Coroner notified. He leaves a wife and three children.

Ruffs.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The fashion of wearing wide ruffs is revived; but we trust they will not attain to the dimensions of the ruff of the Elizabethan age. The wearer of the ruff was then, it is said, in a state of ceaseless agony lest its fine inflexibility should be broken or injured, and its bewired and starched circumference should have a fall. The Elizabethan dame drew back from all who approached too near, crying, "Not so close; thy breath will draw my ruff!" And it was almost as venturesome to clasp her in an embrace as to clasp a circular saw. The chief utensil for keeping ruffs done up was the forking-stick of steel, which Autolycus had among his wares. By the aid of this forking-stick, heated in the fire, the quills of the ruff were ironed into the exact symmetry, which was the glory of the belle of the period. The fashion of wearing ruffs began about 1576, according to Stowe; and, under the fostering hands of starch and forking-sticks, they were worn to the length of a quarter of a yard. The belles were not the only ones who were adorned by these immense surcingles, for the dandies of that day also assumed the ruff in its largest proportions, as all the portraits of the ancient cavaliers attest. This vast structure of gauze was styled, in England, "the French ruff," but the French, in retaliation, named it "the English monster." Queen Elizabeth, whose throat was very wrinkled and yellow with age, wore the broadest and stiffest ruff of any one in Europe, excepting the Queen of Navarre; and her ruffs were composed of the finest embroideries, enriched with gold and silver threads, and even precious stones were introduced into them. She employed, we are told, endless yards of cut-work, and purple needle-work, lace, and lace of gold and of silver, enriched with pearls, and bugles and spangles, in the fabrication of her three-ply ruff. But she would not permit any of her subjects to adorn themselves in a similar manner, and ordered grave citizens to stand at the gates of London and lay hands on the wearers of all ruffs beyond a certain width, in order to show her prerogative to dress more absurdly than any of her subjects.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—113 CALUMET-AV.—NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—Marble front 2-story, basement, and sub-cellar, 17 rooms, all modern improvements; large barn; $20,000; cash, $3,500, and $2,500 per year till paid.
712 West Monroe-st., southeast corner of Lincoln, 2½-story and basement brick, 17 rooms, furnace and range, 5 marble mantels; all modern improvements; $18,000; cash $3,000, and $2,000 per year till paid.
Two-story and high basement octagon stone-front corner house, all modern improvements, sewer, gas, water, &c.; northeast corner Rhodes-av. and Thirty-third-st., north of the University. Easy terms; $9,000.
Inside houses adjoining above, each $7,500.
Will take part cash and outside property at cash prices.
75 feet Wabash-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., $150 per foot; easy terms.
44 feet Wabash-av., south of Thirty-sixth-st.; $140 per foot; easy terms.
25 feet Wabash-av., north of Fifty-eighth-st., $70 per foot. Easy terms. Call on or address the owner.
L. CORNELL, 113 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY LEASE—22x44 feet on State-st., east front, 52 feet north of Randolph-st., running 99 years, on the following terms: Only $1,200 per year until March 1, 1877, and $1,500 per year thereafter until expiration of lease. Price of lease, $4,000 on easy terms, or $3,250 cash; a merely nominal sum for the best business lease in this city. The lot being surrounded by three party walls, can be handsomely improved at a small expense. $8,000 would be sufficient to build it up in first-class style. How much better is this than paying high rents. To one of limited capital, this is an extraordinary opportunity to secure, at small cost, one of the finest locations in the city. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE dealers, 188 West Madison-st.:
Two new bricks on Sangamon-st., near Washington.
Four new bricks on Adams-st., near Wood.
41x150 feet, with good building, 526 West Adams-st.
50x125 feet on Sangamon-st., near Monroe, with two frame buildings; a bargain.
Three good frame buildings, well rented, on Fulton-st., near Ashland-av., can be bought at panic prices.
We have the largest list of houses and lots for sale on the West Side that can be found in a real estate office in the city. Call and look over our list.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS FOR HOMES.
Chicago-av. lots, near Hoyne-st., $1,000.
Superior-st. lots, near Hoyne, $750.
Ashley-st. lots, near Hoyne, $750.
Western-av. lots, near Indiana-st., $850.
Eighteenth-st. lots, near Oakley, $650.
Harbine and Clayton-st. lots, near Leavitt, $750.
Thirty-first-st. lots, near McCormick Factory, $600.
North Side lots, $800 to $900.
Choice suburban residence lots, $200.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs., also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN WISNER'S MILWAUKEE-av. Addition, corner Diversey-st., near depot, artesian well, public school, park, and boulevard, and omnibus line; title perfect; prices low; long time; ground high; streets made and ornamented with trees; improving rapidly. Call at our office and take a free ride to see these lots. WISNER BROS., Room 10, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWENTY-SEVENTH, Spring, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Wallace, Hubb, and Butler-sts., $725 to $1,200, ¼ down, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Abstract of title given with each lot. HENRY C. LORD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—5 NEW cottages, 6 rooms, double parlors; 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry, and closet. J. S. GOULD & CO. 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS business building, all rented; location the best in the city. Terms, $5,500 cash, $7,500 in five years, and balance in city real-estate or country farm lands. Address C 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$8,500 WILL BUY THE ELEGANT brick house, No. 304 Tyler-st., near Ashland-av., being $2,000 less than cost to build. Inquire 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE in Boston, improved real estate valued at $70,000, on West Side. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., 96 FEET front near Western-av. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH LASALLE-ST., EAST FRONT, a very choice corner lot. Must be sold. MERRILL & ENGLE, Room 6 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE AND LOT on West Madison-st., worth $8,000; will take $1,500 cash, $3,000 in unincumbered suburban or country property, balance 1 and 2 years. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 10 rooms, bath-room, etc., near Lincoln Park, accessible by horse-cars, in American neighborhood, at the very low price of $4,500, on easy terms. W. M. TRUE, 101 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$15,000 WORTH OF CHOICE RESIdence property, at fair valuation, for $10,000 cash, or a part at same rate. Must have money. Address S 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH—64⅔ feet fronting east north of Chicago-av. on LaSalle-st. A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON MADISON-ST., for $8,800. M. B. KENNY, 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE FOR $1,800; easy terms. Lot from $300 to $500; small payment down, balance weekly or monthly. M. B. KENNY, 173 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$4,650—$1,000 DOWN, BALANCE FOUR years at 8 per cent, 12-room 3-story (nearly new) house, lot 25x125 to alley; possession at once; street cars in front; the best bargain in the city; on Van Buren-st., just east of Hoyne; would take monthly payments for balance. T. B. BOYD, 180 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 8 rooms, and barn, on Warren-av., near Western-av., half block of street cars; price, $4,500; terms easy. Call at 433 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BARGAINS AT PANIC prices:
House and lot, South Park-av., very desirable.
House and lot, Wabansia-av.; want an offer.
House and lot, West Jackson-st.; a bargain.
House and lot, Ashley-st.; monthly payments.
House and lot, West Erie-st., monthly; price, $1,500.
Several other bargains in houses and lots, and vacant lots, city and suburban.
BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—IF TAKEN NOW, $3,500 DOWN, $4,500 time, will buy a brick house with the best modern improvements, in nice neighborhood. This is below cost. Address "HARD UP," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 4 NEW cottages and lots on Swann-st., near Forty-seventh and Wentworth-av. Also, cottage and lot on Sixteenth, near Halsted. Also, for lease on long time, lots on West Side, &c. F. R. WILSON, from 12 to 1 o'clock, Room 70 Ashland Block, corner Clark and Randolph.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, AND BARN, worth $9,000, for $7,000, if taken this week; ¼ cash, balance in 4 years. It is convenient to horse-cars and 'bus lines, in good locality. Is 2-story and basement, with 10 rooms; all modern improvements, well built and well finished. Call Monday, Wednesday, or Saturday on E. EUGENE CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20 No. 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COTTAGES, CONTAINing 7 rooms each, water, bath, &c., in the grove on Hauton-av., just south of Thirty-seventh-st., being just two blocks from South Park boulevard. Lots, 24 9-12x125 feet each to a 16-foot alley. Can be bought cheap on liberal terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$200 TO $650—EASY TERMS AND perfect title. I have lots on Hoyne, Wilmot, Oakley, and other streets at above prices. A part of these lots are only one and two blocks from the horse-cars. By saving a few dollars each month you can pay for one of these lots, and have a home of your own. Call and let us go with you and see property. I can give you a great bargain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—25x161 FEET, NEAR Thirty-fourth-st., at a decided bargain. F. C. VIERLING, Room 15 No. 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED AN OFFER IN CASH FOR A very choice piece of improved residence property; large grounds; North Side. JAMES R. MAY, 164 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—60 FEET ON FULTON AND 60 FEET on Walnut-sts., near Western-av. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, pretty and substantial cottage and large lot; 467 Second-st.; choice neighborhood. Key at 475. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IF TAKEN this week, a 15-room house, with lot, on South Side, all in good condition. Also, a nice lot on Wabash-av., south of limits, price and terms reasonable. Apply to the owner, 522 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY.
The choicest and most beautiful grove lots, fronting on the South Park and contiguous avenues, being the corners of Kankakee, Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., and Fifty-third-st.
There is no property near the Park to compare with this in desirability and attractiveness.
The land is high, lies handsomely, and is covered with the finest groves south of the city.
As there are but a limited number of lots of this character in the vicinity of the Park, there can be no question in regard to the certainty of large profit on such an investment. Five years' time at 7 per cent will be given upon part of purchase-money. Title perfect.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKWOOD AND GRAND boulevards, near the city limits, at low prices and on very easy terms. The most beautiful and the cheapest first-class residence lots in the market. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH, THE fine three-story and basement marble-front house 1142 Wabash-av. This house is in splendid condition throughout. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE OR TEN ACRES, CHICAGO-AV., between West Side parks; fine for subdivision. HENRY P. GEORGE, 85 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$50 PER FOOT CASH WILL BUY A choice lot, east front; lots alongside have sold at $60 in past two weeks; title clear; abstract to date. Address N 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE LAST ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT marble-fronts, 586 West Adams-st., near Ashland-av., all modern improvements, deep lot, and cellar, stone stoop and fence; easy terms, and at panic prices. Inquire of owner, 345 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AND LOT, EAST of State-st., worth $3,500; will take $3,000, ½ cash. L 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—2 CHOICE lots on Morgan-st., between Wright and Catherine; good business property, east front; only $1,250 each, $50 cash, balance $15 per month. Also, 20 lots convenient to business centre, on monthly payments. Apply to H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—SOME choice property on Fulton-st., running through to Wayman, between Halsted and Union, on 10 years' time. Also, store and lot 143 West Randolph-st., on same terms as above, or I will exchange for block or suburban property. Inquire of H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, WITH LOT, NEAR Lincoln Park, 12 rooms. Brick house and barn on Park-av., 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, very cheap. Lot on Madison-st., near Leavitt, very cheap. Also, several fine houses for sale at a sacrifice, in the North, South, and West Divisions. McDONALD & CO., McCormick Block, Room 13.

FOR SALE—3 HOUSES AND LOTS, VERY CHEAP. Apply at 150 LaSalle-st., shoe store.

FOR SALE—1 OR 2 LOTS ON INDIANA-AV., NORTH of Thirty-first-st., on long time, without any payment down. This is a good opportunity for a builder, as first-class improvements find a ready sale in this vicinity. SPENCER H. PECK, 235 and 237 Wabash-av., corner of Adams-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3-STORY HOUSE ON South Jefferson-st., near Monroe; would take good lots.
3-story and basement brick on Warren-av., near Oakley; would take South Side lots.
3-story and basement brick house on Adams-st., near Ashland-av.; would take lots.
6 lots on West Madison-st., east of Central Park, 24x191.
9 lots on West Monroe-st., east of Central Park.
3 lots on Lake-st., fronting south on Central Park, 30x195.
6 lots on Fulton-st., 270 feet east of Central Park, 30x150.
6 lots on Washington-av., same distance from Central Park.
5 lots in Block 10, Morton's Subdivision, one block from Central Park, north.
16 lots in Block 9, Harding's Subdivision, three blocks from Central Park. A. P. DOWNS & CO., 162 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—BY STEDMAN, POPE & CO., 76 Madison-st.:
50x110 ft. on Cottage Grove-av. $120 front foot.
84x150 ft. on corner of Sixty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.
120x150 ft. on Greenwood-av., cor. Forty-eighth-st.
100x126 ft. on Kenwood-st.
82x125 ft. on West Adams-st., cheap.
61½x217 ft. on Ogden-av., near Douglas Park.
48x125 ft. on Waverly-av., east of Douglas Park.
150x173 ft. in Irving Park at $30 front foot.
House and lot on Ewing-st., will exchange for lots.
House and lot on Park-av.; cheap; will take part in lots.
House and lot on Second-st., between Robey and Lincoln.
Brick house and lot on West VanBuren-st.
Lots in Stedman's Subdivision at $150 to $200 each, and Blocks in same Subdivision at low rates. These lots are near Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
We can sell so that purchasers can double their money. Call and see plat.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST. Four 2-story houses and lots on Tyler and Harrison-sts., near Hoyne; $2,500, $3,500 and $4,000 each, separately; here are bargains.
Washington-st., east of Union Park, first-class brick house.
Monroe-st., near Leavitt, 1½-story cottage, 9 rooms and lot.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., several lots at a bargain.
Peoria-st., north of Harrison, 50x125.
Van Buren-st., corner Francisco, 50x125.
Adams-st., east of Wood, 5 lots.
Bargains in acres west and south.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON GROVELAND-court for $1,600 cash, balance in monthly payments. SIMMONS & CARTER, 187 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES—Must be sold—½ an acre ground on Archer-av., near South Rolling Mills, 6 good lots worth $12,000, for $6,000. One lot on Archer-av., corner Joseph-st., with house, worth $4,000, for $3,000. One lot on West Washington-st., near Western-av., worth $1,800, for $1,400. Two lots with dwellings and barn, on Stewart-av., corner Barbour, worth $10,000, for $6,000. Nine lots near corner Halsted and Thirty-seventh-sts., worth $1,200, for $750. One lot in burnt district, South Side, worth $30,000 to exchange for acre property. A large list of finely-improved farms of every size and price to suit, in this and adjoining States, to exchange for city property. C. McDONNELL, Room 10, 157 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—4-ROOM BASEment cottage, and lot; water in house; splendid neighborhood; only $750 down, balance on time. 1182 West VanBuren-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 7 rooms, with 50 or 75 feet of ground, at South boulevard, cheap; or will exchange same or other lots for light box-wagon and sleigh. E. L. BRAINERD, Room 28 Morrison Building, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 142 DEARborn-st.:
Rhodes-av., 3 stone-front houses, $7,500.
Three cottages on Irving-place on monthly payments.
Adams-st., near Lincoln, 2 large stone-front houses.
Adams-st., corner Honore, house and lot, only $6,500.
Monroe-st., corner Oakley, 33x125 ft., cheap.
Washington-st., near Leavitt, 2 lots, $115 per ft.
Lake-st., east of California-av., 2 lots, $1,500 each.
Madison-st., east of California-av., 5 lots, 22x125 ft.
Wabash-av., near Fifty-eighth-st., 38 ft., $50 per ft.
400 ft., east front, on Humboldt Park, only $35 per ft.
40 acres near Englewood; will be sold at a bargain.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TO REAL ESTATE men—For city property: A good 2-story brick house in Waukegan; also a 4-story brick warehouse, No. 190 and 192 North Jefferson-st. For particulars, inquire of HORACE BURTON.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, WITH 25 OR 50 FEET, east front, on Portland-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., at a bargain. Easy terms. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR men of moderate means, upon State, Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Hanover, Halsted, Emerald, and Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-fourth-sts. Also, upon Archer, Wentworth, Shurtleff, and Blanchard-avs. Small payments down, balance in 5 years, interest at 6 per cent; title perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 133 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$1,100 CASH WILL TAKE A 12-ROOM house, finished last June, with 3-room house on the same lot, two blocks west of Union Park; easily rent for $50. This extra sacrifice is authorized to raise money at once. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR WILL TAKE PART IN unincumbered property, one fine marble-house, 1264 Prairie-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st.; 2 lots on Wabash-av., near the boulevard; 20 lots in Phillips' Subdivision, 31, 32, 15; 10 lots in Moore's Subdivision, 36, 38, 14; 1 near the West Side Park, fronting on Milwaukee-av.; 40x116 feet, corner of Prairie-av. and Elm-st., in Austin. Apply to JOSEPH CAHILL, 69 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES OF LAND AT WASHINGton Heights, ¼ mile from the site of the new Female Academy; cheap. Address at once, JAMES THOMPSON, 30 Oak-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN Chicago; 80 feet south front on Madison, east of Franklin, by 183 feet deep. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE, NEW, FIRST-CLASS houses on Fulton-st., near Wood; very convenient; cheap; monthly payments. Call at 128 Park-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ROCKWELL-ST., NEAR Humboldt Park; lots near Rock Island car-shops. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 66 FT. NEAR Thirty-eighth-st.; good business property. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS ON ADams and Jackson-sts. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' TIME—WE HAVE just completed on Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st., several first-class octagon-front brick residences, 25x80 feet each, with hot and cold water, laundry tubes, speaking tubes, baths, closets, splendid chandeliers, together with elegant two-story brick barns; the location is as fine as any in Chicago, and we will sell cheap. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE OF 14 rooms and closets, with water in two places up and down-stairs. Good barn and sewers into barn; lot 24x125. Inquire on premises, 128 Ewing-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO-STORY, BASEMENT, mansard-roof brick house, 15 rooms, in good condition. Call at No. 456 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH BRICK basement, corner of Kinzie and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR THREE DAYS only—One of the best business corners on Milwaukee-av., unimproved. Price, $12,000; one-third cash; balance in stock of groceries, provisions, etc., or some other improved city property. For further particulars, address to O. WILBRANDT, 549 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES—HOUSE AND LOT at corner of Jackson-st. and Campbell-av. No humbug. Parties in want of a home and large corner lot call and investigate this bargain. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW COTTAGES ON AMBROSE-st., between Leavitt and Campbell, near Blue Island-av. and McCormick's Reaper Works; they have four rooms each, and will be sold cheap and on very easy terms. HURD & NOYES, 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—WE HAVE THREE VERY elegantly finished but medium priced houses on first class streets, either of which can be bought for $1,000 less than it is worth, with from $2,000 to $3,000 cash. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, LOT 25x200, 9 ROOMS, pantries, closets, gas, brick basement; will sell very cheap. Apply at building, 25 Union-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS INSIDE CITY LIMITS from $350 to $1,000 each, on long time; decided investments. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, 2¼ acres of ground, in best part of Lake Forest. Possession Nov. 1. THOMAS L. PARKER, Room 28 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES IS 13 MILES FROM city-limits, with good schools, 4 churches, flouring mill, planing mill, 3 hotels, plenty of stores and 1,000 inhabitants. I have a 7-room cottage and 2 lots at Desplaines, $1,000, only $200 cash and $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken. Ten left.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; $10 down; $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Only 8 left.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, GOOD AS THE BEST; monthly payments; free rides to examine. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 12, Methodist Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN LAKE VIEW, VERY CHEAP. One lot on Wells-st., very cheap. Inquire at 87 North Wells-st., in Fred Becker's cigar store.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN AND ON EASY terms, two first-class residences at Ridgeland; also a beautiful residence at Oak Park, with or without furniture. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, No. 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES AND VACANT LOTS:
Lake Forest, Highland Park,
Winnetka, Evanston,
Waukegan, Ravenswood,
Irving Park, Austin, Englewood.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS ON Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts., near depots, church and schools, in a neighborhood which is being rapidly built up, at low prices and on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH Ravenswood, 50x152 feet; $500 each and upwards; easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT KENWOOD, ELEGANT lake shore residence; house of 14 rooms. Address S 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND LOT IN BEST part of Lake Forest, 14 rooms, 2¼ acres ground. Inquire at 28 Oriental Building. THOS. L. PARKER.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS, EACH 25X115 FEET ON THE northwest corner of Ingleside-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, 12 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT HOUSE of 10 rooms, in good location. Price low. Terms easy. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD; $25 cash, and $15 per month. Secure a homestead. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME 5-ACRE BLOCKS at Clyde, surrounded with good improvements. Easy terms. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WHERE IS YOUR MONEY? PUT IT where it is safe and will pay you a handsome profit. We will sell at South Evanston a large two-story frame house, 9 rooms, newly painted, papered, etc.; connected with sewer, sidewalks laid, best of water; lot 50x150, large barn. Only $3,000; also bargains in lots. Will take you out any day free of expense. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT DESPLAINES—50 MINUTES' RIDE.
4¼ acres, corner, and on river and grove, $350.
1 acre, beautiful for garden and fruit, $500.
Large lots, handy to depot and churches, $200.
Terms, $10 monthly or four yearly payments.
This property is better than savings banks.
It will rapidly increase in value and will never fail.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and 5 blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—THE BEST and largest of Chicago's suburbs, several most excellent frame houses, with 8 to 10 rooms each, besides bath-room, closets, and good brick cellars, high ceilings, houses built in the best manner and after model plans, arranged for gas and water, connections made with sewers leading to the lake; the lots are large and the streets are wide, every house sets back 40 feet from the street line. Buy your home and save your rent, as you never will have a better opportunity to buy so good a home on such easy terms. We have also some elegant brick houses there, which we will sell on very easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 10 acres dry, improved prairie land, on telegraph road, 1 mile from Hobart, 32 from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad. Price, $750; cash $100, balance $12 monthly. Office days Monday and Friday. J. G. EARLE, Owner (no agency business), Room 3, 153 Monroe-st. This office will close this month.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
272¼ acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13. 162 acres in Sec. 13, 36, 13.

FOR SALE—BLOCK HOUSE, ORCHARD, SHADE trees, 10 acres good, dry prairie land, well improved, 1 mile from Hobart, on telegraph road, Chicago 32 miles, on Fort Wayne Railroad. Price, $850; cash $150, balance $12 monthly. J. G. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE—THE OWNER OF A NEW AND DEsirable residence, beautifully situated within 10 minutes' walk of the Evanston Depot, will sell it at a reasonable figure, and take lumber in payment to a large extent. The house contains 12 rooms, and is thoroughly finished in every respect. Address OWNER, Box 1067, Evanston Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A FEW CHOICE residence lots, centrally located and very cheap. Terms easy. Apply to owners, SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Room 4, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ALL WHO WISH TO PURCHASE houses and lots, blocks, or acres, in Evanston or North Evanston, cheaper and on longer time than any other person can offer, call at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, for poster. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS, 50X150 FEET, AT Desplaines, 45 minutes' ride from Chicago, on $10 to $20 cash and $5 to $10 monthly payments; price, $125 to $250. Call 2½ p. m., and go and see the lots free of charge. E. W. HAGERTY, Room C, 126 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN EVANSTON and North Evanston, cheap, on monthly payments, or 10 years' time. No payment down, but annual interest. CHAS. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—free from incumbrance, on easy terms, at $600 per acre. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—HOUSE and lot at Washington Heights. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES and lots, for which will be taken in payment certificates of deposit on any of the savings banks. NOBLE & RICHMOND, No. 2 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SEC. 11, 38, 13. A BARgain for a few days. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—OWNERS MUST HAVE MONEY—3¼ acres near Douglas Park; $3,000.
5 acres near Douglas Park; must be sold.
10 acres in S. W. ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13; $1,200.
5 acres at Lawndale, near the station.
15 acres at Lawndale, on Ogden-av.
G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION—20 OR 40 acres 6 miles southwest, handy to cars, $650.
80 acres on C., B. & Q., 20 miles, station on ground, $150.
6 acres, with small house, near station, 17 miles, $350.
4½ acres on river and corner, with grove, $350.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, WEST OF the track, adjoining Hill's Subdivision, lots for $175. Terms, $10 cash, and $5 a month. No interest. HENRY W. BROOKS, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, IF TAKEN THIS week, a very choice 20-acre tract at Park Ridge; 200 per cent can be made by subdividing; secure it at once. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES OF LAND AT SOUTH ENglewood, near the station, at the following great bargain; $10,000; terms, ½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. Every lot will sell for $400. GILBERT & GIVINS, 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$35 PER ACRE WILL PURCHASE 80 acres 22 miles south of Chicago, near Thornton, on the Danville & Vincennes Railroad; complete abstract. OWNER, 62 East Indiana-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, one of the finest farms in Illinois; 324 acres, with all improvements; a splendid house, with grapery, orchard, &c., &c.; only 50 miles from the city. Address Box 184, Woodstock P. O. It is a splendid stock or grain farm.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE, OR EXCHANGE for merchandise or furniture of any kind, well-improved farm near Faribault, Minn.; lots in old Town of Hyde Park; will add good secured notes and cash; you can get bargains. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY located residence near the lake shore (with all modern improvements) in the city of Sheboygan; a great place for summer resort. Apply to JOHN SAUL, 220 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINELY IMproved farm of 160 acres, in Champaign County, Ill. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEAR AURORA, Ill., a farm of 240 acres, all under cultivation; good buildings, etc. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1,067 ACRE FARM in LaSalle County, Ill., finely improved. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARMS in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Also, some fine property on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., east front. REESE & McDONALD, Room 15, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES WELL LOCATED ILLINOIS farming lands, at $7 per acre; ¼ down to actual settlers. Apply to GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$5 PER ACRE WILL BUY 160 ACRES near railroad and county seat of Hancock County, Iowa; title perfect. Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A COTTAGE OR small house, containing 7 or 8 rooms, either city or suburban property, price must be reasonable. Address, stating terms and location, etc., T 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, worth from $3,000 to $5,000, on easy terms. Address, with full particulars, W 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT BETWEEN TWENty-fifth and Thirty-fifth-sts., and east of State, or on North Side; price, $3,000 to $5,000. Will pay $1,500 cash. Vacant lot will be taken if a bargain. Address W 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—EAST FRONT BRICK HOUSE ON one of the avenues east of Wabash, north of Thirtieth-st. Must be a bargain. Will pay all cash. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A LOT 40 FEET FRONT IN the neighborhood of Jackson and Leavitt-sts. Apply at once to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—WE HAVE PERSONS WITH CASH wanting the following investments: A corner on good business street, West Side, west of Ashland-av.; also, for a number of cheap lots, same district, and for a bargain in choice residence lot near Ashland-av. Owners please bring them in as early as possible. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BRICK OR STONE FRONT DWELLing worth from $10,000 to $12,000; will pay $6,000 or $8,000 cash down; on Wabash or Michigan-avs., West Washington, Adams or Monroe, not west of park. Must be a bargain. Will deal with owners. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE; ALSO, one on West Side. Will pay part cash, or assume incumbrance, and part in unincumbered city or county property, or farms in Iowa. J. R. LANCASTER, 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, a lot in the district bounded by Morgan, Robey, Lake, and Adams-sts.; wish to erect brick dwelling thereon. Address S 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO LOTS ON MONROE OR ADAMS-st., south front, within three or four blocks of Ashland-av. Address, stating price, C 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRICK OR STONE FRONT RESIdence with modern improvements, South Side, south of Eighteenth and east of State-st., worth from $15,000 to $25,000; would pay part cash or assume incumbrance and balance in salable inside lots or acre property. Apply to AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING REAL ESTATE for sale and will take Franklin Bank check for first payment, please address, describing property and price, N 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY EAST OF STATE-st. and south of Sixty-third-st. to Calumet. Apply at Room 21 Oriental Building.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT near street cars and in respectable location; will pay cash and bank account due soon. Give full description of house, location, price, &c., or no notice will be given. Address S 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT IN CITY OR suburbs; will give a good trade in unincumbered property. R. KENNEDY, 143 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE LADY WHO HAS A NICE SET of seal or mink furs can find a cash purchaser by addressing S 65, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—H. L., IF YOU WISH TO SEE ME, call at 122 Fourth-av. DELLA.

PERSONAL—SAM; TUESDAY, 11 O'CLOCK; SAME place.

PERSONAL—I WAS AT THE B— HOUSE THAT day, Kit, on the outside of it; don't forget old times. F.

PERSONAL—THE PERSON THAT WROTE THE letter to A. Simmons, St. Louis, Mo., will confer a great favor by making himself known. A. SIMMONS, 105 North Fourth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL—CARRIE G. WOODWARD, WHEN and where can I see you? GEO. S. BARKER, 44 W. S.

PERSONAL—WILL BE AT OLD PLACE TUESDAY at 9 a. m.

PERSONAL—CAP. CALL MONDAY AT BURNSIDE-st. at the same place.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF W. H. Crane. Will parties knowing him call his attention to this or send his address to S 84, Tribune office?

SEWING MACHINES.

A NEARLY NEW GROVER & BAKER SEWING machine, for family use, late improvements, cost $70, for sale for $25. 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—6 SEWING MACHINES, ALL IN splendid running order, $10 to $12 each. Inquire at 530 South State-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

MANHATTAN MACHINE NEEDLES, MANHATtan sewing machines. MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 14 State-st.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY, AND ONE MEdium Singer machine; also two Grover & Baker improved, for sale cheap, at 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 315 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented; repairs perfect; open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT — ROOMS EN SUITE OR single to let with first-class board, for families or single gentlemen.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board for single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

12 SIXTEENTH-ST.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS furnished or unfurnished on second floor; all modern improvements; moderate prices.

12 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room to rent, with board. Also, one unfurnished room to rent.

19 CONGRESS-ST., BETWEEN WABASH AND Michigan-avs.—Pleasant rooms, elegantly furnished with board. Day board $5 per week.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms, with board, for gentlemen or families.

57 CALUMET-AV.—A LARGE, PLEASANT FURnished room, suitable for two, to rent with board; references exchanged.

67 TWENTY-THIRD-ST., CORNER PRAIRIE-AV.—Nice side room, suitable for two gentlemen.

70 LANGLEY-AV.—LARGE ROOMS OR SUITES to rent, with first-class board; all modern conveniences, fine surroundings, few boarders, home comforts, near street and steam-cars. Call on or address Mrs. M., 70 Langley-av.

75 AND 73 EAST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT, FURnished rooms, with board or without; also, day boarders accommodated. Entrance Myers' Opera House.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICE LARGE room, suitable for four young men, with board. Also, another room suitable for three; also, day boarders wanted.

1164 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE ROOM, WELL furnished, bath-room adjoining, to rent with board.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—TO RENT WITH board a front parlor; also, large bed room off back parlor, furnished and heated, suitable for two.

153 EAST MONROE-ST., ROOM 2—WANTED—1,000 people to call and see a complete register of the principal boarding-houses in Chicago free of charge.

183 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—WANTED—A FEW more day boarders; charges reasonable. MRS. YOUNG.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT ALcove room, furnished or unfurnished, for family or 4 gentlemen. Terms reasonable to permanent parties.

280 FIFTH-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER VAN Buren—Good board, with spring beds, $5 per week. Day-boarders wanted.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE WELL-FURnished back parlor, with board for two; also front room for two, on moderate terms.

287 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife; also, smaller room for one or two gentlemen. Accommodations first-class. Terms reasonable.

317 SOUTH PARK-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM to rent, with board; also rear room.

344 CALUMET-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHed front rooms, with board. References given and required.

365 WABASH-AV.—BOARD, WITH PLEASANT rooms. $5 per week; day boarders accommodated.

386 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED. Room and board, $6 per week. Day board, $4.50 per week.

395 WABASH-AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

420 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, $3 TO $5 per week.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH modern improvements, to rent, with board.

447 WABASH-AV.—ONE ROOM FOR ONE OR two gentlemen with first-class board.

465 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, with board.

494 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished. None but first-class wanted.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., near Twenty-ninth-st.—Tip-top cheerful place to board; fine rooms and good table; hotel and home comforts. Single rooms, $6 per week.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed rooms, single or en suite, with board; references required.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms to rent, with or without board.

560 WABASH-AV.—2 PLEASANT FRONT rooms, second floor, unfurnished; also, furnished rooms, with board; day boarders accommodated; references required.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM furnished, with board, for young married couple and single gentlemen in a family; first-class.

575 WABASH-AV.—2 PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with good board, at a reasonable rate to the right parties.

667 WABASH-AV.—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS with board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board. Single room.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED rooms, with board; also single room.

767 WABASH-AV.—2 FRONT ROOMS AND IN back room to rent, with or without board.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHed rooms, with board. Prices reasonable.

796 WABASH-AV.—1 ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board.

799 WABASH-AV.—TWO FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms to rent, with board · terms moderate.

812 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS to rent, with board; also rooms for single gentlemen.

821 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished, suitable for two persons; also an unfurnished front parlor, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with board, at reasonable terms, in a private family, one block from cars or stage.

823 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, A VERY DESIRable alcove room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room. Terms reasonable. Day boarders wanted.

836 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; house with all modern improvements.

855 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with or without board; modern improvements.

864 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR OAKLAND-av.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. Small private family; moderate terms; horse or steam cars convenient.

882 INDIANA-AV., COR. EIGHTEENTH-ST.—To rent—Furnished suite of rooms, also furnished back room, with board. A few table boarders wanted. Inquire at 882 Indiana-av.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, well furnished and pleasant, to rent, with board, hot and cold water, etc.; near Eighteenth-st. Only reliable people need apply. Two or three table-boarders can be accommodated. MRS. SIBLEY.

925 AND 927 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, en suite or single, with first-class table; terms reasonable; reference required.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE furnished front rooms, connecting, to rent, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

946 WABASH-AV.—WITH OR WITHOUT board, two neatly furnished rooms, en suite. Also, large alcove room, furnished and heated by furnace; house has all modern improvements. Family private; references exchanged.

986 INDIANA-AV.—PARTIES WISHING A pleasant home and home comforts for the winter, can find such, with good rooms. Those that will furnish preferred.

1052 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE AND HANDsome front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board in private family, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also barn to rent.

1058 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, DESIRABLE rooms for the winter, furnished or partially, with board.

1074 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with board in private family; good references required; also two table boarders can be accommodated.

1088 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS; also front parlor, with board.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a nicely-furnished front room; day boarders.

1174 PRAIRIE-AV.—A DESIRABLE FURNISHed room to rent, with board; house modern and terms reasonable.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHed room to rent with board, to two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private family.

1204 PRAIRIE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board.

1410 INDIANA-AV., CORNER THIRTY-first-st.—A few quiet gentlemen can find a pleasant home for the winter; can have fires in rooms.

EAST OF STATE-ST., NORTH OF THIRTEENTH—Handsomely-furnished room, to gentleman and lady, with board for lady. Address S 45, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—HALL bed-room, with board in private family, to a young man; terms reasonable. Address Y 82, Tribune office.

NORTHWEST CORNER PRAIRIE-AV. AND Twenty-sixth-st.—Second-story front suite, modern conveniences, with good board, for gentleman and wife.

PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—DEsirable front rooms on second floor to rent with board; house first-class. Address S 98, Tribune office.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD in a strictly private family, on avenue near Twenty-second-st.; house has all modern improvements. Address H, care of Carrier 8, Station D.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, OF A quiet and refined disposition, wishes two equally disposed gentlemen to occupy with him a large and comfortably furnished room, and board with the family, which is strictly private. The house is situated on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st., and will be a pleasant home to the right parties. Terms moderate. Address N 63, Tribune office.

West Side.

9 CENTRE-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS with board, two doors from Madison-st.

6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with board.

10 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD for gents.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, nicely furnished and very pleasant, to rent to two gentlemen, with or without board.

12 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; also single rooms; terms reasonable.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—A PLEASANT, FURnished front room, with board, in small family, for two gentlemen. Also, day-board for two.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board.

14 BISHOP-COURT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

14 NORTH HALSTED-ST.—TO RENT, FURNISHed rooms, with or without board. Also basement.

19 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room with board for man and wife, or two gents; also, one single room.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—2 VERY PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, with board; also, a single room; house has all modern improvements.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, pleasant front room, with stove and gas, for gent and wife, or gents.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, single or en suite, permanent for the winter at reasonable rates.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

33 PARK-AV.—DELIGHTFUL ALCOVE ROOM, with board, south front, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; unexceptionable references required.

42 SOUTH MAY-ST.—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT room with board.

51 NORTH CARPENTER-ST., ONE BLOCK AND a half from Randolph-st. cars—To rent, furnished or unfurnished rooms, with good board, suitable for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen only.

56 SOUTH MAY-ST.—PLEASANT AND COMfortable rooms to rent with board.

65 WARREN-AV., VERY NEAR UNION PARK—A large south-front room, furnished, at very reasonable terms. Private family; references required.

72 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed.

78 ANN-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for two working men; $5 in advance.

79 ABERDEEN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a room on first floor, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A WELL FURNISHED front parlor; also, nice rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with first-class board. House has all modern improvements.

83 ABERDEEN-ST.—GOOD DAY BOARD CAN be obtained.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room, with fire, suitable for gentleman, with board.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. Two day boarders wanted.

97 SOUTH ROBEY-ST.—TO RENT—A LARGE front room with alcove, with board, in private family, for gentleman and wife.

107 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good board in respectable German family where they can learn German, violin, or piano.

107 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—SINGLE FRONT room, with board. House heated by furnace, and first-class conveniences.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—JOHNSTONE House—Light and airy rooms, with good board; $6 per week; table board $4.

115 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., NEAR MONROE—A nicely-furnished front parlor, with one or two bed-rooms connected, to rent; also, other desirable rooms, with or without board.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO LADIES OR gentlemen can obtain good room and board. Terms reasonable.

117 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ROOM FOR 2 GENTS; also a few day boarders, $4 per week.

117 WALNUT-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, with first-class board. Terms reasonable.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, with board. Also a few day boarders wanted.

133 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE UNFURNISHED front room and closet to rent, with board.

142 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE PLEASANT room to rent, with board.

145 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—CAN BE FOUND board and lodging for four young men and two ladies.

150 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board for ladies or gentlemen.

154 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—WANTED STEADY boarders, good accommodations, at $4.00; day boarders, $3.00 per week.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THE NICEST and warmest rooms in the city, with board, $5 to $9 per week; day board, $4; come and see before going elsewhere.

156 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FRONT CHAMBER, with alcove and front parlor, with first-class board.

163 WARREN-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED—FURnished rooms, with board, one south front and one suite convenient to bath-room. One block from Madison-st. cars, and half a block from one of the best public schools in the city.

177 AND 179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—With board, nicely furnished rooms.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen wanting a pleasant home with good board. Please call. Terms very reasonable if permanent.

194 PARK-AV., CORNER ROBEY—NICELY furnished room, hot and cold water, and gas; house heated by furnace; strictly private family. $20 per week for gentleman and wife. Reference required.

195 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; also other rooms.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms furnished, or unfurnished, with board.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER PEORIA—TO RENT, two good rooms, with excellent good board, for gentlemen or married couple.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Day-boarders accommodated.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED BACK parlor; also room for gentlemen; use of piano.

275 WEST MONROE-ST.—VERY NICELY FURnished rooms to rent, with first-class board.

276 WEST LAKE-ST.—A MAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board.

279 WEST POLK-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT room to rent for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; no other boarders; only three in family; English; close to cars.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room on second floor and two closets, with board.

292 WEST HARRISON-ST.—LARGE UNFURnished front room with bedroom off, to rent with or without board, private family, reasonable rates.

302 FULTON-ST.—VERY NICE NEWLY-FURnished front room, with first-class board.

311 WEST JACKSON-ST.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor; one large, with alcove, south front; with or without board; terms reasonable to right parties. Call and see them.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY-FURnished back-parlor suite, south front; all improvements.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SECOND FLOOR alcove suite, with board; also single room.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring with nicely furnished rooms; also first-class table.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE ALCOVE and one square room, with first-class board.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, with board.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room, with or without board, for one or two gentlemen. Family private. Also, barn accommodations in rear for horse and buggy.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SEVERAL DEsirable rooms, with first-class board.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, and good board, at moderate prices. Modern conveniences.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT front room, furnished, with board, suitable for gent and wife or two single gentlemen.

380 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—NICE FURNISHED rooms with board. No other boarders.

388 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—NICELY NEW FURnished rooms, with or without board, in a private respectable family; reference will be required.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, one large furnished room, suitable for family or single gentlemen. Also one single room.

432 WEST MADISON-ST., UP-STAIRS—A FEW day boarders wanted.

460 WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room up-stairs, unfurnished, and back parlor furnished or unfurnished, with board.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 SUITES OF rooms, one furnished and one unfurnished, for gentlemen and families or single gentlemen, with board; hot and cold water and bath; terms moderate.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD, LARGE room, with closet, in private family, modern improvements; good table.

534 WEST LAKE-ST., OPPOSITE UNION Park—Two large unfurnished front rooms, with or without board.

596 ADAMS-ST.—PARTIES DESIRING PLEASant rooms and first-class board can be accommodated at reasonable price; house modern improvements.

604 ADAMS-ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF UNION Park—An elegant front suite of rooms, with board.

617 WEST MONROE-ST.—A VERY NICE SUITE of furnished rooms to rent, with board for three or four persons wishing to economize; terms to suit the number.

633 ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—VERY pleasant rooms, location, etc., modern improvements; prices in conformity with times; new brick.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURnished parlor, fire, gas, hot and cold water, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife. Also other rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen. Those wanting a nice, clean, quiet home-place for the winter, please call and see. Very reasonable to desirable parties to be permanent for the winter. Satisfactory references exchanged.

760 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR CORNER of Leavitt—Board for four persons only, in private family. Madison and Randolph-st. cars within one square.

766 WEST LAKE-ST.—GOOD, PLEASANT, quiet home, with good board, cheap, to the right parties. No boarding-house fare. No children. Apply as above, after Sunday. References required.

A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, IN house of private family, near Union Park, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Good family table. Address N 83, Tribune office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR UNION PARK, will rent two large rooms, with board, for the winter, at reasonable rates. Address N 34 Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS DAY BOARD GIVEN IN EXchange for gold watch and chain; location near Halsted and Madison-sts. Address N 98 Tribune office.

HARRISON-COURT BLOCK, S. E. CORNER OF Harrison and Halsted-sts. Good suite of rooms and board.

LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ON West Side, near street-cars, with board; closet, grate, and furnace. Please address N 8, Tribune office.

PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, with board. Modern conveniences; to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; on West Side. References exchanged. Address N 35, Tribune office.

READY NOV. 1—TO RENT, TO GENTLEMEN and wives or single gentlemen, newly and elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board, in new 3-story, swell front, brick house, all modern improvements, on Monroe-st., east of Jefferson Park; also one suite of unfurnished rooms; terms reasonable. Address S 33, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE—WASHING WANTED, FOR FAMILY or gentlemen, by a competent person. Address N 48, Tribune office.

North Side.

32 RUSH-ST.—ONE PLEASANT FURNISHED room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

45 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—SMALL ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, with board; private family.

83½ HINSDALE-ST., PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, bath-room adjoining, to gentleman and lady. References exchanged. A few table boarders accommodated.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST., HANCOCK House—You will find a good place to board and nice, warm rooms, for gentlemen and ladies, at very low prices.

111 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A NICELY FURnished room, with board, for two gentlemen.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side—Continued.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—3 UNFURNISHed suites, except carpets, on second floor; 1 large furnished room with board; modern conveniences; dinner from 12 to 1:30.

183 SUPERIOR-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two gentlemen in a private family on North Side.

232 ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished with first-class board. Also, fine parlor suite.

239 SUPERIOR-ST.—SINGLE ROOM AND board, $5.50; only two other boarders.

250 EAST INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN STATE and Dearborn. Furnished or unfurnished rooms, en suite or single. Table first-class. Day boarders accommodated.

288 ILLINOIS-ST., THIRD HOUSE FROM RUSH—Pleasant rooms, with board, at reasonable rates.

292 SEDGWICK-ST.—WANTED—GENTLEMEN boarders; American family; good board; double beds; cars pass the door.

294 ILLINOIS-ST.—TO RENT, PLEASANT rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and lady or single gentlemen.

306 INDIANA-ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS TO rent, with board, in a new house with all modern improvements. Terms moderate.

324 SUPERIOR-ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with or without board. Inquire in the basement.

489 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—DESIRABLE suites of unfurnished rooms, suitable for families; also single rooms suitable for gentlemen, which I will furnish; reference required.

725 NORTH WELLS-ST.—BOARD AND FURnished room in private family for the winter.

NORTH SIDE, WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK of State-st. bridge, two large, pleasant rooms, fronting south, suitable for families or young men; will be let furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; terms will be made satisfactory. Address S 13, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island depot; elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2.50 per day. First-class in every particular.

DE FOREST HOUSE, 173 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Erie, is a new first-class family hotel, marble front, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, and all modern conveniences. Everything is perfectly new and comfortable. Table first-class. Day boarders accommodated. References required.

KLEINE'S FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN BOARDING-house, 161 North Clark-st., corner Indiana; room for a few more boarders (gentlemen). Terms $6 and $7 per week.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK AND Lake-sts.—Good board and rooms for single gentlemen, at from $8, $10, and $12 per week; also, pleasant rooms for gentlemen and ladies at prices to suit. S. H. GILL, Manager.

PARKER HOUSE, MADISON AND HALSTED-sts.—$2 per day. A few good rooms, with board, from $7 to $10 per week. Day board, $5.

SANDS HOUSE—116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEgant rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER DEARBORN AND Jackson-sts.—Transient boarders, $1 per day; per week, $5; lodging, 50 cents; single meals, 50 cents.

Country.

THREE NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH closets and with board, to rent, in the country; on Chicago-av., second door north of Division-st. Address EVANSTON, P. O. Box 2094, Evanston, Ill.

TWO YOUNG MEN FURNISHED WITH FIRST-class board in private family, 5 miles out of the city. Address N 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO A BAKER—A STORE AND DWELling. Good business warranted. Rent moderate. Apply to J. SUTHERLAND, Appleton, Wis.

Miscellaneous.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT; SECOND-STORY front; board for the lady only. Address W 88, Tribune office.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, in exchange for good furniture and a first-class piano. Address N 96, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE THE comforts of a home may be had, by a young gent; must be on the North or South Side, not farther south than Oakland; will furnish first-class reference. Address, stating terms, W 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE FOR THE WINter, if price, conveniences, and locality are satisfactory. Address N 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHter would board in a private family, with three rooms unfurnished preferable; modern improvements; within three blocks of the First Congregational Church. References exchanged. Wanted soon after Nov. 1. Address N 90, Tribune office, giving location and the price—for panic times.

BOARD—BY AN ELDERLY LADY IN A SMALL family on or near West Madison-st., at about $8 per week. Address MRS. ORTON, 66 Hamilton-av.

BOARD—WITH PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, including fire, on West Side, for gentleman and wife. Also single room for young gent. Address, with terms, S 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, ROOM, BREAKfast, and supper, permanently; private family; West Side, east of Elizabeth-st. Address W 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—2 GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, west of Halsted-st. and east of Ashland-av., for gentleman, wife, and child; private family preferred; house must have all modern improvements. References exchanged. Address N 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN DESIRE PERMAnent board in a private family; boarding-houses need not answer. Address, with particulars, N 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A strictly first-class private family, on South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts. preferred. Parties keeping boarders need not answer. Address, stating terms, C 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY TEACHER, WEST OF HALsted-st. and south of Monroe; no other boarders; use of piano. Address N 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. PLEASant room and good board, west of Union Park and south of Lake-st. Address, with price, S 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, BY GENTLEman and wife, in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Address, stating location and terms, S 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—WEST SIDE, FOR MAN, AND WIFE, and boy, with suite of unfurnished rooms, between Lake and Van Buren, Morgan and Western-av. Address N 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—DAY-BOARD BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, within three blocks of Van Buren and Marshfield-av. Address BUILDER, 24 Marshfield-av.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, for a gentleman, wife, and boy 9 years old, on West Side or at Englewood. Address, stating terms and location, N 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, AND A pleasant room, in a private family, South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Address S 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—THERE ARE MANY PERSONS WHO would like to take genteel boarders or rent their rooms. Any such can learn much to their advantage by calling at the office of The Agency, 120 West Madison-st.

BOARD—A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE (NO children) would like to obtain board and nicely-furnished front room in a private family, in good location on West Side. Best of references, and permanent if suited. Address, giving price, etc., S 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRE AND gas, for single gentleman, South Side, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-st. If suited will be permanent for the winter. Address N 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO RENT TO a small careful family for the board of a widow lady and little girl; South Side preferred. Address, with references and where an interview can be had, WINTER, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY FOR YOUNG married couple; will pay $65 per month; must have a front room, and piano in the house. Address C 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG COUPLE, IN A PRIVATE family, West Side; would share the expenses of housekeeping. References exchanged. Address C 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOM AND PERMANENT board by a gentleman and wife; family with few, if any boarders, preferred; pleasant location and terms reasonable. C 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY TWO GENTLEMEN, IN a family where there are few or no boarders, within 10 minutes' walk of Court-House. Address, stating terms, S and M, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FOR LADY and daughter. Terms must be moderate; South Side preferred. Address Y 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED DURING the day desires board and room in some pleasant locality. The comforts of a home desired more than style. Will pay a reasonable price for a good place. References given. Address, stating terms, Y 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUNDAYS—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG lady who is employed during the day; no objection to room with a lady. South of Harrison-st., on State. Address S 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—A HOME IN A FAMILY BY A DRESSmaker, who is willing to do sewing for her board. References given. Address S 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITHIN 1 MILE OF Tribune office; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, M, care Carrier 31.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS ABOUT TO ATtend school during the winter, would like to find a good boarding place in a small family, South Side; terms must be moderate. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND WELL FURNISHED ROOM, BY SINgle gentleman, on West Side; private family preferred. Will pay liberal for first-class accommodations. Address Y 75, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A BRAND NEW MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORgan, with all the latest improvements; has 6 stops, flute, melodia, viola, diapason, vox humana swell, etc.; cost, $200; price, $95. No. 542 Michigan-av.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO WANTED ON monthly instalments; state price and where it can be seen. Address N 71, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANO, BEEN USED only a few weeks; will be sold for half price if taken before Thursday next. Apply at 156 Desplaines-st.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH BOTH VOCAL and instrumental music, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils. She would also give lessons in parlor reading if desired. Terms reasonable. Call or address MRS. BYRNE, 574 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—STEINWAY PIANO, ALMOST NEW, cheap. Address S 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A NICE PIANO. CALL for 3 days, 1037 Michigan-av.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS new piano for $175 less than the usual price, please call at 251 Park-av., and see a bargain.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market. Price, $250 and upwards. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A CHOIR BY A BASS singer of several years' experience. Address Y 65, Tribune office.

$150 CASH WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEwood pianoforte, full seven octaves, overstrung bass, agraffe attachment, splendid tone, made by J. & C. Fischer, New York, a fine instrument in perfect condition, a decided bargain. No. 545 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LIVE ARTIST WILL PAINT OIL PORTRAITS from life at unprecedented low prices, and guarantee satisfaction. To arrange for sittings, &c., address W. H. EASTON, Solicitor, Merchants' Hotel, Chicago.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR "DR. SYKES' SURE Cure for Catarrh." Free trial given at his office, 58 West Randolph-st. It cures when everything else fails.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR EYEsight should not fail to call at L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 West Madison-st., and get suited with genuine Brazilian pebble spectacles and eye glasses, &c.

A FULL ATTENDANCE OF THE MEMBERS OF Miriam Chapter, Order E. S. is requested on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, in their hall, 74 State-st.; business of importance to be conducted. Mrs. T. BUTLER, Acting Secretary.

ANNEKE JANS—THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the heirs of Sarah and Wolfert Webber and Hybrant Brower, at Anderson's Hotel, on Thursday, Oct. 30, at 3 p. m.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT HOTEL MAN desires to form a connection with some good house in the West. Has had several years' experience, both as proprietor and manager of hotels in the East. References satisfactory. Address C 51, Tribune office.

A VERY PRACTICAL JOURNALIST, 11 KINGSbury Hall, represents leading papers. Business articles prepared and inserted.

ANY PERSON DESIRING TO REALIZE IN CASH at a low figure on a perfect diamond weighing not less than 3 to 4 carats, may find a customer by directing with address to N 66, Tribune office.

BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR OLD AND NEW BOOKS and libraries. CHAPIN, 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

BAKERS' UNION—A SPECIAL MEETING WILL be held on next Saturday. All members are requested to attend at their hall, No. 82 West Randolph-st.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired. New rolls, $2 each, $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 32 West Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AND CONVEYANCES OF all kinds drawn and engrossed in first-class shape by an expert. Warrants, resolutions, addresses, etc., for Masonic and other societies tastefully engrossed for presentation. Address N 11, Tribune office.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 22. Information given by A. CASALA & CO., 46 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4251, New York.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS and libraries at BALDWIN'S, 129 East Madison-st.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 130 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

IF YOU HAVE ANY FURNITURE YOU WANT varnished, oil finished, or pianos repolished, send orders to C. W. S., No. 19 North Peoria-st., and I will call at your houses or offices, and do it cheap and good.

I HAVE ON HAND A FEW MORE NICE HAIR-switches to sell, cheap for cash; also, some hair which we will make to order. Call at 194 West Madison-st., third floor.

JOSEPH MAY, 108 EAST HARRISON-ST., WILL pay the highest cash price for gents' cast-off clothing. The following prices will be paid: For overcoats, from $5 to $20; for frock or business coats, from $7 to $15; for pantaloons, from $2 to $7. Any gentleman having the same will do well to call or address 108 East Harrison-st. P. S.—Also ladies' evening dresses bought at from $5 to $100 apiece.

LADIES, ATTENTION—DRESS AND CLOAK MAKing done at short notice and reasonable prices by MRS. PATTESON, at 418 Wabash-av.; also Bazar patterns.

MORTGAGE SALE—I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction the one-story frame house No. 587 Sedgwick-st., on the 31st day of October, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the above described premises. N. M. PLOTKE, agent for mortgagor.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO UNDERTAKE the agency for New York for a distiller of highwines, Bourbon whiskies, alcohol, &c. He has a first-class connection amongst rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers, and can give the very highest reference in the trade as to business capacity, energy, and strict probity. Address COMBES, 128 Third-av., between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth-sts., New York.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY GAS FIXtures is where they are made. Manufactory 214 and 216 State-st. A liberal discount to the trade. On hand a large assortment of imported French clocks and bronzes.

TO CONTRACTORS—BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED for the work and materials of 7 brick dwellings, on Monday, the 28th inst., at the office of DeForest & Fisher, architects, Room 71 Republic Life Building, Chicago.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED TO CONTRACT FOR building four frame stores with tenements above; city lots for part payment. Inquire at Clarendon House, of J. S. PURPLE.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE. ADDRESS, with terms and where to be seen, C 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WILL BUY A GOOD OPERA-GLASS of any one who will sell cheap. Call at 130 Dearborn-st., Room 8, Monday. CHARLIE GRAY.

WANTED—CHILDREN TO CARE FOR IN PRIvate family. Address W, 28 North Canal-st.

WANTED—SMALL SECOND-HAND SAFE; MUST be cheap. 118 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A DOUBLE-BARRELED shot-gun cheap for cash. Address F. A. MEYERS, 231 West Madison-st.

WILL SOME SINGLE GENTLEMAN OR FAMILY advance a lady $200 for furnished front room with board at low rates, in pleasant locality and family. C 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INFORM THE LADIES THAT CUTting, fitting, and trimming is a specialty at 291 Wabash-av. Engagements made to go out by a first-class artist, using "Taylor's Systems."

WANTED—OFFICE FURNITURE FOR AN INsurance office. Address SHERMAN HOUSE, Room 322.

WANTED—TO LET—A JOB OF TUCKPOINTING. Apply Monday morning, to PICKARDSON & BAST, South Halsted-st., near Wright.

WANTED—TO BUY, A FIGURE FOR A CIGAR store. A. WEHLE & CO., 53 South Water-st.

WANTED—ANOTHER PARTY WILL START FOR our colony in Colorado Tuesday; if you want to go along come to-morrow and get tickets. We furnish first-class transportation very low; we help to improve your 160 acres; you can have work through the winter. Office 164 West Monroe-st. GREEN BROS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY CAREfully repaired at HAMMOND'S, No. 2 Clark-st., corner South Water. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH GOOD home, would take a baby or one or two children at her home. Address MRS. CHAMBERLAIN, Grand Crossing.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL STOCK OF groceries, for cash, must be cheap, cash on delivery. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A DRUG STORE. Will put in $1,000 cash, balance in real estate. Address S 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY TO occupy a furnished room; partial object companionship. Address Miss ANNIE F. TALBOT, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—TO BUY—TWO CAULDRON KETTLES. Inquire at 344 State-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS CHICAgo to San Francisco. T. F. ANDREWS, 123 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SINGING MOCKING BIRD IN exchange for first-class dentistry. Address H, care of Carrier 8, Station D.

WANTED—CHEAP TICKET TO DENVER. APply at 329 West Madison-st., Room 9.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COACH DOG OR pup. Address W 62, Tribune office.

$50—I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE AMOUNT TO any person who will procure me a situation as stock-clerk or porter in dry goods or clothing-house; wholesale preferred; had 7 years' experience. Address C 30, Tribune office.

$250 WILL BUY A COTTAGE, 16x32, NORTH Side. Inquire at 185 Ohio-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A SMALL BLACK AND tan slut, cropped ears, tail cut; had on red and black collar; will pay above reward and no questions asked, by returning to 169 South Desplaines-st., to D. B. HODGES.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, OCT. 23, ON STATE-ST. or Blue Island-av. cars, gold ear-ring, carbuncle setting; a liberal reward is offered if left at 314 State-st.

LOST—A MASONIC JEWEL WITH NAME EMANuel Corbit engraved upon. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOST—ON THE 23D, A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, black body, white breast, four legs spotted, tail tipped white. Any one bringing him to the rear of 401 Wabash-av. will be rewarded.

LOST—A SNY ISLAND LEVEE BOND OF ILLInois for $500, with July coupon of 1873 off, on the street or in some office in business part of the city. A liberal reward will be paid for return to GEO. W. BITTINGER, No. 105 Dearborn-st.

LOST—A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG HAS run away, with chain and collar. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to JACOB GASTEL, 113 South Canal-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, A JET AND gold breastpin on Madison-st. car or Clark-st. 'bus. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 134 West Madison-st.

LOST—A BOY'S BLUE WATERPROOF CAPE, trimmed with black plaid. Please return the same to J. H. HAHN, 102 and 104 Michigan-av., and receive a suitable reward.

LOST—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG; NOT A WHITE spot mark; both ears have been sore; hair off on sore; suitable reward paid. Call at No. 217 Walnut-st.

STOLEN—IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK THE COAT and vest from the hall of 282 Michigan-av., on the 18th inst., will return the same at 282, he will receive a reward of $25, and no questions asked. C. E. W.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM WEST LAKE-ST., fourth house east of Central Park, one bay mare about 4 years old, broke to harness, swelled on the hind knee, from a kick; had on also off the front foot; also one sorrel mare colt, white stripe on the forehead; $20 reward will be paid for their return, or any information which will lead to their recovery, at above place, or 160 Wayman-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST, OCT. 24—A SCOTCH TERrier puppy, 6 months old, ears cut. Return to 113 Walnut-st., and receive $5.

$20 REWARD—IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK the watch and chain from 315 Michigan-av., corner Harmon-court, Thursday evening, will return it to Jennie Cavanagh, or state where it can be found, will receive the above reward.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MISS MARY SHAW, CLAIRVOYANT, TEST AND business medium, 466 West Madison-st.

MADAM MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, 176 West Madison-st. Consultation to ladies only.

MADAME PARIS, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY, a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted. Ladies only. Fee 50c. 269 West Madison-st., Room 44, upper floor.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 116 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, 50 West Madison-st.

MADAME MARCHAL, FRENCH TEACHER, PRIvate lessons and classes at her residence, 1074 Wabash-av.; a few select boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. French spoken at table.

MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSINESS and medical mediums, 185 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

How the Recent Panic Has Affected Real Estate.

Cash from Abroad Being Offered for "Bargains."

The Panic Will Do Chicago More Good Than Harm.

Important Auction Sales at South Chicago and Washington Heights This Week.

During the past two or three weeks the query has been often made: "How will the financial panic and the commercial crisis affect real estate?" We have on several occasions already given the reasons for the expectation that, eventually, the effect of the crisis would be to make a greater demand for city real estate. First, because capitalists who have heretofore kept a large proportion of their means invested in the stocks and bonds of corporations, have lost confidence in investments of that kind. In fact, the general principle of *joint stock* has received a severe blow in the last few months from the mismanagement and frauds in connection with railroads, banks, etc., etc. Men who have money to invest, and yet do not care to go into active trade with it themselves, will seek to place it in something which they can control, and not be obliged to intrust it to speculating officers and Directors who will use it for their own personal gain, regardless of the rights of stock and bondholders. For this class of dissatisfied capitalists almost the only investments left are real estate and Government bonds, and as the later do not, at present market prices, yield a sufficient rate of interest to induce the investment of American capital, there is scarcely any avenue for the employment of this class of capital but in the purchase of city real estate.

It is also now a well-established fact that the great majority of savings depositors in all parts of the country are greatly dissatisfied with the course recently pursued by the savings-banks in refusing to pay anything except upon 30 or 60 days' notice, and it now seems reasonably certain that, as soon as the savings-banks in all the large cities resume payments, a very considerable portion of their deposits will be diverted to the purchase of small lots. Real estate has always been the most popular investment for laboring men and salaried persons in Chicago, and, in view of the feeling above mentioned, it is likely to be much more so in the future than in the past.

For the present the financial panic seems to have produced very little effect either on the prices of real estate or on the volume of sales, and we find that now, six weeks after the beginning of the financial panic, the volume of real estate transfers recorded each week is as large as it was at the beginning of September, before anybody dreamed of a panic, and while everybody was remarking that the business prospects of the whole country, and particularly of the Northwest, were brighter than they had been for several years.

The following are the number of transfers and the aggregate consideration in the deeds recorded each week since Sept. 1 of property within seven miles of the Court-House:

Week.	No. of transfers.	Aggregate consideration.
Ending Sept. 6	181	$812,407
Ending Sept. 13	200	931,290
Ending Sept. 20	154	653,334
Ending Sept. 27	152	972,975
Ending Oct. 4	152	503,718
Ending Oct. 11	158	950,825
Ending Oct. 18	159	716,204
Total	1,156	$5,240,753

The average of the foregoing transfers is $4,533 to each.

In this connection, also, we reprint a compilation recently made by the San Francisco *Bulletin* showing the total number and value of the real estate sales made in four of the principal cities of the Union during the first six months of 1873:

	No. of sales.	Total value of all the sales.	Average value of each sale.	Population.
New York	3,812	$85,802,839	$22,508	1,000,000
Chicago	8,172	45,376,011	5,532	435,745
Brooklyn	5,477	39,375,806	7,189	499,200
San Francisco	1,603	5,906,501	3,685	188,323

A comparison of the business of the seven weeks to Oct. 18 with that of the six months from Jan. 1 to July 1, shows that this fall the volume of business each week is only about half as large as the average weekly business in the first half of the year. This, however, has been the experience nearly every year. The greatest volume of real estate transactions, as we have frequently remarked, is always in February, March, and April. The smaller volume of business this fall has, therefore, no connection with the recent financial panic. The average amount of consideration to each transfer now, as compared with last spring, indicates the falling off in large speculative purchases of acres, and the present preponderance of smaller purchases for occupation as homes of the purchasers.

It appears, therefore, that the financial panic had much less effect on sales and values of real estate than many people seem to think. It is probable that the unexpected stoppage of the ordinary supplies of money have distressed some real estate speculators, as it has operators in everything else, but we hear of scarcely an instance yet where property has been offered for a considerable reduction on the prices demanded three months ago. On the contrary, we have heard of not less than seven or eight instances within the last week, of parties coming here from the East with sums of $10,000, $15,000, and even $40,000, in currency, prepared to buy and pay half or two-thirds cash, if they could get

"BARGAINS."

The persons who came here with these views expected to find that they could buy valuable property in Chicago for 25 or 30 per cent less than it had been previously held at, but as a rule have found that they were mistaken, and that all the property forced upon the market is picked up very quickly at a much less reduction.

It begins to appear, now, that the recent panic will do Chicago

MORE GOOD THAN HARM,

because it is demonstrating to the world that the trade, finances and real estate values of this city are based on a much sounder foundation than envious neighboring cities have ever been willing to admit. It has demonstrated that the trade of the city is the legitimate interchange of the products of the Northwest for the manufactured goods of the East, and that great fires cannot divert it, nor financial panics extinguish it. It has shown that the financial business of Chicago is on a sounder basis than that of any other city in the United States, as is proven by the fact that the banks of this city are the only ones of any large city that are now paying in full on demand. This fact alone is already bringing to the banks of this city the vast collection-business of the manufacturing cities. Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Boston, will send their collections on the Western States here, instead of to St. Louis or Cincinnati. Their next move will be to establish their principal agencies for the sale of goods here, and, finally, to establish branch manufactories here. Thus, the manner in which Chicago has gone through this panic will result in bringing us more money and more trade, which will necessarily result in a more rapid increase of population, and the steady increase of real estate values.

THE NORTHWESTERN SHOPS.

Within a month or two the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company will set 800 mechanics to work in their new shops, in Sec. 10, just west of Central Park. There are not dwellings enough near the new shops yet to accomodate one-tenth of this number of workmen, and, during this winter, the Company will run a suburban train to the shops, so that the men can live in the city; but next spring this train will be discontinued, as it is expected that the new town around the shops will be built fast enough to accommodate the mechanics with suburban homes.

AUCTION SALES.

The only real estate auctions of the past week have been those made by Elison, Pomeroy & Co., which have been well attended, and a considerable amount of property disposed of. At the sale on Tuesday, at Ridgelawn, formerly known as Canfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, thirty-one lots were sold at prices ranging from $3.25 to $8.00 per foot, the sale amounting to $6,859.60. The attendance was fair, and bidding good.

On Wednesday, the same firm made their first auction sale at the auction-rooms, 84 and 86 Randolph street, when a number of lots were sold in B. P. Blanchard's various subdivisions. Lot 18, Block 4, sold at $10.50 per foot. Lot 12, same block, sold at $19, this lot fronting on Chicago avenue. In Blanchard Brothers' subdivision of Blanchard's subdivision, 10 lots were sold at from $5.50 to $8 per foot. Two lots fronting on Humboldt Park Boulevard sold at $19 and $11 per foot each. In Durham's subdivision, 7 lots were sold at $10 per foot. 2 lots on West Monroe street, near Central Park, sold for $48.50 per foot.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS.

Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co. announce an important auction sale of lots in South Chicago, to come off this week, as will be seen by our advertising columns. The property to be offered belongs to C. W. Colehour, and is located in the immediate vicinity of several large manufacturing establishments, and will be in good demand for workingmen employed in the neighborhood. A special free train leaves on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad on Monday, at 9:30 o'clock. Full particulars of this sale will be found in the advertising columns of to-day's TRIBUNE.

On Tuesday, a sale of a number of lots, suitable for either business or residence, on Lake street and Park avenue, is also announced under the head of advertisements, in our paper.

On Wednesday, the same firm sell a house and lot, No. 169 Twenty-eighth street.

Messrs C. C. Thayer & Co. will sell at auction on Tuesday, Oct. 28, a tract of thirty acres adjoining Washington Heights. The property is in northeast ¼ of Sec. 14, 37, 13, in five-acre blocks. The property is well located and easy of access, being within a quarter of a mile of the new Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. The ground is high and dry. On the property there are fair improvements, good two-story house, 6,000 trees, etc. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Oct. 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Clark st, n w corner of Chicago av, e f, undivided ½ of 100x150 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $23,280.

Butterfield st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $1,500.

West Lake st, 148 feet e of Wood st, s f, 25 15-100 ft to alley, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $10,000.

Foster st, 128 ft n of West Polk st, w f, 25x106 4-10 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $2,200.

Boddan st, 219 ft s of Swift-place, e f, 25x124 3-10 ft, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $1,930.

Lot 13, in Block 53, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $700.

Lot 1, in Block 2, of Block 16, of Wright & Webster's n e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated June 14; consideration, $675.

Sullivan st, west of and near Sedgwick, n f, Lot 11, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $400.

Lot 40, in s ½ Block 54, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot 27, in same, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $425.

Lot 4, in same, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $425.

Lot 12, in Block 7, in Block 13, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $700.

Van Buren st, 100 ft w of Franklin st, s f, 23x50 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $4,000.

West Jackson st, 120 ft w of Wood st, s f, 26x125 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $5,333.

West Indiana st, 224 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x93 4-10 ft, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $1,250.

Wabash av, 125 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $8,250.

South Park av, 134 ft n of Webster av, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $892.

South Park av, 158 ft n of Webster av, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $892.

West Congress st, 174 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 25x171 9-10 ft, dated April 14; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 18, Banks' Subdivision of w part s ½ s ½ Lot 13, Block 12, Rockwell's Addition, with improvements, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $3,500.

Kramer st, 150 ft w of Union st, s f, 25x73 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $995.

Stewart av, s of and near Napoleon place, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $3,500.

Honore st, 186 3-10 ft s of Adams st, e f, 37½x125 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $7,000.

Indiana av, 200 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 25x160 7-10 ft dated Oct. 23; consideration, $10,190.

Indiana-av, 225 ft s of Thirty-fourth-st, e f, 25x160 7-10 ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $10,190.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 20, in Block 4, Wallace's part w ½ s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $425.

Lot 17, in Block 5, of Jennings' Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $2,470.

Sixtieth-st, 293½ ft w of Wentworth-av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $1,500.

Eight acres in n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 11, 38, 13, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $5,000.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 25: City property—Number of sales, 153; consideration, $847,407. North of city limits—Number of sales, 8; consideration, $80,595. South of city limits—Number of sales, 35; consideration, $110,642. West of city limits—Number of sales, 3; consideration, $2,750. Total sales, 199. Total consideration, $1,041,394.

THE WORKING-GIRL QUESTION.

The Movement for Homes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is very gratifying to know that so many persons are waking up to the importance and necessity of this matter of establishing the comparatively homeless people in places better suited to them, and worthy of the spirit and improvements of the day. THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE has been made especially interesting to industrious, self-supporting women on account of the many letters published therein in favor of the general movement for homes, which latter, it is to be hoped, will receive a new impulse in the community.

Good homes for our working-women are only more needed, if possible, than similar provisions for young men; and it is desirable that the agitation of thought on the subject shall go on until the right kind of sympathy and earnest consideration shall be developed and bestowed in the direction of the object.

All that will be required at the hands of the general public or humane capitalists are the necessary means with which to buy grounds, erect buildings, and equip the same. One large house, or several smaller ones, adapted to the purpose, would certainly be self-supporting after being thus established. There can be no question of it, if managed reasonably well.

The Home, or boarding-house, for women, which has been in operation on Jackson street for over five years, and demonstrated its ability to live after being started by men and women of means and good heart, in the face of all imaginable difficulties and embarrassments which beset new and untried schemes, only proves that the plan of providing good homes for the comfort and protection of working-women is capable of indefinite application to the wants of that class.

Other similar institutions can be established under less trying circumstances, because the public mind is somewhat familiar with the movement by reason of the successful running of the first one.

It would appear to be a case, in fact, in which no great amount of argument should be needed to convince people, and spur them up to action in favor of building and furnishing homes for those who are virtually homeless, and whose necessity in this respect is really urgent.

Combined action upon the part of moneyed men would make the work easy of accomplishment. There is great power exerted by combination in making public improvements. Why not direct some of that power for the purpose of building homes for the people as well? Such homes should be established only with the idea of helping the girls to help themselves. So much assistance would be simple justice, and not charity. The independence of working-women must be maintained. No respectable woman, who is able to earn her way through the world, will live as a subject of charity in a charitable institution. Every respectable working-woman has a moral right to what she earns, and such have the right to be well housed, and deserve the intelligent sympathy of the world.

As for the young men of Chicago, they might put themselves in marble-fronts for life at less cost than they are now subjected to by living in the ordinary wooden boarding-houses of our city. They might have sumptuous quarters in buildings containing all modern improvements and general advantages. They could have these things if they would combine their means, and agree to build upon a single block, and occupy one grand building together. One fire would warm the whole, and provisions could be bought for 200 or more persons as easily as for a small isolated family. Everything entering into such an establishment in the way of furnishing or supplies would be obtained at wholesale. Such a house would be a power in the markets, and command respect.

As a mere money-investment, an establishment of this kind should not be undertaken to begin with. Young men or small families who should occupy suites of rooms would unite on the plan for the sole purpose of enjoying superior accommodations, and the better position which the prestige of such an establishment would give.

OGDEN WHITLOCK.

Advice to Working-Girls.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have found the world generous as well as just. Six years ago I came to Chicago on borrowed money, and have fought my way from the bottom to the top. I could tell as sad a story as any one, if I chose, of toil and hardship. Onward and upward was my motto. I *would not* fail, and did not. To-day my debts are all paid; I have a handsome wardrobe, all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life, a neat bank-account of $2,000; and live easily and happily. All the result of my own labor. What one has done, any girl with good health and ordinary abilities can do. There is no pity in my heart for the thousand weeping sisters. Oh, shame on their stupidity! When they glory in being half-clothed and half-fed, they glory in their own degradation. The world is wide, and any girl with health, who can't support herself, deserves a sound scolding, instead of pages of pity. Stop fuming, and simply *act*. If you want help, first help yourselves. Be ladies and you will secure respect; be persevering, and you will secure success. The work is in your own hands, and there is no reason, if you act rightly, why you should not prove a band of noble women, respected and happy. If you work for $5 or $6 a week, and never advance, you may be sure the fault is nearer home than you seem to think; and, take my word, you will have all the friends and success you desire, and no more.

EXPERIENCE.

Won't Become House-Servants.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It makes no difference what may be said about it, we girls interested know that, in our kind of service, we have more opportunities for feeding the mind, if not the body, and do not feel so much cast down and cut off from those with whom we have been accustomed to associate, as we should if we accepted the "panacea" of house-servantism. We don't wish to swallow that dose; in fact, will not, so long as hope lives within us, and we can earn our bread honestly at something else. This may seem bold talk; but, nevertheless, it is true. While having a distaste for the position of a house-servant, we still claim that, if called upon to do the housework in a home of our own (Mr. Editor, this is no bid for a husband), we should, with happy hearts, make the attempt, with no fear of the result, but, between such a position and its duties and that of an ordinary house-servant, to our minds, there is a vast sea, and we pray that no unfavoring breeze may ever compel our bark to seek such a haven.

It is sad to be fatherless, motherless, homeless, ofttimes hopeless; yet so it is with many here in this city. So deal gently with them, you of kindlier fate; give words of cheer and hope; and if a sunlight-ray of "home" should seem about to brighten up their life, dispel it not with argument and logic most profound. Respectfully,

MIRANDY MEANS.

Starvation of House-Servants.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Judging from all I can learn, in the majority of cases where it is hard to procure help, insufficient food is the cause of it. I have had my information from various sources, but especially from no less than four keepers of intelligence-offices; and, in relation to this subject, they told me that they knew of numbers of families who never could keep a girl because they would not really give her enough to eat. In many cases starvation was not confined to the girl, but was indulged in by the family; but the poor, benighted girl, not having the interests of her employers properly at heart, could not appreciate their kindness in placing her on an equality with themselves in the matter of having nothing to eat, and would be obliged to leave, not in quest of social privileges, but for food. It is just possible that working-girls may be deterred from entering that inviting field of labor principally on that account.

When those persons who are continually writing in the public prints about the incompetency of servants become able to give them proper (or even enough improper) food, they will have less reason to complain of "general inefficiency," which, as I understand it, is often a genteel name for hunger, and can readily procure help who will be willing, and what is also necessary, able, to perform all duties required of them.

SOMEBODY.

SECRET-SOCIETY INITIATIONS.

WHEATON, Ill., Oct. 21, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I beg leave to call the attention of the readers of THE TRIBUNE to the fact that the initiation during which Mortimer Leggett was killed, at Cornell University, N. Y., is no peculiarity of that institution. "The Greek Fraternities," which now defy the Faculties and govern the students of most of our American colleges and universities, are identical, in every essential principle, with the initiations at Cornell.

A respectable Professor of an important Western university, who graduated at Yale, described to me, a few weeks since, in my own house, the initiations which he had himself witnessed at Yale, which were no whit less brutal, dishumanizing, and pagan, than the initiations described at Cornell in your columns, taken from the New York papers. The blindfolding; pinioning the arms; the guttural and sepulchral tones; the running, bruising, terrifying, and general bamboozling of the Freshman, were all copied from Yale, where they are escaped only by the sons of wealthy parents, by the payment of large sums of money, and inflicted without mercy on poor and "stingy" students. A young lawyer of Massachusetts, who had himself shared these initiations, told me, at his own table, that, though the son of temperance parents, the money which he paid in went in part for a supper with champagne and other liquors! And the above-mentioned Professor assured me that prominent citizens of New Haven had witnessed these infamous and degrading initiations, as the body of the members of the Cornell Fraternity looked on, "amused," while their masked performers were pinioning the arms, blindfolding and running, at midnight (as it proved, to his death), young Mortimer Leggett.

But the mere brutal horse-play of initiation, if that were all, would be comparatively harmless. These performances are part of a system as old as the Pyramids, and as extensive as our race. A missionary from Africa, if an intelligent one, will describe to you the initiations of those degraded tribes, at midnight, in rooms cut out in the dense chapparal, where the initiate is staked on the ground, face downward; terrified by the pounding of the earth with clubs near his head; and, in that state, sworn to secrecy and obedience to his superiors, to conceal their doings and obey their mandates. A missionary from Latakeiyah, on the east shore of the Mediterranean, last month gave me a lengthy account of a secret Order in that country, who begin their initiation of boys at the age of 12 years. They take them, at midnight, to some obscure valley or spot, like that creek at Cornell where young Leggett was killed; and he assured me that, though perfectly treacherous, lying, and false, they all kept their oaths of initiation! and, by reason of that, regard themselves as better than other men. The secrets of this Order were revealed in Arabic, and the missionary has promised me a translation. The author of the revelation was hunted, followed eleven years, and finally assassinated; and initiations go on.

The theory of all these initiations is one, and the aim one, viz.: that leaders may revel and rot in secret vices, supported by their dupes. Gen. J. W. Phelps, who commanded under Butler at New Orleans, has translated from the French a full description of the initiations practiced in the Pyramids till men were too degraded to pay.

The son of an official at Washington (Commissioner Legget) has been killed at Cornell. The attempt will be made to blink and blur over the fact that men may repeat in America the practices which have made Egypt "the basest of the Kingdoms." Yours respectfully,

J. BLANCHARD.

GRACELAND CEMETERY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will not the managers of this cemetery make proper arrangements for funerals? The present accommodations are entirely insufficient, and a funeral-service at the so-called chapel is little else than a rude mockery.

Only yesterday, a few of the members of our church went to the cemetery to attend the services over another who had suddenly died, even before her friends could be summoned. The room which is called a chapel serves as waiting and reception-room, office, and, in fact, for almost every purpose except a vault. The various employes come in and out, attending to their different duties, even though the room is at the time professedly given up to the mourning friends. The cashier comes in with his money and makes out his receipts; the laborers come in for their directions about work; visitors come in and out to warm themselves at the only stove, or consult the maps hung about the walls; carriages drive up immediately in front; and heavy wagons drive clattering by through the gate, on full trot, even though, at that very time, the funeral services are being conducted in the chapel. The employes will not even wait for the conclusion of a prayer before coming in and crossing the hard floor to consult the books and papers in the desks.

Such a condition of affairs is manifestly one that should be immediately subjected to a radical change.

J. H. B.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24, 1873.

THE WIND-RIVER COUNTRY.

Distribution of Annuities to the Shoshonees and Bannecks, at Old Camp Brown.

Scenes in the Indian Encampment---A Scalp-Dance.

Visit to the Great Chief's Lodge---His Wives---A Frightened Pappoose.

Distribution of Flour---A Novel Method of Counting---How a Rebellious Chief Was Put to Shame.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 19, 1873.

While at Camp Brown, I witnessed the distribution of the annuities to the

SHOSHONEE AND BANNOCK INDIANS.

They had come to the number of 1,700, and were encamped on the plain before the fort. Their town was over a mile long, and its conical-shaped lodges, medicine-poles, and painted skins presented a very pretty and picturesque appearance. There were hundreds of dogs, many of them closely resembling wild foxes and wolves, and on these the children rode, or compelled them to carry bundles of wood and skins filled with water. The Shoshonees had been lately at war with the Sioux, and had taken some scalps, over which they were dancing and making much ado. The scalps were stretched on small hoops, and hung before the victors' tents, to a small stake driven in the ground. I counted seven of these bloody trophies, and was told there were many more in the camp.

When we arrived, a large number of squaws, drawn up in two lines facing each other, were

VIGOROUSLY DANCING.

On the right of them were three or four musicians, beating on drums made of the skins of wild animals drawn tight over bark cylinders. They emitted dull, monotonous sounds; and to this music the squaws, placing their heels close together, hopped backward and forward on their toes. When the lines approached close together, the squaws uttered a sharp cry, and fell rapidly back a few paces, only to hop forward again and repeat the cry. It was, in fact, no dance at all, and I could see no pleasure that could possibly be extracted from such a performance; but the Indians seemed to enjoy it hugely, and the applause of the spectators amounted at times almost to an encore. Two or three of the squaws in the lines of dancers carried little poles, or sticks, to the top of which were attached scalps of the enemy, and these they waved alternately from the right to the left over their heads. The musicians beat away energetically on their little drums, accompanying each blow with a

"HAH, HAH, HAH,"—

now in a low, and anon in a high key. The words of this song, if song it could be called, were to me not beautiful; but the Indians appeared to appreciate them. After listening to the repetition of "hah, hah, hah," a thousand times over, you can imagine my delight and astonishment at the wonderful originality of the savage mind when the song suddenly changed to "hi, hi, hi;" and one daring poet actually ventured to add a "hi, ah"!

We saw many children in the camp, of all sizes, and, whatever may be said of other tribes, certainly this one did not strike me as in any great danger of dying out soon. I spoke to the Indian Agent, however, of the matter, and he assured me that the tribe was not increasing.

I saw many games and sports practiced in the Indian camp, such as jumping, running, horse-racing, dancing, throwing the dice, playing at plum-stones, hiding the moccasin, and throwing the ring; but to describe them here would be both tedious and uninteresting to the reader.

On the next day, the Agent

HELD A COUNCIL

with the principal Chiefs of the tribe, and arranged that the goods should be distributed on the following afternoon. The Chiefs were eight in number,—five of them belonging to the Snake and three to the Bannock bands. Several of them were intelligent-looking men, and all behaved with great dignity and decorum in the council. At the head of the council sat Washakie, Chief of the Snakes, having on his right Top-Knot, Chief of the Bannocks. Next sat Tipposapoo, Washakie's principal adviser; and then came the five other Chiefs, according to rank. They were very particular about their seats, and two or three changes were made, so that each one should have his proper place. To my great regret, there was no speechifying,—the Agent simply telling the Chiefs what he had to give their people, and the Chiefs assenting with a grunt to all he said. Just before the council broke up, Washakie rose and said there was one Chief in his tribe—

TABBANSEE—

who was not present. This Chief, he said, was angry at him (Wahaskie), and had separated himself from the tribe, and taken with him a dozen lodges, in all about forty souls. He hoped the Agent would consider the case of these people, and allow them a share of the annuities. The Agent replied that he knew of the disaffection and secession of Tabbansee, and all he had to say of the matter was, that, so far as he could ascertain, Tabbansee was in the wrong, and he would give him no beef or goods. He would deliver the annuities to them (the Chiefs), and, if Washakie and his subordinates chose to send anything to Tabbansee, they could do so. At this the Chiefs were greatly delighted, especially Washakie, who had had much trouble with Tabbansee. It was not expected that the Agent would take such a decided stand in regard to their domestic quarrels, and his doing so was as surprising as it was agreeable to them. They saw what they supposed would be a knotty question for the Agent solved in an instant, and in such decided terms that there was no probability of his changing his opinion. In fact, the Agent had carefully investigated the schism in the tribe, and determined to put an end to it. That night Washakie sent one of his most skillful diplomats to Tabbansee, who was encamped on the other side of the river, to

OFFER HIM TERMS.

This agent was instructed to say to Tabbansee that his Chief would be pleased to see him and his people return to the bosom of their tribe, and that the past should be forgotten. If Tabbansee declined to accede to these liberal terms, then the ambassador was to deliver him an ultimatum, to the effect that, if he and his people did not instantly return to the tribe, their Chief (Washakie) would proclaim them rebels, and not allow them to have any share of the annuities. Tabbansee was also to be apprised of the decision of the Agent, and convinced, if possible, how completely he was dependent on the good-will of the Chief.

The ambassador did all that was required of him, and with the following result: To the first proposition, Tabbansee returned a decided negative; neither did the ultimatum affect him, as was expected,—he declining to return to the tribe on any terms, until certain apologies were made him. But, if Tabbansee stood firm in his rebellion,

HIS FOLLOWERS DID NOT.

Game was scarce, and the idea of hunting hard all winter to maintain their families, while the other warriors dined sumptuously every day off fat government beef, was intensely disagreeable to Tabbansee's warriors. Then the women could not endure the idea of wearing their old skin dresses and buffalo robes, while their sisters over the river were flaunting in fine red flannel and striped blankets. That night, most of the rebellious Chief's supporters silently pulled down their lodges and went over to Washakie's camp, and next morning Tabbansee found himself alone in his rebellion.

At noon we went down with the Agent to see him distribute to the Indians their flour. The goods were piled up on the open prairie, and around them an immense circle was drawn,—the women and children being seated on the inside of the circle, and the men standing or sitting behind them. We went first to the

LODGE OF THE SNAKE CHIEF,

who kindly received us, and invited us to sit down on some mats. There were two women in the lodge,—one of them quite young and good-looking, while the other was old and ugly; these, Washakie informed us, were his wives. As we entered, an Indian baby tied to a board was laughing and playing; but no sooner did it observe our white faces than it began to howl lustily, and exhibited the greatest signs of terror, until its mother came and carried it off. Washakie said, laughingly, "Little fellow much 'fraid white man; maybe he think you scalpee him!" I thought it was more likely this little dirty-faced rascal might some day scalp one of us, and told Washakie so; at which he laughed heartily, and said, "Oh, no! me make him good Indian."

All being now in readiness, we went out with the Chief and the Agent to see the distribution. On arriving at the circle, we found an old and decrepit Indian leaning on a stick and vehemently haranguing the multitude. This man, the Agent informed me, was the

GREAT ORATOR OF THE TRIBE,

and had been sent to amuse the people until the Chiefs and great white man could arrive. I could not understand what he was saying; but, judging by the shouts of laughter and applause of his hearers, he made some happy hits. At a signal from Washakie, the oration was brought to an abrupt close, and the old fellow hobbled up on his stick to shake hands with us. His long white hair fell down over his shoulders, and his tottering step indicated great age. His eye was still bright, and his high forehead gave a real intellectual cast to his features which were not unpleasant. He seemed to be a happy old man, for he laughed and joked constantly with those around him.

THE BUSINESS OF DISTRIBUTION

now began by a Chief passing around the circle, and receiving from certain persons little willow-sticks on which were cut notches. These sticks, I was informed, represented the number of families in the tribe, and the notches the number of persons in each family. The sacks of flour were then laid out in rows and counted, and the sticks laid on the sacks. To every large family there was a sack and one stick, and for small families half a sack, which was indicated by laying two sticks on the sack. Each Indian woman knew her own stick at a glance, and, at a signal from the Chief, they came forward one by one, identified their sticks, and took away their flour. When two sticks were found on a sack, the first woman had to wait until the other one could be found, when the flour was divided on the spot and carried off,—many of the women having brought little sacks to put their flour in. It was great fun to see the women shoulder and carry off the sacks,—some of them being quite heavy. They jostled each other, tripped each other up, and, when one fell down on the prairie under her load, she was greeted with shouts of laughter. The men

DID NOT DEIGN

to help their wives, but looked on and laughed at them staggering under their great loads.

I observed that the Chiefs retained a portion of the flour,—the great Chiefs taking three sacks, and each of the other Chiefs two sacks. On the whole, the division was fairly made, and every one seemed satisfied. At the instance of the Agent, some flour was kept for Tabbansee and his family, and Washakie promised to send it to him. The Agent explained to the Chief that Tabbansee, being deserted by his followers and virtually disgraced, was no longer an object of hate, but pity; and that a kind act now from his Chief would sink deep into the rebel's heart, and, perhaps, bring him back. Besides, it was policy still to treat with him, for he had many friends in the tribe, and, the Indians having once received their annuities, it was probable a good many of them would go back to Tabbansee and again join him, if he still continued rebellious. To all this Washakie readily assented, for he was a good-hearted old man, and wished to live at peace with every one. The result of the affair was as [illegible] Agent predicted, for, no sooner had Tabb[illegible]ceived his share of the annuities, which [illegible] sent him by Washakie, than,

OVERCOME BY THE KINDNESS

of his Chief, he went straightway to his lodge and made peace.

As we walked home through the village, in the evening, we saw a woman standing by the side of a lodge, crying bitterly; and the Agent, affected by the sight of her tears (as indeed we all were), stopped to inquire the cause of her grief. She said that she had been at the distribution, but had been overlooked, and had received no flour. She had a large family; her husband was away, and on his return no doubt would beat her for not attending to her business better. The Agent told her to come up to the fort at any time, and he would see that she had a sack of flour; at which intelligence the poor woman became so happy she

ALMOST DANCED FOR JOY.

The Agent, who was a thoughtful and good man, then sent word to Washakie that, if any one had been overlooked in the distribution, he must send them up to the fort, so their wants could be supplied. It must be remembered that the Agent had given all the flour he had to the Indians, and that any additional flour distributed would have to be bought at the Sutler's and paid for out of his own pocket, at the rate of $10 per sack; but his great heart was touched by the sight of the poor woman's tears, and we all cheerfully offered to share with him any expense he might incur by buying flour for these poor people.

Next day the blankets were distributed; and the day following there was a great dog-feast and a council of which I can give no account in this already-too-long letter.

A. A.

HAY-FEVER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: All agree that frost gives relief in this distressing disease. Now, if there is any virtue in frost, other than the atmospheric changes referred to by Dr. Williams to-day, it can be very easily determined. I am not acquainted with the disease; but it would seem that, if frost, or cold, would bring relief, the application of ice to the head or nose, or reducing the temperature of the air inhaled, by passing it over ice, would produce similar results. It would cost little or nothing to try it, and it could do no harm, and might do good. With ice as the starting-point, it seems as if Jack-Frost and his relief-train might be artificially produced. It may be another instance that we "have looked too far for things quite near."

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1873. ISAAC GANNETT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Erie paper politely speaks of "lady pickpockets."

—Telegraph postal-cards are now issued by the English Government. The cards are deposited as letters, and collected hourly by carriers.

—A Frenchman has invented a boot with wheels which, he says, will enable the wearer to go considerably faster than a horse.

—Philadelphia's Postmaster expects to live like a Venetian Doge some day. The marble alone for the new Post-Office under contract will cost nearly five millions and a half.

—A reverend gentleman of Oswego, N. Y., was last week fined $150 for choking his wife, which he did with a view to make her talk!

—Two Italian beggars in St. Louis (father and daughter) are fighting in the Courts over $10,000, the proceeds of twenty years of street-begging in the large American cities.

—It appears that the English Government not only shows a decided opposition for employing female clerks in the public departments, but no fewer than thirty-six young women are performing clerical duties in a large London insurance office on Ludgate Hill.

—A Maine boy of 11, who killed a girl by pointing a gun at her "in sport," has been found guilty of manslaughter, and will be sent to the reform school.

—The word "non-native" is being used in the Virginia campaign as an elegant substitute for "carpet-bagger."

—There is in Virginia City, Nevada, an old colored man who has made about $50,000 in the boot-blacking business.

—Fame assumes a new feature in the case of Peter Noll, of Cincinnati, on whose brow rests the laurels gained by manufacturing the first glass of lager beer ever made in that city, and who was waited upon the other day by six blooming damsels clad in white and with blue sashes, and who presented him with a gold-headed cane in token of his early enterprise, ingenuity, and discriminating swallow.

—Sensational reporting is carried to a fine point in England. A reporter who saw Gladstone at church says: "The Premier, who looked careworn and anxious, entered heartily into the service, and on the singing of the second hymn, 'Jerusalem, my happy home,' appeared to emphasize the words, 'When shall my labor have an end?'" This last touch is splendid.

—An Iowa City man built himself a $10,000 barn, and sat down in it to have a smoke and contemplate the structure. He liked it exceedingly well, and will at once build another on the same site, having obtained his insurance.

—It is suggested that in order to save gentlemen the trouble of making inquiries the immense door-plates worn by the ladies on their belts might be utilized by engraving thereon the wearer's name, age, residence, fortune or expectation, and stating whether heart-free or engaged.

—The Green Bay *Gazette* thinks it would be well for Judge Lynch to call around and attend to a gang of cutthroats hovering about Manitowoc County.

—Long ago there prevailed in Paris the fashion of high hats worn by ladies, not only on promenade, but at places of amusement. A Swiss put an effectual stop to the custom in bygone times in Paris. He carried with him to the theatre a pair of long shears, and threatened to cut away all obstructions to his view. He did more than threaten. He acted. He accomplished the reform.

—A Boston journal states that a successful operation was recently performed at the New England Hospital for Women and Children, by Miss Dimmock, who removed no less than seventy-one tumors, varying in size from the dimensions of a pea to those of a pullet's egg, from the neck of Sarah Barally, of Nantucket. The little sufferer at last accounts was doing well, with a fair prospect of recovery.

—Women who are afflicted with drunken husbands may bless the day that witnessed their weddings, for there is a mine of wealth in their possession if they will only move to Iowa, says an Eastern paper, where a man pays ten cents for a drink, and his wife collects $3,000 from the man who sold it to him. This is 1,000 per cent better than life insurance, and the wife keeps her husband and he keeps the liquor.

—A fashionable authority says that "The true woman of ton will endeavor this fall by the grace and simplicity of her attire to show that her husband has neither robbed a bank nor been the leader of a ring."

—A new newspaper, edited by women, has been established at Puebla, Mexico. A Roman Catholic priest, who has recently married, contributes to the journal a series of articles advocating the abandonment of celibacy by the priesthood.

—French suicides continue to present strange features. A young Sub-Lieutenant of Cavalry in Paris recently invited a young girl whom he casually met on the streets to ride with him in the Bois de Boulogne. Returning to the city, he ordered a lavish supper, with wines, of which he and his companion partook. Then he completed his day's spree by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Neither the girl nor any one else knew his name, nor was there a sou in his pocket to pay his restaurant bill.

—The Eutaw (Ga.) *Whig* says that Ben Dunn, a freedman living in North Greene, offers a premium of $10 in gold to any one of his race who will have on the fair grounds at Eutaw, on the second day of the fair in this month, as young a wife with as many children as he will then and there exhibit. The unsuccessful competitor is to pay for the ticket and dinner of the successful party. Ben's wife if only 26 years of age; was married to him in 1863, and is the mother of twelve children, having four pairs of twins.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

VIENNA PREMIUMS.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED THE GRAND PRIZE MEDAL And Medal of Honor FOR THE Best Sewing Machine, THE BEST MADE SEWING MACHINES, AND THREE Co-Operative Medals FOR The Best Made Set of Harness, The Best Made Side Saddle, The Best Boot and Shoe Work, And the Best Samples of Cloth Sewing.

No other Sewing Machines received Premiums on their Merits, which we will prove by evidence at our Office, and that all reports relating to the contrary are false.

Machines Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

SALESROOM: 197 STATE-ST. and 378 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN GOODS, AND PAPER HANGINGS.

A large stock of the finest qualities and handsomest patterns will be offered this week at unusually LOW PRICES.

SPENCER H. PECK, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., CORNER ADAMS-ST.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO. DENTISTS, 181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Artificial Sets..........$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings..........$2 to $4
Silver Fillings..........$1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each..........50 cents

DR. H. R. PHILLIPS Dentist, 169 South Clark-st., bet Madison and Monroe.

Artificial Sets..........$10 to $30
Gold Fillings, from..........$2 to $4
Silver Fillings, from..........$1 to $2
Teeth Extracted without pain..........50 cents.
All Work Warranted.

PROFESSIONAL.

PROFESSIONAL.

Drs. COLLINS & DUFF, Physicians and Surgeons,

Can be consulted at the DESPLAINES-ST. DISPENSARY, 199 South Desplaines-st., where all diseases are treated with the utmost skill and care. CATARRH scientifically treated and cured. All diseases of the EYE and EAR treated successfully. Persons at a distance writing for advice must state particulars of case. Consultation in all languages.

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TO PHYSICIANS.

The undersigned, desirous of changing his residence, offers a splendid opening to a thorough and active physician. Would want to sell a splendid home, with everything complete, library and medicines. Has a paying practice of $4,000 per year, in a beautiful town of 5,000 inhabitants, with the advantages of 3 railroads, churches, schools, &c.; in a word, all to make a home delightful. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, and upon time to suit purchaser. For any information address Dr. E. G. ALLEN, Washington, Ill.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT.

With or without furniture, in a flourishing village in Western Michigan, in first rate order and doing good business. Call and see me at the Commercial Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th inst. All information, terms, &c., I will give. Inquire by letter if required. W. T. POTTER.

EDUCATIONAL.

Select School for Boys and Girls.

The Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic are prepared to reopen their schools on the site occupied before the fire. Schoolrooms nicely furnished and terms reasonable. The Languages, Music on Piano and Harp, are taught at the usual rates. For further particulars address the SISTERS O. S. D., [illegible]

DRESS GOODS.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO., 328 & 330 West Madison-st., cor. Aberdeen.

We will open, Monday, Oct. 27, Ten Cases new and desirable DRESS GOODS, in Mohairs and Thibet Cloths, and will be displayed on tables in the centre of the Store. Prices 25 cents per yard; actual value of these Goods is 35 and 37 cents.

100 pieces French Chintzes, yard wide, at 18¾; same goods cost to import 48¼ cents.

Bargains in Black Silks.
Bargains in Cloaks.
Bargains in Suits.
Bargains in Shawls.
Bargains in Dress Goods.
Bargains in Mourning Goods.
Bargains in Cloths and Flannels.
Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Hosiery and Underwear.

Extra inducements will be offered in Dress Buttons, Thread and Guipure Laces, Crochet Gimps, Notions, Fancy Goods, Ribbons, Ties, and Ruchings. Just opened, 100 dozen of the celebrated BROADWAY TWO-BUTTON KIDS, in new shades. Every article in our Store will be offered at Way Down Prices, and our West Side friends will save money and time by doing their shopping on the West Side at

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.'S.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

GUION LINE. FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown, Carrying the United States Mail. SAFETY AND COMFORT.

Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.

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NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight. For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River:

Egypt..........Nov. 1 | Italy..........Nov. 22
Greece..........Nov. 8 | France..........Nov. 29
Spain..........Nov. 15 | Egypt..........Dec. 6
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Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency. STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City: PEMBROKE..........Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.

From New York every Wednesday and Saturday. From Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates. Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

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WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, GAELIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line. For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 57 and 59 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

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DR. C. BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Dr. A. G. OLIN, 352 Wabash-av. The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment. Office Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "[illegible] Manhood," free of charge.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago, May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with [illegible] fine engravings. All languages spoken.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Gilman, Nichols & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All assets due said firm, and liabilities against, are to be settled by the partners, residing at Kankakee, Ill. (Signed) FRANKLIN GILMAN, [illegible] NICHOLS, GEO. F. BEAUCHAMP, ALFRED MERRILL, JULIUS HERRICK. Dated Kankakee, Ill., Oct. 8, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Smith & Co., pharmacists, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by our successors, Messrs. Smith & [illegible], at the old place, 207 State-st., corner Harmon-court, by whom all claims and all liabilities will be adjusted. [illegible] SMITH, A. OTTO. Chicago, Oct. 23, 1873.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Why It Is Not a Free Country.

Its Flagitious System of Land-Monopoly.

Only Fifty Thousand Persons Interested in the Ownership of British Soil.

Their Titles Founded Solely upon Robbery.

Thirty-one Millions of People Practically "Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water" for a Few Aristocrats.

Seven Hundred and Thirty Million Dollars Annually Extorted from the Nation in the Shape of Ground-Rents.

How the Brave Britons Cringe Before the Descendants of Their Norman Conquerors.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1873.

Great Britain is claimed by its orators, writers, and publicists, to be a free country, and its inhabitants a free people. A newspaper can hardly be opened without finding this assertion or some allusion to it; and, from its continual iteration, it has come to be believed by most of the populace. In one sense the claim is true: Slavery does not exist; serfdom is abolished. The Feudal system of the Middle Ages has so far been modified and ameliorated that most Englishmen think it has wholly passed away. It is certain that there is nothing of it visible which resembles the late system of chattel-slavery which disgraced and cursed the American Union. But, for all that, Great Britain is not a *free* country, in the American sense of the word, which also embraces the term *equal*. It is by no means

A "FREE AND EQUAL" COUNTRY.

The orators and demagogues, in addressing mass-meetings of the people, never call them "free and equal fellow-citizens." They never point to the equality of rights and the political equality of one man with another, of the poorest with the richest, of the humblest with the proudest. What the American considers a self-evident proposition, that all men are born free and equal, is regarded here as a "self-evident" delusion or piece of insufferable egotism. The whole structure of English society is based on the idea of inequality of rights and privileges. There is an equality of justice professed to be administered in courts of law for the adjustment of disputes among parties litigant and for the punishment of crime, and it is claimed in general terms that all men are equal before this judicial tribunal; and I chiefly attribute to the prima facie or theoretical equality of men in the courts the patient acquiescence of the British masses in their gross inequality of political rights, and astounding deprivation of proprietorship in the land.

An American would hardly feel like boasting of the freedom of his country, much less of the equality of its citizens, if a few thousand families owned in fee simple

EVERY ACRE OF LAND

between the shores of the Pacific and Atlantic, and more especially if the real estate of the whole nation was entailed by law and Constitution on the oldest male heirs of the land-monopolists; and if these persons held a monopoly also of all "lordly" titles, and furthermore had constituted themselves the Senate of the United States and claimed an equality of legislative power with the House of Representatives elected by the whole people, and had usurped to themselves the powers and functions of the Supreme Court of the United States. And if, to add the deepest insult to the greatest injury, this privileged class of land-monopolists should "grab" all the best-paying Federal, State, and County offices, clutch all the commissions in the army and navy and all the largest salaries in the Church and confer them on their younger sons and poor relations, how could an American call a country which endured such practices and abuses a free country? It would require

AN AMAZING STRETCH OF EFFRONTERY

to look a man of a philosophical turn of mind in the face, and tell him that such a country was a land of liberty, and its citizens were a free people. And yet this is my daily experience. I am gravely and boastingly assured that this island of Great Britain is populated by a *free* people; that they are governed by free institutions, and enjoy perfect liberty and independence. Whereas, as matter of cold fact, every mother's son of them, who is not an actual pauper, in receipt of in-door or out-door parish-relief, is a tenant of a hereditary, foreordained landlord, and does not own land enough in which to be buried when he dies.

It is a startling truth that the people of Great Britain and Ireland, numbering more than 31,000,000 of whites, of the proud and self-willed Anglo-Saxon race,

ARE LANDLESS TENANTS,

tilling the soil by permission, upon the payment of onerous rent. They own not an acre of the land of their birth and of the country of their ancestors. What is true of the farms is true of the lots in the cities. The hereditary lords own the proprietorship of every lot under every man's dwelling or place of business in every city and village in the "Three Kingdoms," and exact semi-annual rent therefor with the punctuality of the seasons. The few exceptions to the rule only make it the more astonishing. Here is this mighty City of London, the Capital of the British Empire, numbering more than 600,000 families, each requiring a domicile, and containing certainly 600,000 buildings, but every one of them standing on *leased* ground, and every family occupying them paying rent to the hereditary lords of the land. And what is thus true of mighty London is also and equally true of the other great cities, such as Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, Bristol, Newcastle, Leeds, Sheffield, and of the thousand smaller cities, towns and villages; all the inhabitants thereof pay tribute to the hydra-headed Cæsar. And this universal rental is not a mere nominal sum or fee, exacted for form's sake, or to maintain "a good old custom" or venerable usage; but, on the contrary, is

THE HIGHEST AMOUNT

the landlord can wring out of the tenant,—the utmost, on pain of eviction, the tenant can pay. Where there are long leases in the cities, the ground-rent is not, of course, so oppressively high to the tenants as in the country, where the leases are usually short, and where they are [illegible] estimated upon the probable profits of the land as known by long past experience. I have not been able to find an accurate report of the aggregate of rents annually paid by the British nation to the descendants of their French conquerors; but, from the best information I can get, it is something like the following

England and Wales, annual rent paid	$550,000,000
[illegible], annual rent paid	80,000,000
[illegible], annual rent paid	100,000,000
Total annual rent	$730,000,000

[illegible], this enormous sum is paid

IN SOLID GOLD,

not in depreciated greenbacks.

These rents are distributed among about [illegible] landlords in the three Kingdoms, which gives an average to each of $14,600, gold. But some of the largest owners receive more than [illegible] total sum, and average not far from $40,000 each. Verily, they enjoy a comfortable income.

The total taxes paid by the people of the United States, for the maintenance of the Federal Government, and all the State, County, and Municipal Governments, including interest and sinking-funds on all their debts, are less than the aggregate rentals paid by the British people to their hereditary landlords. And, after paying these rents, they still have to raise the money for the support of their own General and Local Governments, which is not much, if any, less than that paid by the people of the United States.

This amazing state of things has been going on for

EIGHT CENTURIES.

After William the Conqueror and his Norman bandits overthrew the Britons in battle, they proceeded to confiscate the land and parcel it out among themselves,—at least the greater part of it,—and to establish themselves upon the island as its landlords. Gradually the unconfiscated land has been acquired by marriage, purchase, and otherwise, and held by primogeniture, until at last the whole British people are dispossessed of their tenures. Two centuries ago, there were still a considerable number of small freeholds in the possession of the untitled classes; but they have all been absorbed in one way or another, until the Barons

NOW OWN "ALL ENGLAND."

Not unfrequently some plebeian becomes enormously rich by trade and commerce, manufacturing, banking, or speculation in stocks, and purchases an incumbered estate, and settles down on it as one of the parvenu gentry. The height of his ambition then is to unite his family by marriage with some scion or sprig of nobility; and those of the nobility crippled by gambling and horse-racing, or other spendthrift and dissolute practices, are always on the lookout for just such chances to replenish their exhausted coffers. So, in a short time, the estate of the rich plebeian is absorbed, with a son or daughter, back into the common monopoly of landlordism and primogeniture.

That such a monopoly of the soil is tolerated is the more remarkable from the fact that there is

A PASSIONATE FONDNESS

among the British people for occupancy and possession of a piece of land,—of a bit of God's green earth. The Englishman longs for land; his wife and children love a little patch to cultivate and adorn. Wherever it is possible to have a rod or an acre of ground attached to any cottage, in city or village, you may be sure of seeing it tastefully and beautifully cultivated. No matter how poor the family, or high the rent, the little spot will be found tilled with flowers and shrubs, vegetables and fruits, and the walls of the cottage and garden covered with ivy or other climbing vine.

If the law of primogeniture and entail were abolished and forbidden, tens of thousands of now landless Englishmen would own land in a short time. Why is it not done? There seems to exist everywhere

A MYSTERIOUS DREAD

of the power or anger of the titled, landed nobility. They are looked up to as something better than human,—as a species of demi-god, possessing purer blood and greater rights than the "free-born Briton." It appears to be regarded as a kind of sacrilege to question the superiority of the Norman noble whose progenitor stole their land. The "free press" of this island discusses pretty much every subject except the wrong and oppression of land-monopoly. The public speakers who are candidates for Parliament talk about a multitude of popular griefs to be assuaged, and burdens to be removed, but never lisp a word against the giant evil of the nation. There is much said in favor of free trade and a free breakfast-table, reduction of poor rates and abolition of the income-tax, and kindred subjects; but not a syllable in behalf of free trade in land, free farms, free ownership of the soil. We hear of "Home-Rule" in Ireland; disestablishment of the State Churches of England and Scotland is mildly proposed; but no public journal or orator suggests the abolition of class-landlordism, or proposes any scheme for "disestablishing" the land-monopolists, and securing to the people of Great Britain some ground on which they can place their feet or lay their heads, and call it their own. The silence is not because the thought has never occurred to them. On the contrary,

IT IS NEVER ABSENT

from their minds; but no one has the courage to mention it loud enough for the "Norman" to hear it. The slaves on the Southern plantations never ceased thinking of freedom, and often talked it over in their cabins in the darkness of night, when the masters could neither see nor hear them. But beyond this they rarely ventured. So the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Irishman, the Welshman, in the privacy of the family-circle, and in confidence to friends, may speak in halting terms of the oppression they endure from the system of land-monopoly. They will energetically grumble and scold at the last increase of rent, and in Ireland, not unfrequently, shoot the agent of the absentee landlord when he comes to collect it. Sometimes farmers will meet and pass resolutions against a proposed advance, or sign a memorial to the Lord, humbly supplicating him to be lenient and not squeeze the last drop of blood out of them. But they never openly and boldly, in either Kingdom, denounce land-monopoly, assert the right of the cultivators of the soil to own it, condemn primogeniture and entail, or remind the Lords of the pillage and confiscation basis upon which their title to the patrimony of the British people is founded. They have not the courage to talk openly or think aloud about these most important of all subjects. There never was, in all history,

SO COMPLETELY CONQUERED A PEOPLE

as these same boastful Britons. Every particle of resistance has been beaten out of them. From land-owners their fathers were converted into serfs by the French invaders, and the children have tamely submitted to the gigantic usury, and acquiesced in the unparalleled outrage.

Great Britain is the only civilized nation in the world in which the cultivators of the soil do not own it, but are a race of tenants. Even in Russia, the emancipated serfs are now land-owners, each family possessing a freehold. In France, the land is owned by 5,000,000 of men, or rather families. The greater portion of Germany belongs to the peasantry who cultivate the soil. The same is true of Scandinavia, and even of Spain and Turkey. But, in these "free and happy isles," the son of a Briton has not where to lay his head which he can call his own. They are

"HEWERS OF WOOD AND DRAWERS OF WATER"

for an aristocratic class; and no Englishman can worship God "under his own vine and fig-tree," because he has no land on which to plant them. This is not a figure of speech, but a literal truth.

There is no public record of title to land in Great Britain. There is no such officer as Recorder of Deeds, which we have in every county in the United States, where the title to every foot of real estate in the whole Union can be found of record, and traced through all the changes of ownership, from the original Government patent or Colonial grant down to the present moment.

The real reason why there is no public record of land-titles in Great Britain is, that the land-title commences in

ROBBERY AND CONFISCATION.

The landlords dare not exhibit their title, as they know that its origin is force and fraud, and that might set the descendants of the rightful owners to thinking unpleasant and dangerous thoughts. Suppose that Parliament should create the office of Recorder of Deeds and Conveyancers of Real Estate, and require every claimant to spread on the record the title on which he founded his claim to ownership, in what condition would it place him? His musty old parchments could be traced back, in an abstract of title, very readily, to the patent from William the Conqueror, which might read something like this:

"By the grace of God and the Bull of the Pope, We, William of Normandy, having invaded Great Britain without cause or provocation, and, by Our mighty prowess, and the aid of Our valiant nobles and followers, overthrown the British Monarch and his army, and overrun and conquered the country and confiscated and appropriated to Our use lands of the inhabitants, do, by these presents, give, grant, and convey ten square leagues of confiscated land, in the Parish of London and County of Middlesex, to my most valiant henchman, Compte de Villiers, to him and his heirs male, being the eldest sons, for all time to come, upon this sole condition: that the said party of the second part and his heirs male shall defend by arms, at all times, the family and crown of Our Royal Highness and Our heirs to the Crown of Normandy and the conquered provinces of Great Britain.

"Witness Our Royal signature, this month of May, A. D. 1060.

[Signed] "WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR."

While this would not be exactly the phraseology of the first deed or fountain of the title, it contains

THE GIST OR ESSENCE OF IT.

For the landlords to spread before their tenants and the public a title so rotten and indefensible as it necessarily is, would simply invite and provoke an agitation which might ripen into revolution. The tenants would perceive that a title which rested on nothing sounder than confiscation might safely be challenged; and that what was taken from their ancestors by force might be recovered by act of Parliament, or even by a shorter method. But, so long as the title is kept mysterious and invisible, and the land made to descend by a seeming divine right from father to eldest son, the original fraud cannot be proven by the record, and the sanctity of proprietorship is its own protection. There is something in the absolute ownership of realty which invests the proprietor with a species of superiority over his landless neighbor, in all countries and ages; and I suppose it has its base in the independence against poverty, hunger, and want, with which it invests him who possesses land which produces crops, supports cattle, and furnishes food for man and beast; and, the more land a man owns, the greater and more independent he seems to be. As there is no species of property on this little island so secure or useful, beautiful or indestructible, as land, so no human being is

SO IMPORTANT AND AUGUST

in the sight of the landless inhabitants as the few persons who own it all. The Englishman is as courageous as the man of any other race, and more proud and insolent in his dealings with other races and people. He takes the lion for his emblem, and clothes himself in bloody scarlet before going into battle. He will cheerfully die in defense of a dogma, or to hold or conquer a distant colony. He will sternly close with any foeman with bayonet or broadsword, and fears not the face of clay nor the power of the elements. But confront him with a Norman Lord whose ancestor ejected his own from the patrimonial homestead, and, instead of a flush of indignation or the scowl of anger on his face, is seen only

THE CRINGE OF THE MENIAL

and the humility of the serf; the hat comes off, and words and looks of utmost deference greet the great man,—the Lord of the Manor. This singular feeling of self-conscious inferiority in the presence of the robber-chief seems to consist of a mixture of reverence, superstition, and man-worship. The landed aristocracy is a sacred thing. It may be called the British Fetish, which is blindly worshiped. The family pedigree of the aristocracy is carefully studied, and constitutes a good part of a fashionable education.

The relation that exists between the Norman land-monopolist and the landless Englishman in some respects is strikingly similar to that which exists between the master and his dog. The national emblem of the Briton is the lion, but

IT SHOULD BE THE MASTIFF,

that is equally as brave, but is tamable by an owner, which the King of the Forest is not, when uncaged. The mastiff will fight all foes or intruders, but it worships its master and crouches under his frown. So of the Englishman towards his Lord.

But there are exceptions to all rules in social science. John Stuart Mill was an exception to the Englishman's reverence for a "land-grabber." He boldly advocated the proposition for the State to give the present land-monopolists a reasonable compensation for the land, and then to resell it to the actual cultivators. In estimating the price to be paid therefor, he struck out the value of the improvements put thereon by the tenants, and the artificial value attached to it by contiguity to cities, railroads, or manufactories, and treated the land as in a state of nature. But Mill is dead and voiceless, and there is no man to take up his utterances and shape them into a national political policy. Gladstone and Bright, and all the Liberal leaders, shrink therefrom; and the average Briton

DOES NOT EVEN READ

what Mill proposed, or talk about it to his nearest neighbor. And this country of land-monopoly, class-legislation, and special privileges is called by its inhabitants a free country,—"the freest and best governed on the face of the earth." Perhaps, where ignorance is bliss, it were folly to be wise. But, to a man who has lived in a really free country, the Briton's boast is calculated to provoke his contempt, and, at the same time, touch his compassion. J. M.

LITERATURE.

The English Constitution.

THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. By WALTER BAGEHOT. A New and Revised Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Whatever opinions Americans may form in regard to the principles and the teachings of this book, it is a work from which every man who votes, and especially every citizen who makes any pretension to intelligence and sagacity, can derive most valuable suggestions in regard to constitutional law, and most important lessons in statesmanship. Strange that a work from so able a writer on the English Constitution should not define it, except as he shows its principles and its workings, throughout his entire book. Unlike the American, the English Constitution is not written, but it consists of the usages and laws that have grown up through all the history of the British Empire. Whenever Parliament passes any general law, as the Reform bills of 1832 and 1867, the English Constitution is changed to correspond to the principles of those laws. Hence it is plain that it can be altered much more rapidly to correspond to the opinions of the people at any particular period than the American, which requires the submission of the proposed amendment to all the States, and its adoption by at least three-fourths of them. It is plain that, in the rapid changes often incident to the best forms of government, sometimes the one and sometimes the other would have the advantage.

The author seems to be thoroughly acquainted with both the good and bad qualities of the English and American forms of government. He compares them almost constantly with each other. Take the following specimens from pages 76 and 95:

> We have made, or rather stumbled on, a Constitution which—though full of every species of incidental defect, though of the worst *workmanship*, in all out-of-the-way matters, of any Constitution in the world—yet has two capital merits: it contains a simple, efficient part, which on occasion, and when wanted, *can* work more simply, and easily, and better, than any instrument of government that has yet been tried [in this he refers to the ease with which the Ministry can be changed]; and it contains, likewise, historical, complex, august, and theatrical parts, which it has inherited from a long past; which *take* the multitude; which guide by an insensible but an omnipotent influence the associations of its subjects. Its essence is strong with the strength of modern simplicity; its exterior is august with the Gothic grandeur of a more imposing age.

Of our Constitution Mr. Bagehot says:

> The American Government calls itself a government of the supreme people; but, at a quick crisis—the time when a sovereign power is most needed—you cannot *find* the supreme people. You have got a Congress elected for one fixed period, going out, perhaps, by fixed installments, which cannot be accelerated or retarded; you have a President chosen for a fixed period, and immovable during that period: all the arrangements are for *stated* times. There is no *elastic* element; everything is rigid, specified, dated. Come what may, you can quicken nothing and retard nothing. You have bespoken your government in advance; and, whether it suits you or not, whether it works well or works ill, whether it is what you want or not, by law you must keep it.

Coming from an English writer, this unfavorable contrast was to be expected; but it would not be difficult for an American statesman to seize upon the excellences of our American Government, and the acknowledged defects of the English, to make a comparison equally damaging to the English Constitution. In fact, it may be contended that the rigidity which the author condemns—and at times, it is admitted, its workings are bad—is one of the very best features of the American Constitution. It gives the people time to think; it prevents hasty and inconsiderate change; and, on the whole, it promotes the stability and general welfare of the nation. In every case, except the majority in the Senate, our rulers know that they must go before the people every two or four years, when, as a rule, wrong-doing is sure to meet its reward. Our past history has often confirmed this; and the thieves and salary-grabbers will find themselves no exception to the general rule. As fast as the people can get at them, they will have leave to stay at home.

The tendency of the English Government to universal suffrage is severely handled by the author. He does not believe that a man who, growing up in ignorance and vice, gets a scanty living by constant toil, or, what is often true, by downright villainy, is fit to exercise the elective franchise. The law of 1867, by which the franchise is given to those who have a ten-pound income, he believes to be dangerous to the welfare of the Empire. To the Peers and privileged classes he regards it as portentous of a coming storm, and counsels them to yield gracefully, if need be, some of their time-honored social, and even political, rights rather than to risk everything in a contest with the people. He says:

> If the House of Peers ever goes, it will go in a storm, and that storm will not leave all else as it is. It will not destroy the House of Peers and leave the rich young Peers, with their wealth and their titles, to sit in the House of Commons. It probably will sweep all titles before it,—at least all legal titles,—and, somehow or other, it would break up the curious system by which the estates of great families all go to the eldest son.
>
> The system is a very artificial one; you can make a fine argument for it, but you cannot make a loud argument,—an argument which would reach and rule the multitude. The thing looks like injustice, and, in a time of popular passion, it would not stand.

Of course not, and the sooner it falls the better for England. Its vast wealth in few hands on the one side, and its terrible pauperism and crime on the other, cannot dwell together in peace much longer. Whether peacefully, by the extension of the suffrage, or whether it is quenched in a sea of blood, the law of primogeniture must go out, perchance before the close of the present century. As to the House of Peers, it is even now merely a glittering relic of the past. Really it has no efficient power, for both it and the Crown itself have been forced to yield the most radical reforms at the demand of the people.

As to universal suffrage, whatever Englishmen and others may do or think of its value or of its danger to the State, in this country it is a fact with which our statesmen and philanthropists must deal. No patriot is bound to stultify himself by claiming that, in all cases, it has shown itself better than a more restricted ballot. Tweed and his infamous Ring in New York, and the carpet-baggers of the South, have found the suffrage the best possible means to carry out their stupendous villainies. That it may be so used should make every thoughtful patriot most earnest to apply the only certain remedy for such wrongs. The ballot cannot be restricted, and at best such restriction would be a measure of doubtful expediency; but to educate and moralize the lower strata at the South, white and black, and to do the same thing in New York and all our large cities, is our only safeguard against the dangers and the lawlessness of an ignorant and a vicious rabble. When excited by lust and passion, no despotism on earth is so remorseless and destructive. But that moralizing must be done, not by law, but by the efficient use of those moral and religious efforts that have, thus far at least, preserved our American institutions from destruction by the gangrene of vice. It alone can save us from the fate predicted by Lord Macaulay. In a letter to Henry S. Randall, in 1857, he said:

> I never uttered a word nor wrote a line indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in the State ought to be intrusted to the majority of citizens, told by the head. I have long been convinced that institutions purely Democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty or civilization, or both. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your Republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth, with this difference: that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions.

When he wrote this terrible prediction, the great English statesman did not take into account as fully as he ought to have done the elevating influence of our schools and churches, and the controling power of the free press of America. Were the majority of our people steeped in ignorance and vice, it is admitted that nothing would save us from anarchy and pillage but the strong arm of some Cæsar or Napoleon. Whatever be the dangers of the free franchise, England is destined to be on a par with us, probably before the century closes. It needs but a single Reform bill, making as great an advance as that of 1867 made on the bill of 1832, to enfranchise—criminals, insane, and imbeciles excepted—every man in England. It becomes English statesmen, therefore, to use the same means to educate and elevate their masses as are employed in regard to those of America. Christian patriots everywhere will not regret it.

Mr. Bagehot refers to the impeachment of President Johnson to illustrate the evil effects of electing our President, and with him having our Cabinet fixed for a certain period. He says the trial went as far as possible within the law; and he frankly admits that "America is the most law-loving of countries. The Legislature was so afraid of the President's legal power that it unfairly accused him of acting beyond the law. And the blame thus cast on the American Constitution is so much praise to be given to the American political character. Few nations, perhaps scarcely any nation, could have borne such a trial so easily and so perfectly."

But, while Mr. Bagehot sees clearly and describes graphically what he considers the defects of the American Constitution, he criticises, also, with unflinching severity, those of the English Government. Who would have expected such truthful and yet such scathing language as this in regard to the monarchy from an English writer:

> An hereditary King is but an ordinary person upon an average at best; he is nearly sure to be badly educated for business; he is very little likely to have a taste for business; he is solicited from youth by every temptation to pleasure; he probably passed the whole of his youth in the vicious situation of heir-apparent, who can do nothing, because he has no appointed work, and who will be considered almost to outstep his function if he undertake optional work. For the most part, a Constitutional King is a *damaged* common man; not forced to business by necessity, as a despot often is; but yet spoiled for business by most of the temptations which spoil a despot. History, too, seems to show that hereditary Royal families gather from the repeated influence of their corrupting situation, some dark taint in the blood, some transmitted and growing poison, which hurts their judgments, darkens all their sorrow, and is a cloud on half their pleasure.

Then, an American would say, Why have any hereditary monarch at all? Why support in idleness a (with the single exception of Queen Victoria) debauched Royal family, whose vices have ever been a burning disgrace to our common humanity? Why tax the poor, toiling millions of Great Britain down to the very verge of starvation to support a mere bauble of Royalty? After the death of Queen Victoria, that "dark taint in the blood" of the Royal family will be almost sure to reappear, with the most terrible consequences. Millions upon millions, ground from the consuming toil of loyal Englishmen, are squandered upon the worthless sprigs of the House of Hanover. It is time that abomination of past ages passed away forever.

Reflecting on the defects both of the English and the American Constitutions, and especially when one knows how their best provisions may be perverted by dishonest statesmen or depraved charlatans, one is tempted to adopt the sentiment:

> For forms of government let fools contest;
> Whate'er is best administer'd is best.

But, with an abiding faith in the power of our Christian civilization, and that a people educated and instructed in the principles of law and justice, can and will govern themselves in accordance with those principles, the American Republic can well afford to let Monarchy abide its time, while freemen devote themselves to the elevation and the progress of the race.

The Irish Race.

THE IRISH RACE: IN THE PAST AND PRESENT. By the Rev. AUG. J. THEBAUD, S. J. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

This work is written by a thorough Catholic, and in the interests of that Church. Once having accepted the Roman Catholic religion, the author shows with how much devotion, through poverty and the persecution of the English Government, the Irish race have conscientiously adhered to their ancient faith. Cromwell nearly crushed it out; but he did much towards the crushing out of the race as well, and the historian declares that to be the only means by which the great Champion of Puritanism could have effected his purpose. Whatever one's religious convictions may be, the stubborn adherence of the Irish race to the doctrines of their Church, and the sacrifices they have always been ready to make to maintain it, must command our admiration and respect.

The writer denounces the whole course of the English towards Ireland with unmeasured severity. The tyranny, the systematic cruelty, the unmitigated oppression, which England has inflicted upon Ireland, are told with a specific detail which can scarcely fail to make the reader's blood run cold. It must tend to keep up the most bitter hatred of all Irishmen to everything English. In so far as it does that, its influence is to be condemned, for it can do no good, and, as illustrated in Fenian movements, it furnishes the means to knaves and charlatans to live and fatten upon the hard earnings of their more ignorant countrymen.

The great "exodus" of the Irish race, and its effects, furnish the theme for one of the most interesting chapters of the book. To the traveler through Ireland these effects force themselves upon the attention everywhere. You will see an imposing mansion every few miles, surrounded by all the elegance and beauty that wealth can command. The persons that come from it, in their splendid establishments, to the depot, you will at once recognize as among the most intelligent and cultivated people you ever saw. They realize all you have heard, that an Irish lady and gentleman have no superiors in culture and refinement anywhere on the face of the earth. Between these elegant country-seats you will see stone or mud hovels, and about them the palpable evidences of the most stolid ignorance and abject poverty. The people are, in fact and appearance, the residuum of the Irish race. He must be steeled against the woes of humanity whose heart does not bow down in sorrow over the harrowing spectacle. But the question comes, Where are the middle-classes,—in every country the bone and the sinew,—the life and the hope of every nation? Oppression has driven them broadcast over the face of the earth. They are not at home. They are in England, in Australia, in America,—everywhere. Here, in our own land, they fill our Presidential chairs, and are found wielding the spade and trundling the wheel-barrow along our railways, and in all stations between these extremes. In the Senate, in banks, at the Bar, in newspapers,—everywhere in life's surging battle you find the witty, sprightly, irrepressible, energetic Irishman. No thanks to England's grinding policy that has driven them from Green Erin, confessedly one of the most beautiful spots on earth; but is it not, as a whole, vastly better for the great majority that Irishmen have been scattered abroad among the nations, and certainly for the nations whose citizens they have become? Ireland will be again the home of a noble and populous people. Can the aristocracy be the progenitors of them? No. Can the residuum of Ireland restore her glory? Some may rise; but the great mass, never. Without trenching on ground too debatable, would it not be better for the millions of the Irish race—the very best portion of it—now scattered abroad among the nations, to devote themselves to the peaceful development of the countries where they dwell, and leave Ireland to share Providential movements which, in the end, are sure to work out the highest welfare of mankind, wherever their lot may be cast.

Adolphe Monod.

THE PARTING WORDS OF ADOLPHE MONOD TO HIS FRIENDS AND THE CHURCH. October, 1855, to March, 1856. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

This is a collection of the parting words of one of the ablest divines in our age to the Church of which he was one of the brightest ornaments. Religious people everywhere will give this little book a most cordial welcome. One can scarcely fail to be made better by reading it.

Heart of Midlothian.

HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN. By Sir WALTER SCOTT. Pocket Edition. New York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. Chicago: Hadley Bros.

As might be expected, the print of this edition of one of the great Scotchman's most popular works is fine, but it is distinct and good. We need not commend it, for it will be read with the greatest avidity and admiration so long as the English language is spoken among men.

Anecdotes.

ANECDOTES OF PUBLIC MEN. By JOHN W. FORNEY. New York: Harper Bros.

A most readable and interesting book. No man in the nation could have been better fitted to write such a book ably and well than Col. Forney. His long and intimate acquaintance with our public men, his genial nature and social habits, have made him familiar with the best things they have said and done. It will furnish politicians with an inexhaustible supply of sharp sayings and pithy anecdotes, and, of course, will have a wide sale.

New England.

NEW ENGLAND: A HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

To a man who wants "to do" New England, this book is invaluable. It is prepared after the best pattern of European guide-books, and is full of facts,—topographical, historical, and geographical,—of the greatest interest to the traveler.

Arthur Bonnicastle.

The appearance among the Autumn-books of Dr. Holland's novel in book-form is, to the readers of *Scribner's Monthly*, one of the pleasant fruitions of the season. To people who have not yet become familiar with its pages, or watched their ripening through the process of a serial, it is an autumnal revelation.

This opportuneness is not so much temporal as essential: The entire conception of the story places it in that season which, both of Nature and of Life, holds in consummation the development of the year. It is an autumn-story; a retrospective history of a life. We are not surprised that Arthur, the sunny-haired and bright-eyed hero of the romance, is made to exclaim, in his childhood's admiration of the rich and dreamy New England autumn, "I was wondering if the world were not made in the fall." And the opening sentence of the volume breathes the aureoled atmosphere of October.

> Life looks beautiful from both extremities! Prospect and retrospect shine alike in a light so divine as to suggest that the first catches some radiance from the gates, not yet closed, by which the soul has entered; and that the last is illuminated from the opening realm into which it is soon to pass.

The scene of the story is in New England, with one episode in the City of New York; and the characters are drawn with such marked individuality that they seem to have been taken from "the life." This is said actually to have been the case with the character of Dr. Bird, the beloved master of "The Bird's Nest,"—a boy's school ordered upon an opposite principle to "Dotheboys' Hall."

The style is vigorous and explicit, and, although the relation is in the most natural manner imaginable, there is sufficient skill shown in the balancing of characters, and in the "loading of light" upon passages that mark the eventful phases of career, to betray the artist.

When a writer expresses himself as boldly and decisively as Dr. Holland does, upon vital subjects of the day, the work is sure to give rise to discussions; and, in the life of Arthur Bonnicastle, there is no shrinking from the arena. The events of his life are so ordered as to test true manliness. Pride of wealth and of birth, the spirit of luxurious worldliness meet in stern opposition to the actual duty of the man: the story is admirably fitted to give incidental effect to these spiritual contests; and the portrayal of circumstance and character in the moments of supreme trial creates the thrilling chapters of the book.

Throughout, the descriptions of Nature are vivid as those in "Bittersweet;" and there is the same tenderness of devotion to the ideal of Woman that makes "Katrina" precious.

The following extracts are chosen from the many passages that serve to exalt the influence of Home, to dignify Work, and encourage Hopefulness:

> Thank God for Home and Woman! Thank God a thousand times for that woman who makes home her throne! When I remember how bright and strong a nature my young wife possessed, how her gifts and acquirements, and her whole personality fitted her to shine in society as a centre and a sun, and then recall her efforts to serve, and solace me, and train my children into a Christian manhood and womanhood, until my house was a heaven, and its presiding genius was regarded with a love that rose to tender adoration, I turn with pity, not unmingled with disgust, from those I see around me now, who cheapen marriage, the motherly office, and home, and choose and advocate courses and careers of life independent of them all.
>
> Why were you forever on the watch that no freak of untoward fortune should catch you unawares? Why did you treat the Providence you devotedly tried to trust as if you supposed He meant to trick you if He found you a moment off your guard? Oh! the twin charms of hopefulness and truthfulness! What power have they to strengthen weary feet, to sweeten sleep, to make the earth green and the heavens blue, to cheat misfortune of its bitterness, and to quench even the poison of death itself.
>
> I had never before felt so happy, and I learned then, what the world is slow to learn, that there can be no true happiness that is not the result of the action of harmonious powers steadily bent upon pursuits that seek a worthy end. Comfort of a certain sort there may be, pleasure of a certain quality there may be, in ease, and in the gratification of that which is sensuous and sensual in human nature; but happiness is never a lazy man's dower, nor a sensualist's privilege. That is reserved for the worker, and can never be grasped and held save by true manhood and womanhood.

(Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York.)

Modern Magic.

The aim of this fact-collecting volume, by Prof. Schele de Vere, is to classify generally, and to subarrange for special consideration, those powers of the mind that have least relation to time, matter, and space.

The author has chosen to designate occult mental attributes under the general term of Magic Powers; and he has studied reliable authorities from antiquity to the present day, to derive an assemblage of experiences suggesting the existence of such powers, or affording to their peculiar manifestations a reasonable proof.

The work is a well-arranged presentation of interesting sources of inquiry, rather than a philosophical or theoretical elucidation of these sources. The author spreads the subject before us as a domain where investigation is invited, not pursued. He has cleared the paths of the labyrinth of Magic; but he leaves to the reader the task of furnishing himself with the silken clew.

The order of subdivision is founded upon a principle of moral progress; it commences with Witchcraft, and ends with Miraculous Cures and Exalted Mysticism.

Under the title of Black and White Magic, there is a review of modern Spiritualism; and numberless examples are respectively brought to illustrate the nature and scope of Dreams, Visions, Ghosts, Divination, and Possession. In connection with Magnetism, a description is given of the various modes of inducing magnetic sleep, used by eminent physicians and magnetizers; and of theories based upon magnetic phenomena,—from that entertained by the Chinese for eleven hundred years, concerning the Yu-Yang, or universal vital power, to that which, supported by many curious marvels, has occasioned the recognition of the Siderian or Astral force. Mention is made of a singular symptom accompanying magic phenomena of this class, observed by Dr. Heller. In examining the blood-corpuscules of a person in magnetic sleep, he found that their shape was essentially modified; "they were raised and pointed so as to bear some resemblance to mulberries; at the same time, they exhibited a vibratory motion."

Illustrations of the various phenomena attributable to the Magic Powers are given in each chapter as nearly as possible in chronological order. Among the examples of modern magicians, there is a biographical sketch of Home, emphasizing his reception at the Court of Napoleon, and the impression made upon the Empress Eugenie by his prognostications of "L'Empereur de l'avenir." The following paragraph supplements the story of Home with an exposition of psychic force, as deduced from experiments of Faraday and Babinet, and apprehended by Baron Reichenbach:

> The Od is, as far as we know, a magnetic force; for, as soon as certain persons are magnetized, they become conscious of peculiar sensations,—heat or cold, headache or other pains,—and, if predisposed, of a startling increase of power in all their senses. They see lights of every kind, can distinguish even minute objects in a dark room, and behold beautiful white flames upon the poles of magnets. Reichenbach obtained, as he believed, two remarkable results from these first phenomena: He concluded that polar lights, aurora borealis, etc., were identical with the magnetic light of the earth; and he discovered that sensitive, sickly persons, who were peculiarly susceptible to magnetic influences, ought to lie with the head to the north and the feet to the south, in order to obtain refreshing sleep.
>
> The next step was to identify the Od with animal magnetism. Reichenbach found the cataleptic patients, who perceived the presence of magnets with exquisite accuracy, and followed them like mesmerized persons, were affected alike by his own hands or those of other sound but strongly-magnetic men. He could attract such unfortunate persons by his outstretched fingers, and force them to follow him, in a state of unconsciousness, wherever he led them. According to his theory, the two sides of man are of opposite electric nature, and a magnetic current passes continually from one side to the other; sensitive persons, though blindfolded, know perfectly well on which side they approach others.
>
> Gradually Baron Reichenbach extended the range of his experiments, employing for that purpose, besides his own daughter, a Miss Nowotney, a sad sufferer from cataleptic attacks. She was able to distinguish, by the sensations which were excited in her whole system, more than 600 chemicals, and arranged them, under his guidance, according to their chemical force. Another sick woman, Miss Maiss, felt a cool wind whenever certain substances were brought near her; and, by these and similar efforts, in which the Baron was aided by many friends, he ascertained the fact that there is in Nature a force which pervades all substances, the human body included, and is inherent in the whole material world. This force he calls the Od. Like Electricity and Magnetism, this Od is a polar force; and here, also, opposite poles attract, like poles repel, each other. The whole subject, although as yet only in its infancy, is well deserving of careful study and thorough investigation.

(G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York).

The Present World—Sketches from Nature and Art.

A preface upon Science and Religion, considered as reciprocal supports, introduces two sections of study pursued by William Arnot, of Edinburgh, in the vacations of a professional life: First, the world created, fashioned, and furnished by God; second, the world as it has been occupied, cultivated, and improved by the industry of man.

The first section embraces: From Chaos to Cosmos; An Equilibrium Maintained by the Action of Opposite Forces; The Earth, the Ocean, and the Atmosphere; Land and Water; Water in the Mechanics of Creation; A Water-spout; Water in Relation to Heat; Rivers, and Springs. The second section includes dissertations upon Early Effort; Discovery, Possession, Boundaries; The Electric Telegraph; Railways; Canals; and the Drainage and Water-Supply of Cities.

These chapters, written in the good cheer of vacation, are deliberately planned "to supply a portion of light reading." They avoid the technicalities and laborious contexts of science, and describe the results of scientific investigation, and the achievements of modern mechanics, in a lively, fanciful, and frequently, where human interests are touched,—as in the case of the drainage of cities,—in a very impressive style. Reflections of a religious nature are interspersed, and they partake of the cheerful temperament of the book.

The most earnest passages of description occur upon the subject of Water; and the keen appreciation of this blessing was learned by the author in a five years' residence upon the banks of the Kelvin, where people who lived in elegant mansions and fared sumptuously every day learned the "lethal consequences" of imperfect drainage and empty water-courses. Observations selected from different parts of the book, upon this topic, will serve to show the mode of reflective treatment characteristic of the author:

> I caught Nature once in the act of cloud-making. Detained two days at Brieg, in the Valley of the Upper Rhone, I had no other employment than to climb the mountains on the one side, and thence gaze upon the mountains on the other.
>
> A huge basin on the summit was full of ice and snow, and the sun of September beamed down mightily on the accumulated mass. From the heated caldron a small column of pure white mist rose to a considerable height, and then spread out like a flower on its stalk, until a puff of wind came and carried the bundle of the manufactured article away through the atmosphere to a large bank of cloud that was "lying-to" in the neighborhood, like a ship on the sea. The process was repeated at intervals of ten minutes; and, as each portion of newly-made cloud was turned out of the factory, it was sent on the wings of the wind directly to the store.
>
> Look up to these clouds,—these great water-carriers for a world,—how joyously and jauntily they career along! The huge masses skip, and whirl, and chase each other like lambs at play, neither wearied by the weight they bear, nor dizzy with the long look-down. Here for once is perfect engineering applied to water-supply. No retaining walls are needed, and no windings to maintain the level. How softly they lie; how quickly they move; how gently they fall where they are needed, and when!
>
> You are awakened out of your first sleep by a rattling at the casement and a rumbling in the chimney. You rise and look out on the moonlit sky; the cause of the nocturnal commotion is discovered at a glance. An interminable line of laden clouds, like a luggage-train, every wagon heaped far above its brim, is spinning eastward through the sky, from the Atlantic to the dry table lands, on the confines of Europe and Asia. Those thirsty regions had telegraphed to their correspondent in the Western waters that the Caspian and Dead Seas were in danger of becoming dry. The correspondent, ever watchful, and having withal a large stock in hand newly distilled from the Atlantic, immediately dispatched an extraordinary night-train, with orders to run express all the way, "for the King's business requireth haste." There it goes frightfully quick, and with an infinity of imposing sound. But you may perceive it is running on the main line; the axletrees are well-greased and the switches are all right. You tumble into bed again, by way of shunting yourself into a siding, and sleep soundly till morning, confident that no collision will take place.
>
> In 1813, Capt. Scoresby, in command of a whaling-ship, while making experiments on the temperature of water at different depths in the Northern Ocean, discovered that the law according to which water contracts as it cools, goes as far as a temperature of 39 degs. 5 secs., and then ceases; thenceforward it is reversed. Beyond that point, water expands, and so grows lighter as it grows colder. Behold the arrangement made in the original constitution of Nature, though not discovered by us till the year 1813, by which a principle was permitted to play as far as it was beneficial to life, and then turned upside down in order to prevent it from desolating the earth.
>
> The value of water as an agent in human art lies not all in its capacity of going into a narrow place with its burden, but partly, and even mainly, in the adroitness with which it comes out again, leaving the burden behind. The water that is employed in any process is not needed permanently in the product. Its presence, indeed, would be a blemish. It is accordingly dismissed as quickly as possible. The dyers who dip their web in a tub of colored liquid at the commencement of the process hang it in a kiln to dry at the close. They call the water in to help with the operation; but, as soon as the operation is completed, they dismiss it. Nor is it, when so dismissed, cast away as waste. It is all quickly purified and gathered again, and made ready for another task, as the helpmate of man.
>
> Nor is she dainty in her tastes, this creature of God, this servant of man. She will operate in clean places or in unclean with equal willingness. Like holy angels sent to haunts of sin, water will swoop down to grasp any kind or degree of impurity that defiles the earth; and, when her task is done, she shakes herself, and ascends to Heaven again, as pure as she came.

(Robert Carter & Bro., New York.)

A Pair of Blue Eyes.

This is the second novel by T. Hardy that has appeared in the "Leisure-Hour Series;" and the fresh, welding charm of "Under the Greenwood-Tree" reappears in the later work, as accompaniment to a somewhat higher range of characterization.

The heroine, Elfride, is a character so truly, warmly, and exquisitely feminine, that to describe her required a peculiar gift of rendering,—a sort of evanishing touch, if so we may express it. She is a creature that captivates and eludes; and the devotion that she inspires is as lightly insubstantial, and as pathetically immortal, as herself. Her story is a story of three loves; and, since the game of chess [appears significantly more than once in the plot, we may call the three lovers the Pawn, the Knight, and the King. The ending of the game is in harmony with the evanishing grace of the heroine; and the reader needs no better guide to it than his first introduction to her pair of blue eyes:

> One point in her, however, you did notice; that was her eyes. In them was seen a sublimation of all of her; it was not necessary to look farther; there she lived.
>
> These eyes were blue; heavenly blue,
>
> At least heavenly blue in high Parnassian. But, at the risk of lapsing into that unpleasant sin, realism in narrative art, let it be said, in sly prose, that her eyes were, more truly, blue as autumn-distance,—blue as the blue we see between the retreating mouldings of hills and woody slopes on a sunny September morning. A misty and shady blue, that had no beginning and no surface, and was looked *into* rather than at.
>
> Of the two, indeed, perhaps this earthly blue is the most beautiful.

(Henry Holt & Co., New York.)

Periodicals Received.

Atlantic Monthly for November (James R. Osgood & Co., Boston). Contents: "Gunnar; a Norse Romance," V., by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; "The Home-Life of Salmon Portland Chase," by Demarest Lloyd; "The Song-Sparrow," by Celia Thaxter; "Little Fountain of Sakanoshita," by E. H. House; "The God of Pearl," by Ellen Frances Terry; "Interesting People Whom I Met in London," by Robert Dale Owen; "The Returner," by H. E. Warner; "Honest John Vane," V., by J. W. DeForest; "The Railroads and the Farms," by W. M. Grosvenor; "Marjorie Daw," by Eunice B. Comstock; "Mr. DeForest's Novels," by Clarence Gordon; "Recent Literature;" "Art;" "Music;" "Politics."

Popular Science Monthly for November (D. Appleton & Co., New York). Contents: "Liberal Education of the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. William P. Atkinson; "The Growth of Salmon," by C. E. Fryer; "Psychology of the Sexes," by Herbert Spencer; "The Ringed Planet," from the *Cornhill Magazine*; "The Phenomena of Heredity," by Fernand Papillon; "The Shovel-Nosed Shark," by Lady Verney; "Health and Comfort in House-Building," by Dr. John W. Hayward; "Hypnotism in Animals," by Prof. Joseph Czermak; "The Survival of Instincts," by Elise Lewis, Jr.; "The Primary Concepts of Modern Physical Science," by J. B. Stallo; "Sketch of Mr. J. N. Lockyer, F. R. S.;" "Editor's Table;" "Literary Notices;" "Miscellany."

Harper's Magazine for November (Harper Brothers, New York). Contents: "The Secret of the Strait," prepared from Dr. G. A. Maack's unpublished report by Helen S. Conant (with sixteen illustrations); "The Mystery of the Jewels," by January Searle; The Mountains (VIII.), by Porte Crayon (with twelve illustrations); "Haunted," by Rose Terry; "A Few French Celebrities," by Junius Henri Browne (with thirteen portraits); "Sonnet," by Paul H. Hayne; "South-Coast Saunterings in England (Saunter VIII.)," by M. D. Conway (with three illustrations); "Transition;" "A Tale of Two Citizens," by Ruth Dana; "A Lone Woman in Ireland," by Mrs. J. Lizzie Cloud (with eleven illustrations); "The Living Link," by the author of the "Dodge Club," etc. (with three illustrations); "The Last of the Three," by S. S. Conant (with two portraits); "Two Picnics," by Anna Warner; "Sonnet," by Paul H. Hayne; "Northern California. (I.) The Sacramento Valley," by Charles Nordhoff; "Song—The Question," by Alfred H. Louis; "The Republican Movement in Europe" (Eleventh Paper), by Emilio Castelar; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

Scribner's Monthly for November (Scribner & Co., New York). Contents: "The Great South: Old and New Louisiana" (illustrated), by Edward King; "November Morning" (poem), by Celia Thaxter; "For Pastime," by Louise Chandler Moulton; "Sonnets," by Richard Watson Gilder; "The Story of a Telescope" (illustrated), by Simon Newcomb; "A Spiritual Song," from the German of Novalis, by George MacDonald; "Edmund Clarence Stedman," by A. B. Macdonough (with a portrait); "Alpenglow" (poem), by Margaret J. Preston; "Katherine Earle,"—Chapters I. and II. (illustrated), by Adeline Trafton; "Duty" (poem), by John A. Dorgan; "Earthen Pitchers,"—Chapters I. and II., by Rebecca Harding Davis; "An Arctic Quest" (poem), by H. H.; "Only Half a Woman" (illustrated), by Edward King; "Annals of an English Abbey," Part I. (illustrated), by James Anthony Froude; Elizabeth Barrett Browning, by Edmund Clarence Stedman; Topics of the Time; The Old Cabinet, Home and Society; Culture and Progress; Nature and Science; "Etchings—A Forlorn Hope" (illustrated), by Sam Eytinge.

The *Galaxy* for November (Sheldon & Co., New York). Contents: "Linley Rochford," Chapters I., II., and III., by Justin McCarthy; "An Old Story," by J. W. DeForest; "The Stage as It Was," Part II., by Henry W. Frost; "My Lake," by Helen Barron Bostwick; "The Wetherel Affair," Chapters XLVI., XLVII., XLVIII., and XLIX., by J. W. DeForest; "The Butterfly and the Flower," from the French of Victor Hugo, by Christopher P. Cranch; "Punishing a Pundit," by Richard Grant White; "One Week an Editor," by Rebecca Harding Davis; "Love and Death," by Lillie Devereux Blake; "Women as Tacticians," by Julius Henri Browne; "Miss Gurney," by Theodore Gift; "From a Roman Note-Book," by Henry James, Jr.; "Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward—Remarks on the Memorial Address of Charles Francis Adams on the late William H. Seward"—Second Paper, by Gideon Welles; "Drift Wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Scientific Miscellany;" "Current Literature;" "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

Lippincott's Magazine for November (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia). Contents: "The New Hyperion,—From Paris to Marly by Way of the Rhine" (illustrated), by Edward Strahan; "Autumn-Voices" (poem), by Mary E. Dodge; "Sketches of Eastern Travel—Batavia" (illustrated), by Fannie R. Feudge; "London Balls," by W. D. R.; "The Livelies," by Sarah Winter Kellogg; "A Strayed Singer," by Kate Hillard; "Harvest" (poem), by Emma Lazarus; "Orco," from the French of George Sand; "In the Isle of Wight," by S. F. Hopkins; "Solace" (poem), by James Maurice Thompson; "A Princess of Thule," by William Black; "Lake-Shore Relics," by Constance Fenimore Woolson; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

Our Young Folks for November (J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston). Contents: "Doing His Best" (illustrated), by J. T. Trowbridge; "Tim McDermid" (poem), by Marian Douglas; "Hannah Colby's Chance," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "The Rat-Hunt" (poem—illustrated), by J. T. Trowbridge; "Walter on a Spree, by Helen C. Weeks; "Catching Buffalo-Calves" (illustrated), by Oliver Howard; "The Sad Fate of 'Polly Cologne'" (illustrated), by Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz; "Two Boys' Ascent of Vesuvius" (illustrated), by Arthur Pember; "A Protest" (poem), by Edgar Fawcett; "How Mattie Proved It" (illustrated), by Amelia Frances; "Our Young Contributors;" "The Evening-Lamp;" "Our Letter-Box."

Eclectic Magazine for November (E. R. Pelton, New York). Contents: Embellishment—J. G. Whittier; "Johann Friederich Schiller," *Blackwood's Magazine*; "Physical Education," *Cornhill Magazine*; "Finding the Way at Sea," by Richard A. Proctor, F. R. G. S., *St. Paul's*; "Extracts from Victor Hugo's 'L'Annee Terrible,'" translated by Marwood Tucker, *London Society*; "Spring Floods," from the Russian of Ivan Turgenieff, Part II., translated for the *Eclectic*; "Milton," by Peter Bayne, *Contemporary Review*; "The Ringed Planet," *Cornhill Magazine*; "Parallel Stories," *Chambers' Journal*; "Madame de Maintenon, and the Last Years of Louis XIV.," *Temple Bar*; "Premieres Amours," by Austin Dobson, *St. Paul's*; "Greek Beauty and Modern Art," *Fortnightly Review*; "How the 'Stabat Mater' Was Written," *Macmillan's Magazine*; "Charms," *Chambers' Journal*; "In the Sunshine," *London Society*; "Whittier," by the Editor; "Literary Notices;" "Foreign Literary Notes;" "Science and Art;" "Varieties."

Littell's Living Age for Oct. 18 (Littell & Gay, Boston), contents: "The State of English Poetry," *Quarterly Review*; "Willows;" "A Sketch," Conclusion, *Cornhill Magazine*; "The Life and Teachings of Mohammed," *Fraser's Magazine*; "A Himalayan Courtship," Conclusion, *Saint Paul's*; "The Fourriere," by the author of "Flemish Interiors," *Fraser's Magazine*; "The Birds of New Zealand," *Spectator*; "Progress of India," *Saturday Review*; "A Piece of Sponge," *Once a Week*; "This Enlightened Age" (poem); "Hymn;" "Miscellany."

Every Saturday for Oct. 25 (James R. Osgood & Co., Boston). Contents: "Zelda's Fortune," Book III., Chapters X.-XII., Advance Sheets; "Young Brown," Book III., Chapters III.-V., Advance Sheets; "Imaginative Medicine," *All the Year Round*; "Jack and the Bean-Stalk," *Cornhill Magazine*; "Confederated Homes," *Saturday Review*; "Robert Southey," *Cornhill Magazine*; "Pandurang Hari," *Times*; "Foreign Notes," Our Exchanges.

Appleton's Journal for Oct. 18 (D. Appleton & Co., New York). Contents: "Eastern Long Island" (with illustrations); "The Last Prince of Conde;" "Sentiment at Sea," by Albert Webster, Jr.; "About Our Trip to Colorado" (I.), by O. B. Bunce; "The Ceramic Art, (II.—Enameled Pottery)," (with illustrations); "Incidents of Mining" (II.), by Delver; "With a Fan," by Barton Grey; "Miscellany;" "Editor's Table;" "Art Notes;" "Music and the Drama;" "Literary Notes;" "Scientific Notes;" "Sayings and Doings at Home and Abroad;" "The Record."

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly for November (W. Jennings Demorest, New York).

Demorest's Young America for November (W. Jennings Demorest, New York).

...nces a molecule as distinguished ...m:

...cule of a substance is a small body, ... on the one hand, a number of sim... were assembled together they ...m a mass of that substance, while on ...ther hand, if any portion of this molecule were removed, it would no longer be able, along with an assemblage of other molecules similarly treated, to make up a mass of the original substance. Every substance, simple or compound, has its own molecule. If this molecule be divided, its parts are molecule of a different substance or substances from that of which the whole is a molecule. An atom, if there is such a thing, must be a molecule of an elementary substance."

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

IN THE GRAVE-YARD AT LOGANSPORT, IND.

They fall! The eddying whirls, with wild unrest,
In strange, fantastic measure, sweep along,
Dark'ning the air, hiding the earth's cold breast,
Toning sad nature to a dirge-like song.
List to the master-chord, distinct and full,
With its wild burthen of decay and death,
Calling the Spring's lost hope, the Summer's pride,
To swell the requiem with their vanished breath.

Faintly the echoes of that sullen river
Blend with the spirit rustling overhead;
The thick gray mist which o'er my pathway hovers
Shrouds in its gloom this City of the Dead;
Yet, here and there, some sculptured column glancing
Like sheeted-ghost seen dim at eventide,
Brings the quick throb of an impatient longing
To pierce the mists which Life and Death divide.

They fall—the leaves! They rustle on this tomb,
But scant and slow, as he who lies beneath
Cared not for tear nor moan. His fevered life;
His baffled aims; the good beyond his reach,
The hopeless strivings with an evil fate,—
These made him eager to lie down and sleep—
Not o'er the strife—worn frame, the broken heart,
Whose sighs are stilled, may Man or Nature weep.

Lo! now in gusts the leafy shower is driven,
And wildly circles round this turf-raised mound;
Here little feet are laid in solemn stillness;
Here prattling tongues have hushed their scarce-learned sound.
Yet on they drive, and thickest fall this nook,
Sheltered from wintry blasts which loudly rave;
Here Autumn lingers with a fond, sad smile,
As loth to leave our Mary's little grave.

A little grave! yet large enough to hold
A mother's hope, a sister's darling pride,
A husband's all, an infant's borrowed life,
The grace, the gladness of a dear fireside;
A wealth of worth untold, yet felt by those
Who marked the sinless youth, the radiant prime,
Of the sweet flower that blossomed a brief space,
And drooped and withered in its summer-time.

O sweet, fair face, which saddened 'midst its glee,
To mark the autumn-leaves around thee shed!
O pure, bright life, whose lofty aims were gained,
When the freed spirit from its home had fled!
No need hast thou, the loving and the true,
For the cold lettered marble, dark and grim,
To keep God's glorious sunlight from thy bed,
And crush the flowers which o'er thy ashes spring.

No need of aught, save loveliest sights and sounds,
The Spring's first sound, the Autumn's latest glow,
The grand diapason of Nature's choir,
The lights and shadows in their ceaseless flow;
These watch her rest, and fitful come and go,
Nor mock our sorrow by a changeless face.
Heap on, O leaves, your wealth of varied hue;
Our darling loved ye; deck her sleeping-place.

They fall—the leaves! The river floweth on,
Yet changed the mournful cadence of the lay;
High o'er the mist, where gleams one rift of sky,
Come sun-bright visions of eternal day.
Sparkle the waters of the glorious river;
Beam the bright faces of the lost and the gone;
Life! through thy tears, thy travail, and thy anguish,
The clearest light from Heaven's gate is won.

M.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, is visiting his Royal friend and neighbor, the Emperor of Austria, and his reception by those whose "vivas" are usually the loudest when royalty is concerned, is remarkably quiet, and for obvious reasons. He comes from Rome, but without the sanction of that fine and venerable gentleman who has shut himself up, and consequently is styled a prisoner, in the grand old Palace of the Vatican. He comes from Catholic Rome to very Catholic Austria, but not as the well-beloved son of the Church. No softly-murmured blessing from the lips of the Holy Father sheds a halo around his kingly head, but the ban of excommunication is threateningly resting over him, and the "Robber-King," as his Papal enemies delight to call him, receives but cool and silent welcome in Vienna.

Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, was born March 14, 1820, and was, at an early age, a pupil in the schools of the Jesuits. His father, Charles Albert, became King of Sardinia at the death of Charles-Felix, the last of the elder branch of his house. He was quite liberal in his political views when heir-apparent, but, upon his accession to the throne, the concessions which he made were so few as to cause great dissatisfaction among those who wished for a freer form of government. The power of the clergy was untouched, and the few Italian patriots who attempted to force reforms only drove the King into greater despotisms. He was, however, a much better ruler than Sardinia had ever before had,—firm, energetic, and just; and in 1842, of his own free will, began reforms of a very decided character. In 1848, a liberal constitution was promulgated, and the first Sardinian Parliament was then convened.

Europe at this time was agitated by numberless revolutions. Joseph Mazzini, then in his strength, urged the King to attempt to be the liberator of Italy; and, through his influence, reforms were introduced which finally gave a pre-eminence to Sardinia which has since been obtained. War with Austria was declared, and Charles Albert assumed the lead, but was defeated at the battle of Novara. He then resigned his throne to his son, Victor Emanuel, hoping that, through him, better terms might be made with the Austrians. Charles Albert died at Oporto, Portugal, in July, 1849.

As I have said, Victor Emanuel, at an early age, became a pupil of the Jesuits, who were at that time in high favor in Sardinia, and had under their control all of the schools of the Kingdom. Through the care and attention of his father, however, his mind was trained on broad and liberal principles, and the narrow priestly schooling avoided which he otherwise would have received.

After his accession to the throne, he exhibited great wisdom in his choice of advisers and ministers. Count Cavour, one of the wisest men of the age, was selected at once, and the policy from that time on was retrenchment, care of the army, advantageous treaties for commerce, and encouragement to agriculture,—never forgetting also to set forth in plain terms before the people the dangers and evils which Austrian and Papal misrule would surely bring them to.

Garibaldi also, by his patriotic enthusiasm, kept the torch of liberty brightly burning, arousing all to the belief that the unification of Italy rested simply in their own hands, if united under one leader, and that leader Victor Emanuel.

Every effort was also made to bring Sardinia more into the notice of the Great Powers of Europe. Seventeen thousand well-equipped men were sent to aid the French and the English in the war of the Crimea; and, shortly after, Victor Emanuel, with a brilliant suite, visited the courts of England and France, and was most enthusiastically received.

Aided by France, he provoked a war with Austria. The Austrians were everywhere defeated, and, but for a sudden change in Napoleon's policy,—said to have been caused by the Empress' solicitations,—Italy would then have become one Kingdom, with Rome as its capital. The Central Italians were exceedingly disgusted with the French Emperor, who very graciously offered Prince Napoleon, his cousin, to be their Sovereign. They rejected him indignantly. At this time, Tuscany, Modena, and Parma—which States had been deserted by their rulers during the revolutions—voted to unite with Sardinia; and, after some affected hesitation, Victor Emanuel accepted them as his subjects.

In 1861, Victor Emanuel was proclaimed King of Italy, but was too wise to attempt to occupy Rome. The Empress Eugenie, strong in her allegiance to the Pope, and, through him, to the Church, induced the Emperor of France to keep the French troops still at the disposal of Pius IX. The Franco-Prussian war, the downfall of Napoleon, and all the good or evil which has followed, settled the Roman question for the present. Victor Emanuel is in Rome. Pius IX. is no more a temporal ruler; but his spiritual and infallible (?) dominion is untouched.

Victor Emanuel is the scion of a house which boasts of strong men, both mentally and physically, for generations, and he is not an exception. In kingly grace and elegance he is excelled by all of his peers; but, in kindness, accessibility, and justice, he is unequaled.

His wife was the Archduchess Adelaide, cousin to the Emperor of Austria. His most noted children, aside from Prince Humbert, the heir-apparent, are Amadeus, whose great courage in attempting to occupy the Spanish throne, and whose escape with his life, are facts of such recent date as to need no observations; and his daughter, the Princess Clotilde, who is married to Prince Napoleon, a first cousin of the late Emperor's. She will be the Empress of France if her hus-

DULUTH.

Speech of the Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, on the St. Croix & Superior Land Grant, Jan. 27, 1871.

The House having under consideration the joint resolution (S. R. No. 11) extending the time to construct a railroad from to St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior and Bayfield,

Mr. Knott said:

MR. SPEAKER: If I could be actuated by any conceivable inducement to betray the sacred trust reposed in me by those to whose generous confidence I am indebted for the honor of a seat on this floor; if I could be influenced by any possible consideration to become instrumental in giving away, in violation of their known wishes, any portion of their interest in the public domain, for the mere promotion of any railroad enterprise whatever, I should certainly feel a strong inclination to give this measure my most earnest and hearty support; for I am assured that its success would materially enhance the pecuniary prosperity of some of the most valued friends I have on earth; friends for whose accommodation I would be willing to make almost any sacrifice not involving my personal honor or my fidelity as the trustee of an express trust. And that fact of itself would be sufficient to countervail almost any objection I might entertain to the passage of this bill, not inspired by an imperative and inexorable sense of public duty.

But, independent of the seductive influences of private friendship, to which I admit I am, perhaps, as susceptible as any of the gentlemen I see around me, the intrinsic merits of the measure itself are of such an extraordinary character as to commend it most strongly to the favorable consideration of every member of this House, myself not excepted, notwithstanding my constituents, in whose behalf alone I am acting here, would not be benefited by its passage one particle more than they would be by a project to cultivate an orange grove on the bleakest summit of Greenland's icy mountains. [Laughter.]

Now, sir, as to those great trank-lines of railway, spanning the continent from ocean to ocean, I confess my mind has never been fully made up. It is true they may afford some trifling advantages to local traffic, and they may even in time become the channels of a more extended commerce. Yet I have never been thoroughly satisfied either of the necessity or expediency of projects promising such meagre results to the great body of our people. But with regard to the transcendant merits of the gigantic enterprise contemplated in this bill, I never entertained the shadow of a doubt. [Laughter.]

Years ago, when I first heard that there was somewhere in the vast terra incognita, somewhere in the bleak regions of the great Northwest, a stream of water known to the nomadic inhabitants of the neigborhood as the river St. Croix, I became satisfied that the construction of a railroad from that raging torrent to some point in the civilized world was essential to the happiness and prosperity of the American people, if not absolutely indispensable to the perpetuity of Republican institutions on this Continent. [Great laughter.] I felt instinctively that the boundless resources of that prolific region of sand and pine shrubbery would never be fully developed without a railroad constructed and equipped at the expense of the Government, and perhaps not then. [Laughter.] I had an abiding presentiment that, some day or other, the people of this whole country, irrespective of party affiliations, regardless of sectional prejudices, and "without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," would rise in their majesty and demand an outlet for the enormous agricultural productions of those vast and fertile pine barrens, drained in the rainy season by the surging waters of the turbid St. Croix. [Great laughter.]

These impressions, derived simply and solely from the "eternal fitness of things," were not only strengthened by the interesting and eloquent debate on this bill, to which I listened with so much pleasure the other day, but intensified, if possible, as I read over this morning the lively colloquy which took place on that occasion, as I find it reported in last Friday's *Globe*. I will ask the indulgence of the House, while I read a few short passages, which are sufficient, in my judgment, to place the merits of the great enterprise contemplated in the measure now under discussion beyond all possible controversy.

The honorable gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Wilson], who, I believe, is managing this bill, in speaking of the character of the country through which this railroad is to pass, says this:

> We want to have the timber brought to us as cheaply as possible. Now, if you tie up the lands in this way, so that no title can be obtained to them—for no settler will go on these lands, for he cannot make a living—you deprive us of the benefit of that timber.

Now, sir, I would not have it, by any means, inferred from this that the gentleman from Minnesota would insinuate that the people out in his section desire this timber merely for the purpose of fencing up their farms so that their stock may not wander off and die of starvation among the bleak hills of the St. Croix. [Laughter.] I read it for no such purpose, sir, and make no such comment on it myself. In corroboration of this statement of the gentleman from Minnesota, I find this testimony, given by the honorable gentleman from Wisconsin. [Mr. Washburn.] Speaking of these same lands, he says:

> "Under the bill, as amended by my friend from Minnesota, nine-tenths of the land is open to actual settlers at $2.50 per acre; the remaining one-tenth is pine-timbered land, that is not fit for settlement, and never will be settled upon; but the timber will be cut off. I admit that it is the most valuable portion of the grant, for most of the grant is not valuable. It is quite valueless; and if you put in this amendment of the gentleman from Indiana, you may as well just kill the bill, for no man and no company will take the grant and build the road."

I simply pause here to ask some gentleman better versed in the science of mathematics than I am, to tell me, if the timbered lands are in fact the most valuable portion of that section of country, and they would be entirely valueless without the timber that is on them, what the remainder of the land is worth which has no timber on it at all? [Laughter.]

But further on I find a most entertaining and instructive interchange of views between the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Rogers], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Washburn], and the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Peters], upon the subject of pine lands generally, which I will tax the patience of the House to read:

> Mr. Rogers—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?
>
> Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—Certainly.
>
> Mr. Rogers—Are these pine lands entirely worthless except for timber?
>
> Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—They are generally worthless for any other purpose. I am perfectly familiar with that subject. These lands are not valuable for purposes of settlement.
>
> Mr. Farnsworth—They will be after the timber is taken off?
>
> Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—No, sir.
>
> Mr. Rogers—I want to know the character of these pine lands.
>
> Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—They are generally sandy, barren lands. My friend from the Green Bay District [Mr. Sawyer] is himself perfectly familiar with this question, and he will bear me out in what I say, that these pine timber lands are not adapted to settlement.
>
> Mr. Rogers—The pine lands to which I am accustomed are generally very good. What I want to know is, what is the difference between our pine lands and your pine lands?
>
> Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—The pine timber of Wisconsin generally grows upon barren, sandy land. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. Peters], who is familiar with pine lands, will, I have no doubt, say that pine timber grows generally upon the most barren lands.
>
> Mr. Peters—As a general thing, pine lands are not worth much for cultivation."

And further on I find this pregnant question, the joint production of the two gentlemen from Wisconsin:

> Mr. Paine—Does my friend from Indiana suppose that, in any event, settlers will occupy and cultivate these pine lands?
>
> Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—Particularly without a railroad?

Yes sir; "particularly without a railroad." It will be asked after a while, I am afraid, if settlers go anywhere unless the Government builds a railroad for them to go on. [Laughter.]

I desire to call attention to only one more statement, which I think sufficiently relevant to the question. It is one made by the [illegible] from Wisconsin [Mr. Paine], who [illegible]

may be that, at some remote period, there will spring up in that region a new kind of agriculture, which will cause a demand for these particular lands; and they may then come into use and be valuable for agricultural purposes. But I know, and I cannot help thinking that my friend from Indiana understands that, for the present, and for many years to come, these pine lands can have no possible value other than that arising from the pine timber which stands on them.

Now, sir, who, after listening to this emphatic and unequivocal testimony of these intelligent, competent, and able-bodied witnesses [laughter]—who that is not as incredulous as St. Thomas himself—will doubt for a moment that the Goshen of America is to be found in the sandy valleys and upon the pine-clad hills of the St. Croix? [Laughter.] Who will have the hardihood to rise in his seat on this floor and assert that, excepting the pine bushes, the entire region would not produce vegetation enough in ten years to fatten a grasshopper. [Great laughter.] Where is the patriot who is willing that his country shall incur the peril of remaining another day without the amplest railroad connection with such an inexhaustible mine of agricultural wealth? [Laughter.] Who will answer for the consequences of abandoning a great and warlike people, in possession of a country like that, to brood over the indifference and neglect of their Government? [Laughter.] How long would it be before they would take to studying the Declaration of Independence and hatching out the damnable heresy of secession? How long before the grim demon of civil discord would rear again his horrid head in our midst "quash loud his iron fangs, and shake his crest of bristling bayonets?" [Laughter.]

Then, sir, think of the long and painful process of reconstruction that must follow with its concomitant amendments to the Constitution: the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth articles. The sixteenth, it is, of course understood, is to be appropriated to those blushing damsels who are, day after day, beseeching us to let them vote, hold office, drink cock-tails, ride astraddle, and do everything else the men do. [Roars of laughter.] But above all, sir, let me implore you to reflect for a single moment on the deplorable condition of our country in case of a foreign war, with all ports blockaded, all our cities in a state of siege, the gaunt spectre of famine brooding like a hungry vulture over our starving land, our commissary stores all exhausted, and our famishing armies withering away in the field, a helpless prey to the insatiate demon of hunger; our navy rotting in the docks for want of provisions for our gallant seamen, and we without any railroad communication whatever with the prolific pine thickets of the St. Croix. [Great laughter.]

Ah, sir, I could very well understand why my amiable friends from Pennsylvania [Mr. Myers, Mr. Kelley, and Mr. O'Neill] should be so earnest in the support of this bill the other day, and if their honorable colleague, my friend Mr. Randall, will pardon the remark, I will say I considered his criticism of their action on that occasion as not only unjust but ungenerous. I knew they were looking forward with the far-reaching ken of enlightened statesmanship to the pitiable condition in which Philadelphia will be left unless speedily supplied with railroad connection in some way or other with this garden spot of the universe. [Laughter.] And besides, sir, this discussion has relieved my mind of a mystery that has weighed upon it like an incubus for years. I could never understand before why there was so much excitement during the last Congress over the acquisition of Alta Vela. I could never understand why it was that some of our ablest statesmen and most disinterested patriots should entertain such dark forebodings of the untold calamities that were to befall our beloved country unless we should take immediate possession of that desirable island. But I see now that they were laboring under the mistaken impression that the Government would need the guano to manure the public lands on the St. Croix. [Great laughter.]

Now, sir, I repeat, I have been satisfied for years that if there was any portion of the inhabited globe absolutely in a suffering condition for want of a railroad it was these teeming pine barrens of the St. Croix. [Laughter.] At what particular point on that noble stream such a road should be commenced I knew was immaterial, and so it seems to have been considered by the draughtsman of this bill. It might be up at the spring or down at the foot-log, or the water-gate, or the fish-dam, or anywhere along the bank, no matter where. [Laughter.] But in what direction should it run, or where it should terminate, were always to my mind questions of the most painful perplexity. I could conceive of no place on "God's green earth" in such straitened circumstances for railroad facilities as to be likely to desire or willing to accept such a connection. [Laughter.] I knew that neither Bayfield nor Superior City would have it, for they both indignantly spurned the munificence of the Government when coupled with such ignominious conditions, and let this very same land-grant die on their hands years and years ago rather than submit to the degradation of a direct communication by railroad with the piny woods of the St. Croix; and I knew that what the enterprising inhabitants of those giant young cities would refuse to take would have few charms for others, whatever their necessities or cupidity might be. [Laughter.]

Hence, as I have said, sir, I was utterly at a loss to determine where the terminus of this great and indispensable road should be, until I accidentally overheard some gentleman the other day mention the name of "Duluth." [Great laughter.] Duluth! The word fell upon my ear with peculiar and indescribable charm, like the gentle murmur of a low fountain stealing forth in the midst of roses, or the soft, sweet accents of an angel's whisper in the bright, joyous dream of sleeping innocence. Duluth! 'Twas the name for which my soul had panted for years, as the hart panteth for the water-brooks. [Renewed laughter.] But where was Duluth? Never, in all my limited reading, had my vision been gladdened by seeing the celestial word in print. [Laughter.] And I felt a profounder humiliation in my ignorance that its dulcet syllables had never before ravished my delighted ear. [Roars of laughter.] I was certain the draughtsman of this bill had never heard of it, or it would have been designated as one of the termini of this road. I asked my friends about it, but they knew nothing of it. I rushed to the library and examined all the maps I could find. [Laughter.] I discovered in one of them a delicate, hair-like line, diverging from the Mississippi near a place marked Prescott, which I supposed was intended to represent the River St. Croix, but I could nowhere find Duluth.

Nevertheless, I was confident it existed somewhere, and that its discovery would constitute the crowning glory of the present century, if not of all modern times. [Laughter.] I knew it was bound to exist in the very nature of things; that the symmetry and perfection of our planetary system would be incomplete without it [renewed laughter]; that the elements of material nature would long since have resolved themselves back into original chaos if there had been such a hiatus in creation as would have resulted from leaving out Duluth. [Roars of laughter.] In fact, sir, I was overwhelmed with the conviction that Duluth not only existed somewhere, but that, wherever it was, it was a great and glorious place. I was convinced that the greatest calamity that ever befell the benighted nations of the ancient world was in their having passed away without a knowledge of the actual existence of Duluth; that their fabled Atlantis, never seen but by the hallowed vision of inspired poesy, was, in fact, but another name for Duluth; that the golden orchard of the Hesperides was but a poetical synonym for the bear-gardens in the vicinity of Duluth. [Great laughter.] I was certain that Herodotus had died a miserable death because, in all his travels and with all his geographical research, he had never heard of Duluth. [Laughter.] I knew that if the immortal spirit of Homer could look down from another heaven than that created by his own celestial genius, upon the long lines of pilgrims from every nation of the earth to the gushing fountain of poesy opened by the touch of his magic wand; if he could be permitted to behold the vast assemblage of grand and glorious productions of the lyric art called into being by his own inspired strains, he would weep tears of bitter anguish, that, instead of lavishing all the stores of his mighty genius upon the fall of Ilion, it had not been his more blessed lot to crystalize in deathless song the rising glories of Duluth. [Great and continued laughter.] Yet, sir, had it not been for this map, kindly furnished me by the Legislature of Minnesota, I might have gone down to my obscure and humble grave in an agony of despair, because I could nowhere find Duluth. [Renewed laughter.] Had such been my melancholy fate, I have no doubt that with the last feeble pulsation of my breaking heart, with the last faint exhalation of my fleeting breath, I should have whispered, "Where is Duluth?" [Roars of laughter.]

But, thanks to the beneficence of that band of ministering angels who have their bright abodes in the far-off capital of Minnesota, just as the agony of my anxiety was about to culminate in the frenzy of despair, this blessed map was placed in my hands; and as I unfolded it a resplendent scene of ineffable glory opened before me, such as I imagine burst upon the enraptured vision of the wandering peri through the opening gates of Paradise. [Renewed laughter.] There, there for the first time, my enchanted eye rested upon the ravishing word "Duluth."

This map, sir, is intended, as appears from the title, to illustrate the position of Duluth in the United States; but, if gentlemen will examine it, I think they will concur with me in the opinion that it is far too modest in its pretensions. It not only illustrates the position of Duluth in the United States, but exhibits its relations [illegible] further than this. It lifts the shadowy veil of futurity, and affords us a view of the golden prospects of Duluth far along the dim vista of ages yet to come.

If gentlemen will examine it, they will find Duluth not only in the centre of the map, but represented in the centre of a series of concentric circles 100 miles apart, and some of them as much as 4,000 miles in diameter, embracing alike in their tremendous sweep the fragrant savannas of the sunlit South and the eternal solitudes of snow that mantle the ice-bound North. [Laughter.] How these circles were produced is perhaps one of those primordial mysteries that the most skillful paleologist will never be able to explain. [Renewed laughter.] But the fact is, sir, Duluth is pre-eminently a central place, for I am told by gentlemen who have been so reckless of their own personal safety as to venture away into those awful regions where Duluth is supposed to be, that it is so exactly in the centre of the visible universe that the sky comes down at precisely the same distance all around it. [Roars of laughter.]

I find by reference to this map that Duluth is situated somewhere near the western end of Lake Superior, but as there is no dot or other mark indicating its exact location I am unable to say whether it is actually confined to any particular spot, or whether "it is just lying around there loose." [Renewed laughter.] I really cannot tell whether it is one of those ethereal creations of intellectual frost-work, more intangible than the rose-tinted clouds of a summer sunset; one of those airy exhalations of the speculator's brain, which I am told are ever flitting in the form of towns and cities along those lines of railroad built with Government subsidies, luring the unwary settler as the mirage of the desert lures the famishing traveler on, and ever on, until it fades away in the darkening horizon, or whether it is a real, bona fide, substantial city, all "staked off," with the lots marked with their owner's names, like that proud commercial metropolis recently discovered on the desirable shores of San Domingo. [Laughter.] But, however that may be, I am satisfied Duluth is there, or thereabout, for I see it stated here on this map that it is exactly 3,990 miles from Liverpool [laughter]; though I have no doubt, for the sake of convenience, it will be moved back 10 miles, so as to make the distance an even 4,000. [Renewed laughter.]

Then, sir, there is the climate of Duluth, unquestionably the most salubrious and delightful to be found anywhere on the Lord's earth. Now, I have always been under the impression, as I presume other gentlemen have, that in the region around Lake Superior it was cold enough for at least nine months in the year to freeze the smoke-stack off a locomotive. [Great laughter.] But I see it represented on this map, that Duluth is situated exactly half-way between the latitudes of Paris and Venice, so that gentlemen who have inhaled the exhilarating airs of the one or basked in the golden sunlight of the other, may see at a glance that Duluth must be a place of untold delights [laughter], a terrestrial paradise, fanned by the balmy zephyrs of an eternal spring, clothed in the gorgeous sheen of ever-blooming flowers, and vocal with the silvery melody of nature's choicest songsters. [Laughter.] In fact, sir, since I have seen this map, I have no doubt that Byron was vainly endeavoring to convey some faint conception of the delicious charms of Duluth, when his poetic soul gushed forth in the rippling strains of that beautiful rhapsody—

> "Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,
> Where the flowers ever blossom, and beams ever shine;
> Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppressed with perfume,
> Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom;
> Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit,
> And the voice of the nightingale never is mute;
> Where the tints of the earth and the hues of the sky,
> In color though varied, in beauty may vie?"

[Laughter.]

As to the commercial resources of Duluth, sir, they are simply illimitable and inexhaustible, as is shown in this map. I see it stated here that there is a vast scope of territory, embracing an area of over two million square miles, rich in every element of material wealth and commercial prosperity, all tributary to Duluth. Look at it, sir [pointing to the map]. Here are inexhaustible mines of gold, immeasurable veins of silver, impenetrable depths of boundless forest, vast coal measures, wide extended plains of richest pasturage, all, all embraced in this vast territory, which must, in the very nature of things, empty the untold treasures of its commerce into the lap of Duluth. [Laughter.]

Look at it, sir [pointing to the map]. Do not you see from these broad, brown lines drawn around this immense territory, that the enterprising inhabitants of Duluth intend some day to inclose it in one vast corral, so that its commerce will be bound to go there whether it would or not? [Great laughter.] And here, sir [still pointing to the map], I find within a convenient distance the Piegan Indians, which, of all the many accessories to the glory of Duluth, I consider by far the most inestimable. For, sir, I have been told that, when the small-pox breaks out among the women and children of that famous tribe, as it sometimes does, they afford the finest subjects in the world for the strategical experiments of any enterprising military hero who desires to improve himself in the noble art of war [laughter]; especially for any valiant Lieutenant-General whose

> "Trenchant blade, Toledo trusty,
> For want of fighting has grown rusty,
> And eats into itself for lack
> Of somebody to hew and hack."

[Great laughter.]

Sir, the great conflict now raging in the Old World has presented a phenomenon in military science hitherto unprecedented in the annals of mankind, a phenomenon that has reversed all the traditions of the past, as it has disappointed all the expectations of the present. A great and warlike people, renowned alike for their skill and valor, have been swept away before the triumphant advance of an inferior foe, like autumn stubble before a hurricane of fire. For aught I know, the next flash of electric fire that shimmers along the ocean cable may tell us that Paris, with every fibre quivering with the agony of impotent despair, writhes beneath the conquering heel of her loathed invader. Ere another moon shall wax and wane, the brightest star in the galaxy of nations may fall from the zenith of her glory never to rise again. Ere the modest violets of early spring shall ope their beauteous eyes, the genius of civilization may chant the wailing requiem of the proudest nationality the world has ever seen, as she scatters her withered and tear-moistened lilies o'er the bloody tomb of butchered France. But, sir, I wish to ask if you honestly and candidly believe the Dutch would have ever overrun the French in that kind of style if Gen. Sheridan had not gone over there and told King William and Von Moltke how he had managed to whip the Piegan Indians? [Great laughter.]

And here, sir, recurring to this map, I find in the immediate vicinity of the Piegans "vast herds of buffalo" and "immense fields of rich wheat lands."

[Here the hammer fell.]

[Many cries: "Go on!" "Go on!"

The Speaker—Is there objection to the gentleman from Kentucky continuing his remarks? The Chair hears none. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. Knott—I was remarking, sir, upon these vast "wheat-fields" represented on this map in the immediate neighborhood of the buffaloes and the Piegans, and was about to say that the idea of there being these immense wheat-fields in the very heart of a wilderness, hundreds and hundreds of miles beyond the utmost verge of civilization may appear to some gentlemen as rather incongruous, as rather too great a strain on the "blankets" of veracity. But to my mind there is no difficulty whatever in the matter. The phenomenon is very easily accounted for. It is evident, sir, that the Piegans sowed that wheat there, and plowed it in with buffalo bulls. [Great laughter.] Now, sir, this fortunate combination of buffaloes and Piegans, considering their relative positions to each other and to Duluth, as they are arranged on this map, satisfies me that Duluth is destined to be the beef market of the world.

Here, you will observe [pointing to the map] are the buffaloes, directly between the Piegans and Duluth; and here, right on the road to Duluth, are the Creeks. Now, sir, when the buffaloes are sufficiently fat from grazing on these immense wheat fields, you see it will be the easiest thing in the world for the Piegans to drive them on down, stay all night with their friends, the Creeks, and go into Duluth in the morning. [Great laughter.] I think I see them now, sir; a vast herd of buffaloes, with their heads down, their eyes glaring, their nostrils dilated, their tongues out, and their tails curled over their backs, tearing along toward Duluth, with about a thousand Piegans on their grass-bellied ponies, yelling at their heels! [Great laughter.] On they come, and as they sweep past the Creeks, they join in the chase, and away they all go, yelling, bellowing, ripping, and tearing along, amid clouds of dust, until the last buffalo is safely penned in the stock-yards of Duluth. [Shouts of laughter.]

Sir, I might stand here for hours and hours, and expatiate with rapture upon the gorgeous prospects of Duluth, as depicted upon this map. But human life is too short and the time of this House far too valuable to allow me to linger longer upon the delightful theme. [Laughter.] I think every gentleman on this floor is as well satisfied as I am that Duluth is destined to become the commercial metropolis of the universe, and that this road should be built at once. I am fully persuaded that no patriotic representative of the American people, who has a proper appreciation of the glories of Duluth and the St. Croix, will hesitate a moment to say that every able-bodied female in the land, between the ages of 18 and 45, who is in favor of "women's rights," should be drafted and set to work upon this great work without delay. [Roars of laughter.] Nevertheless, sir, it grieves my very soul to be compelled to say that I cannot vote for the grant of lands provided for in this bill.

Ah! sir, you can have no conception of the poignancy of my anguish that I am deprived of that blessed privilege! [Laughter.] There are two insuperable obstacles in the way. In the first place my constituents, for whom I am acting here, have no more interest in this road than they have in the great question of culinary taste now perhaps agitating the public mind of Dominica, as to whether the illustrious Commissioners who recently left this capital for that free and enlightened republic would be better fricasseed, boiled, or roasted [great laughter]; and in the second place, these lands, which I am asked to give away, alas, are not mine to bestow! My relation to them is simply that of Trustee to an express trust. And shall I ever betray that trust? Never, sir! Rather perish Duluth! [Shouts of laughter.] Perish the paragon of cities! Rather let the freezing cyclones of the bleak Northwest bury it forever beneath the eddying sands of the raging St. Croix. [Great laughter.]

THE PUNISHED EYES—A WARNING.

On shores not distant, but no matter where,
In a proud city, dwelt a maiden fair.
With various charms by lavish Nature blessed,
In one she gloried above all the rest,
Which never failed (all others tried in vain)
Down on his knees to bring a wavering swain.

That charm so potent was her beauteous orbs,
Dark, melting, changeful,—but 'twere vain in words
To paint the witchery of their fringed light,
Which left no safety but in instant flight.
Their magic power full many a youth bemoaned;
Under their spell many a victim groaned;
To the great gods arose despairing cries,
And lamentations pierced the very skies.

"Help, Father Jove!" the stricken wretches prayed,
"And dim the glances of this pitiless maid.
Doom her to goggles, or to Spanish veils,
Give heed, O Jove! to our collective wails."

The Father of Gods, awakened from his nap,
Gave a deep yawn, which seemed a clap
Of loudest thunder, and dismayed "Old Prob.,"
Who scanned his charts, and groaned aloud, "Good Lord!
I've marked it 'Clear;' my reputation's gone,
Which, in all weathers, I've so dearly won."

Jove seized a fleecy cloud for morning-wrapper,
And called on Hebe for the daily paper.
'Twas instant brought; he read with darkened brow;
Then, with a groan impatient, muttered, "How
In heaven can I, without offending Venus,
Grant them relief?—for well I know, as soon as
The Queen of Beauty hears her favorite's doom,
There'll be no peace in heaven,—very soon."

So spake Immortal Jove; then sat awhile
In thought profound; soon o'er his face a smile
Of pleasure, keen and grim, was seen to flitter;
Than to fair Hebe: "Girl, my morning-nipper!"
The thirsty god his welcome nectar quaffed,
Shook his ambrosial curls, and softly laughed.

"The plan, by Jove," 'twas thus he murmured low,
"Is worthy of a god; it shall be so; it shall be so.
The winged Mercury this very night I'll send
To touch her silvery eyelids with his silvery wand,
Which done, their fairness to a fiery red
Shall change instanter; and many a tear she'll shed
When, in the morn, she sees the hateful sight
Of beauty vanished in a single night."

. . . . . .

The maid awoke, and soon before her glass
In blank amazement stood, for there, alas!
She saw her doom, and knew her empire o'er;
For who would gaze and worship as of yore?
Th' afflicted damsel kept her darkened room,
And to all callers she was "Not at home."

Nine days flew by; the doctors came and went,
And many an hour in consultation spent;
Harmonious views (?) their learned craniums filled,
And child-like confidence (?) in each other's skill.
Strangely enough, each held the novel view
That, ere the lids resumed their natural hue,
The sanguine color must first disappear;
That seemed to them, indeed, extremely clear!

Meanwhile, relenting Jove, moved by the sighs
Of tearful Venus, proposed a compromise:
"Let this proud maid subdue her dangerous glance,
And cease to triumph where there 's no defense.
If thus she promise, and offend no more,
Her pristine beauty I 'll at once restore."

The humbled fair one gladly gave her word,
Though somewhat murmuring of conditions hard.
The baleful color fading quick away,
Th' imprisoned maiden sought the light of day.
Her chastened gaze, by sad experience taught,
No more such wide-spread devastation wrought;
Yet many owned her dark eye's glances more
Alluring even than they were before.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24, 1873. P. W. T.

BEYOND JORDAN.

And they came to him, mothers of Judah,
Dark-eyed and in splendor of hair,
Bearing down over shoulders of beauty,
And bosoms half hidden, half bare;

And they brought him their babes and besought him
Half kneeling, with suppliant air,
To bless the brown cherubs they brought him,
With holy hands laid in their hair.

Then reaching his hands he said, lowly,
"Of such is My Kingdom;" and then
Took the brown little babes in the holy
White hands of the Savior of men;

Held them close to his heart and caress'd them,
Put his face down to theirs as in prayer,
Put their hands to his neck and so bless'd them,
With baby hands hid in his hair.

—*From Joaquin Miller's last volume.*

UBI PRUDENTIA.

"Nay, nay, dearest Alfred," said Clara, so sweet,
"I cannot adopt your suggestion,
'Tis charming to see such a duck at one's feet,
But marriage is out of the question.

"I've promised Sir Peter; he's three times my age,
Rather gumpy, and awfully yellow;
But his book at his banker's—he showed me a page—
Were it yours, you dear penniless fellow!

"Now please not to scowl, but behave as you should;
The chances of life are all reckoned:
When anything happens to him, if you're good,
Come and ask me to make you my second."

Chloroforming the Chicken.

From the Columbia (Mo.) Herald.

Capt. Yandiver, of this county, who, by the way, is quite a stirring farmer, recently hired three young men to work on his farm. He told each man that he must be up in the mornings by the first crowing of the cock. He had a faithful old rooster who never failed to crow at the earliest dawn, and it was agreed all round that his first notes should be the signal for the boys to be up and about the duties of the day. Monday morning came, and the Captain awoke, as usual, before day, and listened long and patiently for chanticleer to "sing his earliest greeting," but he sang not. Day began to dawn, and the old hens were singing in the barnyard, but no crowing was heard on the farm. By and by the sun arose and sent his first and brightest rays through the Captain's window. The Captain again awoke from his second snooze, and, seeing the sunshine on the floor, sprang from his bed with the exclamation, "What in the d—l is the matter with that chicken?" From the bedroom of the boys came three snores, loud and long-drawn-out. "The d—l," says the Captain, them lazy rascals are asleep yet! What in the mischief can be the matter with my old rooster?" Putting on his clothes, he hastened to the hen-house—all the chickens had flown the roost, save the chanticleer, who sat with drooped wings and head between his feet—fast asleep. The boys had chloroformed him.

Explosion of a Fallacy.

The popular fallacy that house-plants poison the air of a room by the exhalation of carbonic acid during the night has been demonstrated by recent experiments of Prof. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College. To make as conclusive a test as possible, instead of taking the air from a room containing a few plants only, the Professor gathered it from the college green-house, where more than 5,000 plants were growing. The room had been closed for more than twelve hours; and, if the plants exhaled carbonic acid to an injurious extent, the analysis of the air from such a room would certainly disclose this fact.

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INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—146 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

DUNVILLE & CO., ROYAL IRISH DISTILLERIES, Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of whisky in the world. Their old Irish whisky is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, October 26, 1873.

A BASE ATTACK ON COLVIN.

Mr. Storey objects to the nomination of Mr. Colvin for Mayor, on the ostensible ground that he is a man of "bad habits." The human mind is appalled by the consideration of what Mr. Storey would regard as bad habits. It is perfectly obvious that the charge against Mr. Colvin on the score of habits is a pretense to cover Mr. Storey's mortification at the preference shown to Colvin over himself. In what respect are Mr. Colvin's habits worse than Mr. Storey's? We venture to affirm that the former would consider himself insulted by any comparison of his habits with those of Mr. Storey. Mr. Storey is not only a man of bad habits himself, but he has devoted the best years of his life to promoting bad habits in others, by publishing an indecent newspaper, which no modest woman can open a second time. So well is this fact known in this community, that a secret hankering after the *Times*,—and especially the *Sunday Times*,—on the part of any woman, has come to be regarded as evidence of an impure mind; and the paper was long ago banished from respectable households.

Now, whatever may be said about Mr. Colvin, it cannot be said that he exercised a corrupting influence on the community. Whatever his faults may be, he has been the only sufferer from them, and, as we have already remarked, his habits have not been so conspicuously bad as those of his assailant. Therefore we are forced to conclude that Mr. Colvin's habits alone would not constitute an objection in Mr. Storey's mind, if there were not something else rankling in that dark receptacle. What can that be? Undoubtedly it is a spirit of revenge, dictated by Mr. Colvin's success in getting the nomination instead of himself. Mr. Storey was largely committed to the Hesing ticket in advance by the vote in the rotten Board of County Commissioners awarding him $6,000 of the public money as rent for rooms which private citizens would not occupy at any price, while better rooms were offered to the county for half the money. Mr. Storey ratifies this trade so far as Buffalo Miller is concerned (Buffalo being one of the members of the County Board that voted this money to Mr. Storey), but refuses to ratify it as to Colvin, because, forsooth, he is not a man of good habits!

Tell that to the marines. Mr. Colvin's habits are as good as Buffalo Miller's. They are as good as his ticket will average. They are as good as the Hesing party desire. They are as good as the saloon-keepers want. Mr. Storey's pretense that they are not good enough for him is altogether too thin for the occasion. It is simply the outcry of vexation because the bauble of the Mayoralty was awarded to another man. We advise Mr. Storey, in all kindness, to leave office-seeking alone, and be content with the social honors he has achieved during his residence in Chicago. The office of Mayor, however popular he might be as a candidate, is only of short duration, while his position in society is well assured, and cannot be overthrown by Colvin or any other man. Moreover, Mr. Storey is falling into the sere, the yellow leaf, and that which should accompany old age—as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends—he should by all means seek to have; not in their stead the cares of municipal office and the embroilments of local politics.

AN ECLECTIC TICKET.

Messrs. Hesing and O'Hara made a serious mistake when they threw Mr. Storey overboard. Leaving out of all question the sterling qualities of Mr. Storey's character, the lofty sentiments of his mind, and the warm promptings of his heart, his conspicuous availability alone should have commended him for the first place on their ticket. To begin with, he would have had the united moral support of the churches. They have not forgotten his late weekly perambulations, in which he undertook the noble missionary work of purifying their congregations, and they owe him a debt of gratitude which would be but poorly repaid by their solid votes. He might possibly encounter some opposition from the Catholics, because he did not go among them and separate the black sheep from the white; but the Protestant Churches would throw their whole influence for him. He would also command the important influence of the fair sex. He has been their fast friend. His eminent social standing is also calculated to add to his popularity. If there is anything that women admire in a man, it is the calm dignity, the moral worth, the genial courtesy, and reverence for the sex which make up the character of a successful society-man like Mr. Storey. His episode with Miss L. Thompson, which became the gossip of the social circles, endeared him to the hearts of the ladies in a degree only enhanced by his subsequent gentlemanly accomplishments on individual ladies in the columns of his newspaper. It is impossible that a man so much sought after as Mr. Storey should not receive active moral support as a candidate for Mayor. He is just the man, too, at this time to conciliate the conflicting elements of nationality. The Germans and the Irish regard him with about equal admiration. Both look up to him as to an oracle. They have been employed by him in a series of useful articles in the way of demonstrating the correctness of the Darwinian theory. They are not likely to ignore the scientific prominence which he has thus accorded them. The business-men would rally about him with one accord. The eminently judicious and conservative course of his newspaper during financial troubles, and the unceasing efforts it made to allay unreasonable public excitement, placed the business community of Chicago under obligations which they can never adequately repay. His position in that trying emergency is also a warrant of his personal fitness for grappling with any financial difficulties that might arise under his administration as Mayor. Add to these large elements of strength, that would hasten to join his standard, the host of personal friends, who have learned to love and respect him in their intimate social intercourse, and his employes and professional associates, who know and appreciate his cordial sympathies and genial encouragement, and Mr. Storey as a candidate for Mayor would be simply invincible.

Though it is too late for the Hesing-O'Hara party to remedy its great error, which will undoubtedly lead to its overwhelming defeat, it is not too late to give Chicago the advantages that she would enjoy with Mr. Storey as Mayor. The *Times* is now engaged in making up an Eclectic ticket. Mr. Storey's native modesty would naturally deter him from "eclecting" himself at the head of it. But he must not thus be permitted to hide his light under a bushel. If he is sincerely enlisted in the success of the Eclectic ticket, he will start it off with Wilbur F. Storey. There are a few ill-natured men in the community who insinuate that Mr. Storey is pretty much broken down with age and infirmity,—consequent upon his severe labors in the cause of temperance and virtue,—but the animus of this is transparent. If Mr. Storey can be persuaded to make up his Eclectic ticket with himself to lead it, we will stake a large sum of money that the number of votes it will receive will astonish all the Eclectic philosophers in the country.

INTEREST ON CITY DEPOSITS.

In nothing is the contrast between the policy of Mr. Hesing and his followers so conspicuously shown as in their treatment of the office of City Treasurer. Mr. Hesing has elected a great many persons to the office of City Treasurer during his reign in this city, but in no instance has the incumbent offered to pay over to the public the interest received by him on the deposits of public money.

Four years ago, the public took the election of City Treasurer away from Mr. Hesing, and made Mr. David A. Gage Treasurer. Since that time, Mr. Gage has paid into the City Treasury over $130,000 received by him as interest on the public deposits in the banks. Mr. Gage has made himself obnoxious to the Hesing faction by setting so irregular and demoralizing a precedent. Every City Treasurer elected by Mr. Hesing has taken the entire proceeds of this interest fund for himself, or has, perhaps, divided a portion of it among Mr. Hesing's cabinet. On Friday, when it was moved in Hesing's Convention that the City and County Treasurers should pay the interest proceeds over to the public, the resolution was suppressed. The candidates on that ticket were not of that kind. They want the offices to put the income from city and county deposits into their own pockets. They care nothing for the public treasury aside from this. Mr. Gage's election secures the continuance of the payment of the interest into the City Treasury; while the election of Hesing's candidates will distribute that fund among the bummers to whom they owe their nomination.

DEATH OF THE HON. SAMUEL W. FULLER.

The Hon. Samuel W. Fuller, one of the leading members of the Bar of this State, died yesterday at his residence on Calumet avenue. The intelligence of his death will be received with profound sorrow, not only in this city, but all over the State. Though one of the most modest and retiring men at the Bar, his great ability and his high personal character have won for him a most wide and honorable reputation. Mr. Fuller was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, nearly fifty-two years ago. His father was a farmer. The son spent his early years on the farm, and his education was only such as was considered sufficient for a man who was to follow the plow. Bad health, however, compelled a change. Unable to perform the labor required of him on the farm, he began a course of study. His mother was a sister of the celebrated lexicographer, Prof. J. E. Worcester, and from her, probably, he inherited the great mental ability and studious habits for which he afterwards became remarkable. He applied himself so diligently that, after a while, he was able to take a place as teacher, which profession he followed in New Hampshire and also in Vermont, to which State his father had removed. At what time he moved to Illinois, we do not know. He settled in Tazewell County, at Pekin, where he practiced law, and, though younger than Lincoln, and Davis, and others who traveled that circuit, he was conspicuous in his profession. He was a Democrat, and Tazewell County was Whig, but this did not prevent his neighbors from time to time honoring him by elections to the State Legislature. He served several terms as State Senator from that district, and in the Legislature maintained his character for ability and integrity. When serving in the Legislature in 1857, he was, on the recommendation of Mr. Lincoln, invited to come to Chicago to take charge of the business of the law-firm of Scammon & McCagg, of which one member had gone to Europe and the other was about to go. A satisfactory arrangement was made, and the name of the firm was changed to Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, the latter gentleman undertaking the whole business, he, at the same time, expressing a doubt whether he could make a living in Chicago. He at once entered on a large and profitable practice. As lawyer and as citizen he always maintained the dignity of a gentleman. Kind and gentle as a child in his personal intercourse, he was recognized as a man of high intellectual powers,—a leader at the Bar.

After the fire, the name of the firm was changed to that of McCagg, Fuller & Culver, and its practice has been very large. Mr. Fuller had never been in robust health. He had always been threatened with consumption. A few years ago, he spent the winter in Europe, and last fall went to Florida, where he remained until spring. About two weeks ago, he left his office for his house, never to return. In perfect keeping with his life, he passed away quietly, as if in a sleep. He leaves an afflicted wife, but no children.

During his residence here, he has been repeatedly nominated for [illegible] judicial office, but has always declined. A meeting of the Bar to consider this mournful event has been called for Monday morning.

THE SWORD OF GIDEON.

Mr. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Lincoln, publishes, in the *Galaxy* for November, a second paper in reply to the address of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, on the late W. H. Seward. Mr. Adams claimed for Mr. Seward honors which are commonly awarded to Mr. Lincoln, and which he (Mr. Adams) specified with some distinctness. Mr. Welles stated that Mr. Seward entered the Cabinet with the impression which Mr. Adams entertains; that he was the *de facto* President, and was, like a British Premier, to direct the affairs of the nation in the name of another. The result was indescribable confusion resulting from the meddlesome intrusions of the Secretary of State into the duties of others. His position gave him information unknown to the others, and only partially known to the President. Secretiveness and mystery were Mr. Seward's method. Regular meetings of the Cabinet were brought in vogue against his protest. Mr. Seward attempted too much, found himself embarrassed by promises and assurances inconsiderately given; and, with no defined policy but in the faith in expedients, on which he relied more than on principles, many singular proceedings resulted; and Mr. Welles proceeds to relate certain instances, of which the following is the substance:

1. One of the first questions brought before the Government was the relief of Fort Sumter. Mr. Seward was opposed to reinforcing Sumter, and presumed that he should be sustained by Gen. Scott. All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Blair, yielded to Gen. Scott, and gave their voices against sending supplies; but the President rejected that policy, and Mr. Seward was greatly disappointed. It was alleged that he had promised the rebels that Sumter should be evacuated. Here was an instance when the President, sustained by only one member of the Cabinet, had overruled Mr. Seward and Gen. Scott. In the latter part of March, the President announced that he had been advised to evacuate Fort Pickens as well as Sumter, though, as long before as the 12th, the Navy Department had sent a steamer with orders to reinforce Pickens. A day or two after, the President made known his purpose to send supplies to Sumter, and confidential orders were issued to that effect. To the surprise of every one, information of these confidential orders was sent to Charleston, as it was afterwards ascertained by Mr. Harvey, an intimate of the State Department, who was soon after appointed Minister to Portugal. The expedition to provision Sumter was fitted out within a week, and instructions were given to Capt. Mercer, of the steamer Powhatan, to command the squadron and proceed to Charleston. The other vessels were to meet him off Charleston on April 11. But the Secretary of State, in the meantime, without the knowledge of the War or Navy Department, had removed Mercer, placed that steamer under the command of a junior officer, and dispatched it to Fort Pickens, in Florida. The President, in assenting to Seward's measure to reinforce Pickens, was not aware that the Powhatan had been detached from the expedition to Charleston until that vessel had sailed, on the 6th of April. The President instantly ordered the recall of the Powhatan. Seward remonstrated; but the President was firm. The telegraph, however, failed to overtake the Powhatan; the Charleston expedition was left without a commander; and all the supplies and munitions intended for Sumter were sent on a useless voyage to Florida. The next day, Seward wrote to Judge Campbell, of Virginia, "Faith as to Sumter fully kept. Wait and see." In confirmation, Mr. Welles produces a letter from Mr. Blair, in which Mr. Seward's action is again stated. He (Seward) had promised that Sumter should be evacuated, and he defeated the attempt to relieve the garrison by trickery.

2. On the 1st of April, Mr. Welles received from the President a package of papers, instructions, and orders, directing him to send Commodore Stringham to Pensacola, another officer to Vera Cruz, and another order reorganizing the Navy Department, and appointing a notorious secessionist as Chief of one of his bureaus. All these orders were issued by Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, without any previous Cabinet consultation. Mr. Welles submitted these to the President, who emphatically disavowed them. He said he had signed a number of papers, supposed to be merely formal, submitted to him by Mr. Seward, whom he thought he could trust. He directed Mr. Welles to treat them as nullities. The secessionist whom Mr. Seward desired to appoint as Chief of one of the bureaus of the Navy Department was shortly afterwards captured in the rebel service.

3. In answer to Mr. Adams' suggestion that it was unfortunate that Mr. Lincoln knew so little of foreign relations, Mr. Welles states that on one occasion Mr. Seward prepared a long dispatch to Mr. Adams on the rights of belligerents; that Mr. Lincoln did not like it, and, with his own hand, wrote the document which was sent to Mr. Adams, and which regulated the latter's conduct on that important subject.

4. To Mr. Adams' suggestion that Mr. Seward voluntarily gave up every aspiration for the future "in exchange for the more solid power to direct the affairs of the nation in the name of another, Mr. Welles replies that, in 1862, so strong was the dissatisfaction in Congress concerning Seward's meddlesome mismanagement, a strong desire that he should leave the Cabinet prevailed. On the 17th of December, 1862, a meeting of Republican Senators was held, at which resolutions requesting that he be dismissed from the Cabinet were adopted, with only one dissenting voice. A committee of nine Senators was appointed to communicate this request to the President. In the meantime, Senator Preston King, of New York, had informed Mr. Seward of the action, and the latter promptly tendered his resignation. Mr. Lincoln resented this attempt to dictate whom he should have in his Cabinet. Seward was not dismissed, nor was his resignation accepted. While Mr. Lincoln repelled this Senatorial dictation, the proceeding showed Mr. Seward where he stood. It was then, when he saw the party in Congress and in the country alienated from him, that he came to the conclusion that he would not be a candidate as Mr. Lincoln's successor.

5. As illustrative of the executive and administrative course of Mr. Seward, Mr. Welles gives the history of the Peterhoff mail case. In October, 1862, Mr. Seward addressed Welles a note to the effect that it had been thought expedient that, when blockading vessels captured merchant vessels in contraband trade, the mails found on such vessels should not be opened. Mr. Welles [illegible] Mr. Seward, who showed a letter from Lord Lyons, stating that the mail-bag of the steamer Peterhoff was in the Prize Court in New York, and about to be examined; and Lord Lyons had written that these proceedings were so contrary to the spirit of Mr. Seward's letter of the previous October, that he asked to have them stopped. Mr. Seward asked Mr. Welles to interfere, and send word to the Court to give up the mail. Mr. Welles declined, stating, among other things, that it was possible that the best evidence that the Peterhoff was a prize might be found in the mail-bag. Mr. Seward said he had virtually pledged the Government by his letter of the previous October to surrender the mails on these captured blockade-runners. After a warm debate Mr. Seward left. The English Minister insisted on Mr. Seward's promise. The law required that all papers, &c., on captured vessels should be sent to the courts. Counsel were consulted, and the law was found strongly against Mr. Seward's unfortunate letter of October. Mr. Welles says:

> Mr. Seward had, it seemed, in a weak and unguarded moment, attempted to show to Mr. Stewart, of the British Legation, his authority and power as Secretary of State; that he was virtually the Premier and the controlling mind of the Government; that he could issue orders to his associates in the Cabinet as he would to subordinates, and regulate international questions by a mere dash of his pen, without regard to the President or Cabinet. But when the question came to a practical issue, and he was required to show his authority to make regulations for the navy, to set aside the laws of the country, to disregard international law and usage, his ill-timed letter and assumption of power came home with terrible effect.

Mr. Seward at last pleaded the necessity of conciliating Great Britain and avoiding war, and the President yielded and ordered the surrender of the Peterhoff mails. But a few days later, Mr. Sumner, meeting Lord Lyons, expressed regret that Great Britain, taking advantage of the peculiar circumstances in which this country was placed, should have made such a demand as the surrender of mails on captured vessels. Lord Lyons disavowed having ever made such a demand, and said that Mr. Seward had voluntarily renounced the right to search the mails. The Peterhoff's mails were returned unopened, and the Peterhoff herself escaped for want of evidence of her character. Subsequently, however, her English owners got into a quarrel, and the letters contained in the mail-bag were produced in court, showing that she was a blockade-runner and a lawful prize.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

The influence of women in politics has recently had a practical demonstration in England. Mr. Moncure D. Conway writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the late elections at Dover and Bath were determined more by the wives of the candidates than the candidates themselves. In the former city, the Tory candidate was successful, though it has been a Liberal borough heretofore. At Bath, two ladies were in the field,—Mrs Hayward, the Liberal candidate's wife, and Mrs. Forsythe, the champion of the Conservative side. In this instance, the Liberal lady carried off the honors, partly because she was the first to enter on the canvass, and partly because she was the more fascinating of the two. We apprehend that, if Mrs. Forsythe were as beautiful and attractive as she is conservative, the mere fact that she was the imitator would not have placed her at a disadvantage. The important part played in these two elections by feminine campaigning is likely to make this novelty the striking feature in the elections for the next Parliament. It is admitted that Mrs. Barnett, the Tory lady, won over the constituency of Dover from its well-established Liberalism. At Bath, the canvass is stated to have been very exciting. Both ladies went into the struggle with enthusiasm, drove out in gorgeous equipages, with partisan colors, as on a race-day, pulled up at the shops of the tradespeople soliciting votes, and even captured the doubtful voters and drove them direct to the polls. It can be readily conceived that there was a new incentive to political devotion in all this, and that the old stagers, worried out and disgusted with stale political tricks, would eagerly bite at the new bait thrown out to them. Pretty faces, sweet words, musical voices, bright smiles, variegated ribbons, the fascinating rustle of silks, the soft pressure of a prettily-gloved hand, a love of a bonnet, and the coquettish peep of a little *bottine* are quite different affairs from the twirl of the shillelah, the fumes of gin, and the howls of chaffing bummers. The most *blase* hater of elections could scarcely resist these new attractions.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the popularity of the feminine electioneerer should be confidently predicted at the coming elections. It is thought that the Taunton vote will be decided by the preponderating influence of woman's presence on one side or the other, though it may be somewhat lessened in this case, since the question of woman suffrage will be made the leading issue. Henry James, the Ministerial candidate, has declared that he will vote against woman suffrage until a majority of the women of England demand it. Sir Alfred Slade, the Tory candidate, has declared his intention of voting for the measure, now and at all times. The result is that several of the prominent lady advocates of woman suffrage have gone to Taunton to cast their influence in favor of Sir Alfred. Four of them are described to be accomplished young ladies, and one of them to be a specially-dangerous antagonist of the Ministerial candidate, because she is at the same time young and pretty. This is Miss Rhoda Garrett, who is just out of her teens, having "a complexion like a tinted sea-shell, large, luminous eyes, with a suspicion of humor always playing in them, a rosy mouth, and a musical voice." If woman's suffrage shall carry the day at Taunton, we venture the assertion it will owe its success rather to the personal charms of Miss Rhoda than to its inherent strength or the stronger arguments that more experienced but less beautiful advocates may bring out. If Mr. Henry James, the candidate who opposes woman suffrage until a majority of the English women demand it, shall be able to enlist the active co-operation of a half-a-dozen young women, each one of whom shall eclipse Miss Rhoda in "tinted sea-shell" complexion, in rosy lips, and musical voice, we believe it would be entirely safe to wager money on the defeat of Sir Alfred. The woman-suffragists may make a serious mistake if they interpret this new political influence of their sex to be a demonstration of the growing popularity of their pet project. The influence seems to have been exercised by women essentially as non-voters, and it might be sacrificed altogether if it were a commonplace, matter-of-fact thing to see women march up to the polls, take their place in [illegible] and thus be reduced to the compara-

exercised so rarely and daintily that it has the charm and force of novelty. Lady Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, had all Westminster at her feet in the interest of Sir Francis Burdett; but she was not a woman-suffragist. Her arguments were intensely womanly. She uttered them through the rosiest of lips, and then impressed them with the seal of those same rosy lips. They were the strongest arguments lips ever made. Charles Fox was once elected by the direct influence of women. The historical instances in which women have secured and maintained the political prominence of men in whom they were interested are numerous. Disraeli confessed that he owed his great political success to his wife, and, in acknowledgment of it, desired that the peerage proffered to him might be given to her. It is generally believed that a prominent United States Senator from a Western State owes his position to the tact, energy, accomplishments, and fascination of his wife, which have never been exercised in any but a womanly and wifely manner. While women retain power like this, it is incomprehensible that they should deliberately barter it away in exchange for a single vote. We believe that the new Aurora Village near Boston, which is to be governed exclusively by woman suffrage, will be large enough to accommodate all the ladies who estimate the advantage of a single vote above the more delicate and subtle influences which they now exert as non-voters. When the new system shall be thoroughly established, Aurora Village will be a good place for a limited number of good-looking young men who are anxious to taste some of the sweets of the political influence now peculiar to the other sex in communities where men do the voting and women dictate how it shall be done.

THE TRIAL OF PUFFENBERGER.

It has not escaped the notice of the public that the trial of Puffenberger, the engineer of the coal-train which collided with the passenger-train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, with such fatal results, was in one sense a trial of the Railroad Company itself. If Puffenberger was guilty of manslaughter, the Company was not guilty. The jury seem to have understood the moral and legal bearings of the case pretty well, for they brought in a verdict, not only acquitting Puffenberger, but adding: "We severely censure the Chicago & Alton Railway Company for employing incompetent men in connection with the business of the road." The State's Attorney showed great dexterity in challenging the verdict, whereby the jury were sent back to their room, from which they subsequently returned with an amended verdict, acquitting Puffenberger, but not censuring the Railway Company. It appears that one member of the jury, while agreeing to acquit Puffenberger, did not "harmonize" on the vote of censure. He may have thought that the acquittal of Puffenberger was a virtual conviction of everybody else implicated, and that, therefore, it was unnecessary to censure anybody in particular.

Great surprise has been freely expressed that Florence Nightingale, whose name has been associated with the gentlest forms of philanthropy, should have suggested flogging as a punishment for certain crimes in this country. In her case it is charitable to attribute the recommendation to national traditions, which have likewise asserted themselves in the same connection in Canada, where a recent Grand Jury expressed its approval of corporal punishment, the introduction of which it recommended on the ground that the lash has been proved to be a great preventive of crime. We have no fear that these encouragements will contribute anything toward the revival of the brutal practice, which was practically abandoned in this country with the abolition of human slavery. The tendency is now all the other way. The whipping-post in Delaware is regarded as a scandal and a disgrace, and nearly every case of flogging in that State furnishes an occasion for reiterated indignation and protest. The next decade is much more likely to secure the universal abandonment of corporal punishment in the schools than any widening of its scope.

Mrs. Ellen C. Sherman, wife of the Rev. Moses Sherman (Methodist), of Piermont, Grafton County, New Hampshire, claims to have had a miraculous visitation from Christ, and her description of it is as striking as those related by the Roman Catholic Saint of Paray la Monial. She had been a sufferer for fifteen years,—confined to her bed for a large portion of the time. On the 10th of September, 1872, she became entirely helpless. She regarded her recovery as impossible, and on that night "consecrated herself completely to Christ." On accomplishing this, she states that she became conscious of a Divine presence in her room, and a voice whispered, "I will come unto you, and will manifest myself unto you." To this she responded in her heart, but not with her lips, "Lord, if Thou wilt, Thou canst make me clean." Immediately that voice replied lovingly and sweetly, "I will. Be thou clean." And, she adds, "with the words came the cleansing power of Christ's most precious blood." She did not not see Christ's form, but His presence seemed to fill the room like a cloud.

The election in Kansas this year has a peculiar interest. A Senator of the United States will have to be chosen by the Legislature to be elected by the people. The condition of politics in Kansas has been most deplorable. Her judiciary, her Senators and Congressmen, and her Legislatures have all been convicted of bribery and corruption, and the name of Kansas has become a synonym of political dishonesty. The result has been that the people this year have been moving for reform. Farmers' organizations have been had in almost every county, having for their object the displacement of the old professional politicians and the election of new men. Against this reform the Republican party is hard at work. The contest this year is between the people and the Republican party,—between reform and the corruption that has disgraced Kansas for so many years.

A year ago, the Chicago *Times* refused to support any person previously nominated for office, and put up an "Eclectic ticket" of its own for President and State officers. That ticket was as follows, and the several candidates received in Cook County the number of votes put down opposite their names:

Candidates.	*No. of Votes.*
President—Charles O'Conor	18
Governor—B. G. Wright	0
Lieutenant-Governor—D. S. Starr	0
Secretary of State—Ethan Sutton	0
Auditor—C. H. Westerman	0
Treasurer—Henry West	0
Attorney-General—George A. Meech	0
Average vote received by each [illegible]	0

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

In some respects, the past week has been one of considerable interest in Chicago, the attractions being of such strength as to give managers a nearly equal chance all round. The several theatres have each, according to the merits of their performances, done exceedingly well, and there should be no complaining of dull times. The interest promises to be sustained during the present week. We lose one star of the first magnitude, but another planet, the Venus of the modern stage, takes her place on the boards and in the hearts of the people. At the other two leading theatres, the attractions are essentially the same, differing only in superior excellence from those of last week.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Charlotte Cushman's brief fortnight has ended, and the first and greatest star of the season has disappeared from local view. She has played in tragedy and in comedy, and has drawn crowded houses nightly. Pecuniarily her engagement has averaged higher than it did last year, the receipts for the two weeks having been enormous. She has been supported in general better than she was last season, and that is a little consolation. She is succeeded during the next two weeks by another Chicago favorite, Miss Neilson, whose engagement last year was one of the most profitable of the season. There is little need of saying more than that she is here, and will appear to-morrow evening in her matchless impersonation of *Juliet*, the following being the cast of characters in the drama:

Juliet	Miss Neilson
Nurse	Mrs. Clara Stonall
Lady Capulet	Mrs. Marie LeGros
Romeo	Mr. James O'Neil
Mercutio	Mr. James W. Norris
Benvolio	Mr. T. N. Edwards
Tybalt	Mr. Frederic Bock
Friar Lawrence	Mr. F. B. Pierce
Paris	Mr. George Gaston
Capulet	Mr. George Holland
Apothecary	Mr. G. W. Shields
Peter	Mr. W. H. Seymour
Balthazar	Mr. H. N. Wilson

"Romeo and Juliet" will be played every evening this week except Friday. On that evening and at the Saturday matinee, Miss Neilson will play *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons." Next week "As You Like It," "The Hunchback," and "The School for Scandal."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The production of Mr. Bartley Campbell's latest drama, "Hearts," at Hooley's Theatre last Monday evening, was an event in the local theatrical world. The drama is one which possesses a great many excellent features, but is rather bold in incident and strained in plot. A little careful remodeling, however, will suffice to rid it of superfluities and bring out the salient points in stronger relief. The piece has drawn excellently during the week, as novelties alway should, and generally do, and the management have consented to retain it during the present week. Those who have not seen it should do so, for it is exquisitely mounted, and acted almost faultlessly. Mr. Hooley announces as ready for speedy production a new drama with the somewhat peculiar title, "Clouds." It is the work of Mr. Fred Maeder, of New York, a young author who is steadily pushing himself into prominence. It is a purely American play, free from indecency, intrigue, or immorality, and promises to be successful.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The chaste and beautiful "New Magdalen" at Mr. Gardiner's theatre has not been as pronounced a pecuniary success as the management would have wished. Nor has it aided Miss LeClercq in exhibiting her capacity as an emotional actress, or even a finished and careful one. However, it was conveyed to the sepulchre on Saturday evening. To-morrow Miss LeClercq will appear as *Helen Faraday*, in Bartley Campbell's pretty drama "Fate," the cast being as follows:

Helen Faraday	Carlotta LeClercq
Juno Temple	Miss Kate Fletcher
Miss Dycer	Mrs. J. Wesley Hill
Sally	Miss Nellie McHenry
Frank Faraday	Mr. H. H. Wood
Mr. Dermont	Mr. J. F. Dean
Paulding	Mr. L. F. Barrett
Lucky	Mr. J. B. Everham
M. T. Blaze	Ed. Marble
Dr. Littlejohn	W. T. Johnson
Plummer	Mr. Silas Robinson
Policeman	J. L. Hay

Next week the Vokes Family will appear. They have been two years in America, but have never yet been induced to come West.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

At this theatre during the week the ensanguined drama has thriven mightily. Every evening has heard the yells of approval from the throats of a multitude of small boys as the hero's hands were embrued in the gore of thirty-four unprincipled men and savages. Gun-powder has been exploded in unusual quantities, and greenbacks have been contributed by the lovers of the lurid in amazing quantities. Miss Louise Hawthorne has been the star. The present week will be devoted to a new Irish drama, entitled "Erin-a-Choera," the principal figure in which is *George Francis Train*, who will be personated by Mr. J. J. Wallace. It is very thrilling, is this drama.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

So successful has the Arlington-Cotton-Kemble Combination been in its "Funny Mokes in a Fog" that it has been decided to retain it for a fourth week. In addition to this is an entirely new first part, with a descriptive finale, entitled "The City Cars," and a funny sketch—"Matrimony"—by Arlington, Kayne, and Linden.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

In theatrical and operatic seasons a disappointment to the management always results in a disappointment to the public, so that when a "star" drops out of the firmament the blackness of darkness ensues. By some means, however, the patrons of the Star Course are always benefited by any disappointment which the managers may chance to meet with. Last season, when the Boston Sextet Club failed them, the managers put in Beecher, and there has not yet been a course given by them that they have not given their season-ticket holders more than had been promised. An event occurred last week which ordinarily would have been seized by managers as a sufficient excuse for not keeping their promises to the letter, thereby saving expense; but, instead of using Mr. Field's communication that, owing to a disaster which had resulted in a severe lameness, he would be unable to come at the time appointed, they at once arranged to have Mr. Alger fill the place left vacant by Mr. Field, and informed their patrons that they should wait till Mr. Field was able to travel here to fulfill his engagement, in the meanwhile affording them an opportunity to hear Mr. Alger. It is this liberal management that has made their course so popular, as it insures season ticket-holders not only from loss, but also gives them more than they expected to receive. Mr. Alger will deliver on Tuesday night his lecture on "Chivalry of the Old Time and the New," which, when delivered last season in Boston Music Hall was pronounced to be not only his greatest literary production, but was also declared the finest lecture of the whole season. To those acquainted with Mr. Alger's abilities this fact will not be received with surprise, and the Star Course patrons may be happy that the postponement of Mr. Field's lecture has given them an opportunity to hear Alger. Mr. Alger will be followed on the succeeding week by Dr. Chapin, who has been secured again this year. His only appearance in Chicago will be in the Star Course, and, as he will deliver but one lecture, there will probably be one of the largest lecture audiences of the season out to hear him.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Hartz, the illusionist, has a startling feat in the "Aerostat Spirituel."

Agnes Ethel has married Francis W. Tracy, a Buffalo merchant, and left the stage.

Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Edwin Adams are engaged in fishing and shooting, at Rice Lake, in the vicinity of Coburg, Canada.

During the delivery of a lecture a few evenings ago, Anna Dickinson took off her overshoes, to the consternation of several gentlemen on the platform, who expected to receive them "on the fly."

New York managers are returning to popular prices. The Grand Opera House admission [illegible] reduced to 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. At the opera matinee at Booth's Theatre the admission was reduced to $1.50.

Mr. Mark Smith has lately acted, with success, at the Opera House in Louisville, as *Sir Peter Teazle*, and in other old comedy characters, of which he is one of the few entirely competent representatives that remain to the stage.

Mr. John T. Raymond—who interests and pleases by his eccentric humor, the extraordinary vitality of his mirth, and the zealous care of his action,—will play at the Broadway Theatre, upon the close of the present engagement of Mr. J. K. Emmet, Nov. 3.

Salvini's appearance in comedy at the Academy of Music, New York, was an immense success. He played in "Sullivan," the original drama of M. Melesville, from which Robertson wrote "David Garrick." The critics are clamoring for a repetition of the performance.

The current rumors that a serious misunderstanding has occurred between Clara Morris and Augustin Daly appear to have been well-founded. Manager and leading lady have severed their business connections, and Miss Morris is announced to appear at the Union Square Theatre. This will not prevent the continuation of her starring tour.

—Says a London letter: "The money-taker being unavoidably absent was temporarily replaced at the exhibition of the bearded lady and other natural phenomena by a pretty, bright-eyed girl of about fourteen. 'Haw, I suppose the—the—er bearded lady is your mother,' observed a swell, as he paid his money. 'No sir,' said the extempore money-taker, naively, 'she's my father.'"

Mr. Daly, we are told, expects to be able to open his new theatre—the Fifth Avenue, number three—on or about the 17th of November. The location is on Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway. It will doubtless be an elegant theatre. Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre company has visited Cincinnati and Buffalo, and has acted in those cities, with considerable success. Last week it performed at the Brooklyn Theatre.

The manager of the Union Square Theatre has contracted for new plays by M. Billot, author of "Article 47;" M. D'Ennery, author of "One Hundred Years Old;" and Mr. F. Marshall, author of "False Shame." The great success of Mr. Rowe's "Geneva Cross," however, makes it improbable that any of these new pieces will be wanted for a long time.

Victorien Sardou, whose idiotic pictures of American life and people in "L'Oncle Sam" have advertised him in the United States, is worth about $50,000,000. He is only 39 years of age, and would have committed suicide years ago from sheer poverty if accident had not prevented. He once spent two years in writing a tragedy of thirteen acts in verse. His first success was a sheer accident, and his American fame the result of his ignorance.

The news of the comedian Desire's death was announced behind the scenes of the Bouffers, between the act of the "Timbale d'Argent," a piece of lively and indecent gayety, when the late actor's friends fell to weeping—men and women; for the man was much liked. Five minutes afterward the weepers were on the stage in the midst of the quips and quirks of their respective parts, and the public knew nothing of what had happened.

Mrs. Chanfrau has met with success at Rochester and at Cleveland, in a new play, written expressly for her by Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure, entitled "A Woman's Wrong." The plot of this drama, we read, "turns upon the denial, by the heroic mother, of her marriage to her husband in order that the custody of her only child may not, upon the death of his father, be given to her mother-in-law, a wicked, scheming woman of the world."

Victor Hugo's drama of "Marie Tudor" has been reproduced at the Porte St. Martin Theatre in Paris. The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent remarks apropos of the performance: "When first played at the Porte St. Martin on Nov. 7, 1833, all the Princes of Orleans were present; last night 'Marie Tudor' was performed before a much less aristocratic audience, to celebrate the reopening of a house that had been burned down by the great poet's present friends. The play deals with that period between the date when Mary ascended the throne and her marriage; and it is naturally full of historical and other blunders."

The New York *World* says of Salvini: "Great as this actor is, his greatness is of another era, his speech is of another clime, and his prices are too high. Out of his large repertoire nothing has made a genuine hit but *Othello*, and that mainly with the women. They have honestly gone mad about it. He has been received and feted by the best families, and coteries of ladies get up parties for him at the hotels. He is very handsome, handsomer than Forrest was in his prime, and the dear creatures are buoyed up with the hope that they will at some ecstatic moment be strangled by him. When he goes to a private party they leave pillows about carelessly, and aggravate him with bad English which he doesn't understand, in hopes that he will give them an exhibition of smothering during the evening. He gets all kinds of letters asking him to give lessons and to instruct amateur *Desdemonas* how to die under his clutch."

A St. Louis correspondent thus remarks upon Ben De Bar: "A local paper states that other cities are competing for an engagement with Ben De Bar, who is now playing the character of *Sir John Falstaff*, both in 'Henry IV.' and 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' at his own theatre in this city. If the clamoring will only extend to the public, the manager will not fare so badly as the present prospect indicates. An enthusiastic critic says Hackett's mantle has fallen on the shoulders of DeBar. If it has, the new *Falstaff* has managed to get it on wrong side out. The representation is indifferent—neither good enough nor bad enough to attract much attention. In the first place, DeBar has not the keen intellect to appreciate the philosophic coward he personates. He is simply a boisterous clown, whose jollity is amusing enough, but in no particular the phlegmatic man with the gifts of quiet penetration, keen observation, and a knowledge of human nature, linked with a wit that is dry and involuntary. While DeBar is an entertaining low comedian, he will never achieve distinction in Hackett's masterpiece."

The veteran actor, Peter Richings, on one occasion at least, found that it was almost as important for a "supe" to know his part as for the chief actors. In the transformation scene with which he was used to end one of his pieces, says a writer in the Boston *Courier*, the flats drew off for the last tableau, and discovered his daughter and himself in apotheosis in the clouds. On one occasion he was a little slower than usual in changing his dress, and all the performers had taken their stations for the scene as he came rushing on with his daughter to complete the picture, when, to his horror, he discovered upon the elevation which they were to occupy a great, gaunt super in dirty tights, tin armor, and a gilt helmet already in apotheosis. "What are you doing there, sir?" gasped Peter, as soon as he could find breath. "Standin' in a *hypothesis*," responded the super, who had evidently read the play-bills and was proud of his position. "Come down, you scoundrel; come down at once!" ejaculated Peter, who imagined the man was chaffing him. "The Captain told me to stand here in this here *hypothesis*," responded the super sturdily, with the air of a Roman sentinel, ready to die at his post. "But do you know where you are, sir?" shrieked Peter. "You are in Heaven, sir—in Heaven, and damn it, sir, no one is allowed there but Caroline and myself—no one."

MUSIC.

In the present dearth of music in the city, which will continue until the opera arrives (Nov. 17), it will be pleasant to look forward to

A RARE MUSICAL TREAT.

Notwithstanding all the remarkable musical attractions which the Apollo Club of this city has offered, it now proposes to eclipse them all, and, for this purpose, it has made arrangements with Mr. Theodore Thomas to bring his orchestra here in February, and give three grand concerts. For the first concert Beethoven's march from "The Ruins of Athens," Brahm's "Ave Maria," and Schumann's "Gipsey Life" will be the leading features. The second concert will be of an instrumental character, and probably symphonic. At the third and last concert Schumann's masterwork, "Paradise and Peri," for solo voices, mixed chorus and orchestra, will be given entire. The Club is now engaged in selecting about fifty picked voices for the soprano and alto parts, and will take only experienced singers who are worthy to sing with this grand orchestra. The superb character of the music to be performed, and the fact that this will be the last occasion on which this orchestra will ever appear here, will make these concerts the crowning features of the musical season.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.

Another musical society is added to the list of those now existing in this city, having been born on Wednesday evening last. The organization of the society is as follows:

President—Henry Greenebaum.
Vice President—John G. Shortall.
Secretary—Miss Ingersoll.
Treasurer and Librarian—J. Maurice Hubbard.
Directors—J. V. Le Moyne, Mrs. B. F. Haddock, [illegible] Chamberlin, Mrs. Louise Johnson, Wm. Lewis, Miss Nina G. Lunt, Mrs. J. B. Runnion, Miss Jessie L. Bross, James P. Kelly, Ira P. Bowen.
Conductor—Carl Wolfsohn.

During the evening, Mr. Wolfsohn explained the object of the Society to be choral practice, in which it will be assisted by solo talent and a quintette instrumental club. The Society has already commenced its rehearsals, and we bespeak for it all the success which its warmest friends anticipate.

NEW MUSIC.

We have received from Messrs. Chandler & Curtis, 262 State street, the following new music: "Helter Skelter Galop," by Carl Faust; and "One Heart, One Soul," polka mazurka, by Strauss; both of which belong to the selections of dance music, in the series known as "Poetry of the Dance." The same house also sends us "Album Leaf" by Kirchner; "Fresh Life," by Spindler; "Violet," "Rose," and "Lily," sonatinas by Kuhlau; forming a part of the series called "Student's Library." All of these compositions are published in beautiful style and as a collection of light, graceful, and popular piano music are very pleasing.

TURNER HALL.

The Turner Hall programme for this afternoon is as follows:

1. Overture to "Fra Diavolo"	Auber
2. "Mignon's Song"—Solo for cornet	A. Thomas
3. Andante from the "Jupiter Symphony"	Mozart
4. Variations on German National songs	Conradi
5. Overture to "Franz Schubert"	Suppe
6. Waltzes—"Vienna Blood"	Strauss
7. Finale from "Il Giuramento"	Mercadante
8. Potpourri—"Night and Morning"	Hamm
9. "Waldmeister Polka"	Faust
10. "Drill March"	Menzel

MR. LOUIS FALK'S CONCERT.

Mr. Louis Falk, the accomplished organist of the Union Park Congregational Church, intends shortly to give a concert in the church similar to one which he gave about a year ago. In addition to other attractions he is preparing, he will introduce to Chicago Miss Laura Stoeimer, who has just come here from Europe. She has enjoyed the benefit of the best musical instruction at Weimar, and the distinction of singing at Liszt's famous *matinees*. She is said to be a soprano of great merit.

ORATORIO SOCIETY.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the members of the Oratorio Society, for the purpose of organization for the winter, will be held at Lyon & Healy's, State street, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members—especially of lady members—is earnestly requested.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The musical programme at the Academy of Music, this week, is as follows:

Overture—"In Search of Happiness"	F. v. Suppe
Grand Selection from "The Prophet"	Meyerbeer
Waltz—"1001 Nights"	Strauss
Ballad—"Nearer to Thee"	F. Abt
Grand March	Michaelis

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.

The Concordia Gesangvereins gives its first grand concert this evening at Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue.

OPERATIC GOSSIP.

The Kellogg English Opera Company has met with undeniable success. High praise is accorded by the Philadelphia journals to the principal singers, and the work of the chorus and the orchestra is said to be unusually good.

A telegram from Havana, received on Tuesday last announced the opening of the season of opera bouffe at the Tacon Theatre, by Mlle. Aimee and her troupe. The house was crowded in every part, and as the subscriptions for the series of thirty nights is exceedingly large, the enterprise can be considered likely to prove the most successful, from a financial standpoint, of the present season.

It is thirty-two years since Tamberlik made his debut on the operatic stage. The event occurred in Naples, and the opera was Bellini's "Montecchi e Capuletti."

Inquisitive people, who like to know what is none of their business, will be interested in learning that Lucca is 28 years old.

Maretzek, at the recent performance of "Favorita," omitted the overture to the opera—one of the best overtures ever written by Donizetti.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Sullivan is revising his oratorio, "The Light of the World."

Boston claims that Mapleson's new bass, Perkins, is a native of that city.

Liszt has composed a wedding cantata for the marriage of the son of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

Mr. Sigismund Laser thinks that a Professorship of Music should be established in the College of the City of New York.

Miss Emma Howson is to make her debut in Italian opera during the coming winter season in Milan.

Senor Delgado, a celebrated Mexican violinist, of the Vieuxtemps and Wieniawski order, will make his debut in New York next week.

They are to have opera in Madrid next winter, despite Don Carlos and other difficulties. Marie Sass will be the leading prima donna.

P. S. Gilmore, of Jubilee fame, is to be leader of the Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. band, at a salary of $10,000.

Sir Julius Benedict is about to compose an opera for Carl Rosa's opera company, who are having a very successful campaign in Manchester.

Of the five prime donne in Italian opera in the world,—Adelina Patti, Lucca, Nilsson, Ilma di Murska, and Tietjens,—three are in the United States.

Gounod is described by a recent interviewer as a not particularly intelligent-looking, middle-aged man, with spectacles, blonde hair, and side-whiskers.

Sad news of the state of health of Herr Theodore Formes comes from Dusseldorf. His condition is such that his family has been applied to to take charge of him.

M. Gounod is engaged on a new oratorio, words and music by himself, "The Redemption." The French poem is completely finished, and has been translated into English.

Mr. Nelson Varley has been engaged to render the tenor solos in the oratorio of "St. Peter," to be given at the festival of the Handel and Haydn Society, in Boston, next spring.

A curious experiment is to be tried at the Odeon, in Paris. The orchestra is to be composed of stringed instruments, with flute and oboe only, in order to play the ancient scores of Lulli, Rameau, etc.

The engagement for the season of 1874-5, of Dr. Hans von Bulow, that we were first to announce some three months ago, is now advertised in the programme of the Grand Opera-House, New York.

Singing "The Ham Fat Man" in the streets of Boston at midnight is punished by a fine of $20. But six or eight serenaders may howl "Mollie Darling" with impunity all through the small hours.

It having been made known to the Emperor William that a grand-daughter of Beethoven, Caroline von Beethoven, is at present living at Vienna in great destitution, His Majesty has ordered that during her lifetime 5 per cent of the proceeds from the performance of Beethoven's opera of "Fidelio" at the Royal Opera at Berlin shall be regularly assigned to her use.

Tidings from Mme. Anna Bishop and her company make known their presence in San Francisco on Oct. 9. At Sacramento, Marysville, and Virginia City, scenes from "La Sonnambula" were given in costume by Mrs. Bishop. Mr. Louis Gaston Gottschalk, and the other artists of the troupe, with the best results.

A cable telegram from Paris states that the Italian opera season there, just opened under the management of the Messrs. Strakosch, is a success, and promises well. "Don Pasquale" had been performed three times and the "Barbiere" once. Belocca, the fresh, young, and handsome prima donna, was, in the language of the telegram, immensely successful.

Rumor from Paris states that Madame Adelina Patti favorably entertains the notion of "creating" the character of *Virginia* in an Italian opera, the libretto of which is by M. Jules Barbier, and the music by M. Victor Masse, "Paul and Virginia," to be produced, on the lady's return from Russia, by M. Strakosch, at the Salle Ventadour.

Mr. Edward Fitzball, the writer of librettos who furnished the English words to the operas of "Maritana," "Lurline," "The Siege of Rochelle," and "Crown Diamonds," has written another lyrical play called "The Magic Pearl," which is to be played as an operetta, with music by a composer without a cis-Atlantic reputation, Mr. Thorpe Pelde.

Herr Gungl, the composer of dance music, ended his engagement last night (the 3d), paying us the compliment of composing a terpsichorean piece in honor of the Thames, prior to his departure for Germany, where his daughter, Fraulien Virginia Gungl, has just made, at the Schwerein Opera-House, a most successful debut, as Agata, in Weber's "Der Freischutz." M. Riviere's next star is Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, who will make her first appearance this evening (the 4th) at the Promenade entertainments. With Patti comes M. Theodore Ritter, the pianist, Mdlle. who has composed a waltz for that lady, called "Il Palpito," no doubt of a nature to show off her marvelous roulades.—*London paper.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The New Baptist Church at Lawndale.

Description of the Edifice—Dedication To-Day.

Convention of Illinois Y. M. C. Associations at Bloomington.

Organization of Trinity Church Parochial Associations.

The Religious Press—Bishop Cummins—Personal Paragraphs.

Church Services To-Day—Calendar for the Week.

The cozy little town Lawndale dedicates its first new church to-day. The occasion, to the residents of that enterprising point, is a noted one. Several distinguished divines will be present, among whom will be the Revs. Dr. Everts, T. W. Goodspeed, and others. Free trains over the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R. will run, leaving the depot at the foot of Randolph street, at 9:45 a. m., and 1:35 p. m., returning at 12:15 and 4:30 p. m. Everybody is invited to attend the services. The first dwelling put in its appearance at Lawndale in May, 1871, but it was not until September, 1872, that her citizens began to look after the regular means of grace. At this time preaching in the village became a permanent institution, soon after which Messrs. Millard & Decker came forward with plans for a church, and began the taking of subscriptions for the same from persons owning property in and adjoining to the place, and heading the paper with $2,000 in their own names. They soon met with sufficient success to warrant them in agreeing to raise $5,000 from this source. The offer was then made by them of this amount to any evangelical denomination that would at once erect a church which should cost not less than $10,000—which was at once accepted by the Baptists. It is true that the Presbyterians, at about the same time, called a meeting and made efforts to secure the church, but the Baptists hurried up their subscriptions, and, with the $2,000 offered by B. F. Jacobs in behalf of the First Church and the balance pledged by himself personally, the conditions of Messrs. Millard & Decker were met, and the enterprise was permanently secured for the Baptist denomination. About the 1st of July last the work of building began, and on the 14th of that month the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. All is now complete, and the offering to-day is a worthy finale of the efforts made and desires accomplished. The building is a brick basement with frame top, having a seating capacity of 400, and costing $12,000. It is a conspicuous ornament to the village, and one which reflects great credit on the citizens. George Moore is the builder, and C. M. Patterson the painter. The building is 41 feet 6 inches by 82 feet 2 inches, with a spire at the corner 14 feet square at its base and 123 feet high. The plan is arranged for a basement, and an auditorium above. The basement contains a vestibule 9 feet 6 inches wide, with two staircases leading to the auditorium above; also, a lecture-room 30 feet 3 inches by 38 feet 10 inches, a sewing-society room 25 feet 10 inches by 30 feet 3 inches, a pastor's study 12 feet 8 inches by 23 feet 9 inches, and the necessary halls and closets. The vestibule above is the same size as that below. The main auditorium is 40 feet 2 inches by 70 feet 6 inches in the clear, with a gallery over the vestibule 9 feet 6 inches by 21 feet 6 inches, and is 26 feet 2 inches high. At the rear end of the auditorium is the pulpit, with baptistry, and at one side of them is the grand organ and choir-loft. The style of the edifice might be termed the "Cottage Gothic." The interior of the basement is finished in fresco in gray and blue tints, enriched with bands in positive colors. The auditorium is in fresco, as follows: The ceiling is rich blue, decorated with stars and rich bands, with rich drapery cornices; the chancel arch is finished with a rich border in tints, with background in diaper; the walls in parchment tint; the trusses are illuminated in gold and red, with groundwork of buff. The fresco-painting was done by Louis H. Cohn, of New York, and is executed in modern style. Messrs. Cochrane & Miller are the architects.

THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATIONS OF ILLINOIS.

The Y. M. C. Associations of Illinois have agreed to hold a State Convention at Bloomington, commencing Nov. 6, and lasting until the evening of the 9th, at which various questions touching the interest and worth of the Associations will be discussed. The impression has gone out in some quarters that this particular department of Christian organization is on the decline. This is not so. The recent conventions held over the country show this body to be not only alive but in working order, and still aiming to accomplish great things. In this city, where about all was lost by the great fire, they are enlarging successfully the field of operations, and in time will erect a headquarters that will be equal to, if not rival, the old Farwell Hall. The number of delegates from the individual associations to the Convention just called is not limited, and the promise is made that all who come will be welcome. The only condition made is that of notifying the Corresponding Secretary, W. W. Wallace, at Bloomington, of the intention to come, that places of entertainment may be provided. The call is a hearty one, and it is hoped the response will be commensurate. The International Executive Committee Y. M. C. A. will be represented, and several eminent workers in the field will be present.

It is stated in the call that "All delegates must be Evangelical Christians, and must be furnished with credentials from their Associations, or from the pastor of their churches." It is especially desired that every Association of the State be represented. The questions to be discussed are as follows:

First—What branch of spiritual work has proved most successful in the past, and how can it be rendered more effective in the future?

Second—How shall the business affairs of our Association be placed upon a more systematic and permanent basis?

Third—What is the legitimate work of the Y. M. C. A., and where should it be undertaken?

Fourth—What are the mistakes that Associations make, and how can they be overcome or obviated?

Fifth—How can we most successfully develop the Association-work in our own State?

Sixth—How can our Associations best promote the study of God's word?

Seventh—How can the Y. M. C. A. help to create a public sentiment against the desecration of the Sabbath by railroads?

The subject in connection with the last (Sunday) evening will be "Personal Consecration to Christ."

TRINITY CHURCH PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Trinity Church in this city has within the past week or two organized her parochial associations for work during the coming year, and judging by the form which the machinery has assumed, every security seems to have been taken to utilize as far as possible all the different classes of material usually found in our city congregations. One general association has been formed comprising all persons connected with the parish who sign the constitution which has been adopted and pay $1 subscription. This General Association meets monthly and the Rector is ex officio its President. The only other officers are a Secretary and Treasurer. Within this have been formed three sub-associations, viz.: the Ladies' Aid Society (formerly called the Dorcas Society), the "Young Ladies' Aid Society," and the "Children's Mite Society," each of which is furnished with its own constitution (short and simple) and its own officers, of whom the Secretary and Treasurer are required to present at each monthly meeting of the General Association a report of all the work done, members added, and moneys raised during the month preceding. In this way the separate efforts of each individual will lose all appearance of isolation, and, like the radii of a circle, will periodically gather in and meet in one common centre. Without some such systematized enrollment of the forces, the lay element in our large congregations cannot be utilized with advantage, either to itself or the Church, in which it forms so essential a part. And these two ends are contemplated in the effort now being made by the Rector of Trinity to make his congregation one, not only of devout worshipers, which they are, but also of faithful workers. For the purpose of a real practical Christianity, the latter is, in its own place, as invaluable as the former. There is, after the direct influence of the Spirit, nothing like active work, done lovingly for Christ and His church, for uprooting self-righteousness and deepening the sympathies, and giving generally to our professing Christians what, in its highest sense, is much more to be desired than feared, viz.: "Enlargement of the heart." But along with a congregation that will work, Trinity, like many another parish, needs money, and more of it, too, than she has needed at any previous period in her history, owing to the heavy demands made in erecting the new church and chapel. Still her faith is strong, and she has no fears for the future. The demands made are great, but, in response to the call for workers, the people willingly offered themselves, and large as the whole amount may be that is required, it is confidently believed that if a fair trial is given to the Association just organized enough will be realized to meet all her liabilities from the confluence of the little separate rivulets of membership, fees, etc. Only one element, and that an important one, remains to be utilized,—i. e., the young men who resent the idea of being organized into a separate association, and claim that inasmuch as they are properly the young ladies' "Aids," they should be admitted in that Society.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

It is officially announced in the columns of the *Advance* that Gen. O. H. Howard has become associated with the publishers of that journal. This the editor very properly calls "good news." The Alliance proceedings come in again for a large share, about which a brief "note" occurs in this wise:

> The Alliance meets once in five years; a short enough period of time for such a mass of germ-truths as it has put forth and committed to the practical thought of Christendom, to take root in the heart of the churches, and produce there their legitimate forms and reforms. They say the very genius of doubt and disbelief has got into the air, and is everywhere abroad. Perhaps it is so; but it will find that there is something else in the air, beside. Belief in the supernatural, faith in the living and most intimately recognizable God, intense trust in a Redeeming Savior, are realities which have recently gained an expression and publicity which has surprised certain knowing ones, who have fancied that those who keep step with the march of science are thereby obliged to act as if, to use the phrase of President Porter, they were just "coming up, as it were, from the funeral of the Great God." The Lord God Omnipotent reigns, and there is not a soul living to whom the words of Jesus should not be infinitely welcome: If any man thirst, let him come unto Me!

The editor of the *Advocate* has got his pencil in hand again, and gives us this time a pungent editorial on "Lay Genius." He surveys the whole field of the Christian ministry, and finally breaks out in this style:

> Brothers in arms for Christ! We challenge you to self-examination, to careful scrutiny of your success. Is your whole power expressed in your work? Can you not staunch these wasting wounds in the body of the Lord? There is enough unused strength among us to do all this work that does not get done; and that it is unused is a constant danger to the Church, to society. Wipe away our reproach by letting out that reserved force. It is not a question of a "last link;" half the chain is still in reserve. You could do twice as well as you do. We speak to the men conscious of being strong, and also conscious of being lazy. We want your bright word, your brilliant thought, your masterly performance. This indolent self-content in doing as well as others, or better, is *our* calamity and *your*—suffer utter frankness—it is your sin.

The *Standard* is full of anniversary news, the radiating point being Canton, Ill., where have been held the State Pastoral Union, the General Association, and the Woman's Missionary Meeting. Editorially the position of the "Baptists in the Alliance," and "Romanist and Protestant Unity," are the topics which pass under review. We quote a paragraph from the latter:

> Taken in connection with what history records of the bitter disputes which have always signalized those occasions when the so-called Catholic unity has embodied itself in Councils, or even in the decretals of Popes, and as expressing upon the Protestant side the result of those growing tendencies toward agreement and harmony which have characterized Protestant history for at least a century past, the fact we note well-nigh demonstrates the principle that men are *not* to be made one in their faith by being compelled to oneness of organism, but that the unity contemplated in Christianity, and prayed for by our Lord, is to come, first, of that free expression of opinion which at the outset seems so utterly hostile to it; next, of a resultant establishment of fundamental truth upon *the Bible*, not upon any human authority, as the basis; and lastly of the regenerating work of God's Holy Spirit, in which God's people are made to be "all one *in Christ Jesus*."

The *New Covenant* is out with a long editorial on "The Lessons of the Season." These lessons are "Humbleness," "Liberality," "Mortality," and "The Resurrection." It contains the following annual report of local work accomplished by the Universalist women of Illinois:

Dixon—By festivals, fairs, etc., expended for Church and Sunday-school purposes	$1,100.00
Lincoln—Raised and paid for Church purposes	217.00
Urbana—Raised and expended for ministers' salary, etc.	100.00
Galesburg—By Ladies' Social Circle	246.25
Elgin—By dime reading entertainments, subscription collection at sociables	538.46
Chicago—By ladies of Murray Chapel, expended for Sunday-school and Church	500.00
Chicago—By ladies of Church of the Redeemer by sewing, festivals, etc., and expended for bed in hospital, industrial school, church, and charity	782.45
Chicago—By St. Paul's, by the envelope system, and by social parties by the young people	1,838.16
Avon—Ladies' Social Circle	85.00
Total	$5,407.32

The *Interior* contains an interesting contribution on the "Recognition of Friends in Heaven," from the pen of the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, which closes as follows:

> "Shall I, *in this* communion with Jesus, recognize, and know, and love the dear ones, whose presence filled my earthly home with love and light?" Will these shattered links be reunited, never to be broken again? "I call, but they answer not again." I open the Bible, the dear old family Bible, and I listen for *its* message, which *must* be positive assurance to my soul.

Editorially, it comments on the "Protestant Tendencies of To-Day," "Dr. Robinson's Libel Suit," "Mexico on the March," and "Christian Union in the West."

The *Advance* says, respecting the inspiration controversy between Profs. Swing and Patton:

> In this controversy Prof. Swing has been ingenious, if not ingenuous, and Prof. Patton has been ingenuous certainly in stating his exact position, which, however, he would have made appear more impregnable if, in some of the ample columns used in the interesting discussion, he had pointed out rather more explicitly *how* he would make the imprecatory psalms appear consistent with the spirit of Christianity. Something more than an *ad hominem* reply would somewhere have been in order.

Even the *Jewish Messenger* has been somewhat carried away by the Evangelical Alliance, and now suggests the holding of a similar ecumenical Jewish Conference. It says:

> Protestantism owes no little of its prestige to these meetings, held at specified times at different places throughout the globe, which not only promote intercourse among Protestants of every denomination, but advance their union and the spread of tolerant principles among Christian sects.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

Prof. Boardman and his friends will see in the following how he is complimented in the current number of the *Independent*. It should be noted that the Professor has not left, and does not design leaving, Chicago:

> We are surprised to learn that Prof. George N. Boardman, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has accepted the Presidency of Middlebury College, Vermont. He has been scarce a year in Chicago, during which time he has won the hearty respect of his associates and of the students. It will be hard to find a suitable successor, for good theologians are scarce in the younger generation of preachers, and we suppose it would be impossible to secure such a foreigner as Prof. Christlieb, much as we might wish it. But would it not be worth while to try?

ANOTHER DEDICATION TO-DAY.

The Fulton Street Methodist congregation have just completed a nice and convenient church edifice on the corner of Fulton street and Artesian avenue, at an expense of $8,000, which will be dedicated to-day. The Rev. C. G. Truesdell will preach this morning, the Rev. C. E. Felton, the new pastor of Grace Church, this afternoon, and the Rev. A. J. Jutkins, this evening. The pastor of the Church, the Rev. G. L. S. Stuff, is said to be doing a good work out there.

THE POSITION OF BISHOP CUMMINS.

Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, who, along with the Dean of Canterbury, somewhat aroused the stricter class at the late Alliance by participating in certain religious services, has this to say respecting what he has done, which appears in the New York *Tribune*:

> The eminent and profound scholar, the Dean of Canterbury, is able to defend himself against this attack. But I too am a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and one of the three Bishops of the same Church who have participated in the work of this sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance. On last Sunday afternoon, Oct. 12, I sat at the table of the Lord in the church of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and partook of the Lord's Supper with him and the Rev. Dr. Arnot, of Edinburgh, and administered the cup to the elders of Dr. Hall's Church.
>
> I deny most emphatically that the Dean of Canterbury or myself have violated "the ecclesiastical order" of the Church of England or of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, or have been guilty of an act of "open hostility to the discipline" of said Churches. There is nothing in the "ecclesiastical order" or "discipline" of the Church of England or of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country forbidding such an act of inter-communion among Christian people, who are one in faith and love, one in Christ, their great Head. The Church of England does not deny the validity of the orders of the ministers of the non-Episcopal churches. Some of her greatest and noblest divines and scholars have gladly recognized their validity. For many years after the beginning of the Reformation, Presbyterian divines were received in England and admitted to parishes without reordination, as Peter Martyr and Martin Bucer, who held seats as professors of theology in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
>
> I cannot believe that, as Bishop Tozer states, "the larger part of the so-called Evangelical section of the (Episcopal) Church in New York share in his feeling. As far as I know them, the liberal Episcopalians of New York rejoice in the action of the Dean of Canterbury and thank God for it. When the Episcopal Church of England and the United States has been able to clear herself (which may God in His infinite mercy soon grant) of the deadly evil of Ritualism, whose last development is the revival of the confessional, then, and not till then, may she become a "haven of rest" to many souls who would rejoice to see her the common centre and bond of organic unity to all Protestant Christendom.

THE NEW CHURCHES.

The new churches are rapidly approaching completion. The sky-colors are just now being artistically laid on, and the coming month will see a number of them dedicated. The dedication of the Memorial Chapel of the Rev. Laird Collier's church is set for next Sunday, and the Church of the Messiah for Nov. 16. The First Congregational, the Second and Fourth Presbyterian, and Unity Churches are being seated, and will soon be ready.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Storrs preached in the First Congregational Church last Sunday evening.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of the New England Congregational Church, has returned home, and is at work again.

Bishop Whitehouse is East, assisting in the election of a successor to the late Bishop Randall, of Colorado.

The Rev. Dr. Rigg, who is at the head of the Wesleyan Training College (theological), London, was in the city last Sunday, and preached in the New England Congregational and Centenary Methodist churches. The Doctor was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, and is now making a tour of the West, with which he seems much pleased. His particular desire is a look into our institutions of learning, and, with this in view, he will visit a large number of our colleges and seminaries. He is pronounced by an exchange to be "a companionable, intelligent, modest gentleman, out of whom a year might make a pretty thorough American."

GENERAL NOTES.

The ladies of the Union Park Congregational Church raised $1,200 by the down-town dinners recently given.

Wheaton College has adopted the Bible as a text-book. It will run through the entire curriculum.

The *Christian Intelligencer* says: "Within a stone's throw of the City Hall, New York, the Chinese have a temple where more than 500 assemble regularly to worship a wooden image of the Chinese god Fo."

At a recent business of the Union Park Baptist Church one hundred members were granted letters of dismission to form a new interest to be called the Ashland Avenue Baptist Church. A protest accompanied the dismissal against the recent course of the withdrawing members and the location of another church in that vicinity.

The Railroad Mission Chapel, on State street, is being enlarged. When completed it will be much more spacious and convenient. Here is a fine point where a good reading-room might be opened, similar to those now being opened in the Third Presbyterian Church.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Charles E. Cheney will preach in Christ Church, morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Christian's Discovery." Evening subject: "The Balance Sheet." Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will preach in Calvary Church morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Speechless Guest." Evening subject: "The Martyrdom of St. Polycarp. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

—The usual morning and evening services will be held at the Church of the Atonement, the Rev. H. C. Kinney officiating. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock.

—The Rev. H. G. Perry officiates at All Saint's Church.

—The congregation of Trinity Church will hold services in Martine's Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, morning and evening, the Rev. Edward Sullivan officiating. Morning subject: "The Morals of the Old Testament;" evening subject: "The Teachings of Mount Carmel."

—At the Church of the Holy Communion the Rev. J. H. Waterbury, of Greenfield, Mass., will officiate morning and evening. Seats free.

—The Rev. Dr. Stocking will preach morning and evening at the Church of the Epiphany.

—The Rev. H. N. Powers will officiate at St. John's Church.

—The Rev. W. J. Petrie will officiate morning and evening at the Church of Our Savior. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock.

UNIVERSALIST.

Rev. J. E. Forrester will preach morning and evening at the Church of the Redeemer. Morning subject: "Autumn Lessons." Evening subject: "Elements of Success." Sunday-school at the close of the morning service.

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach in Aiken's Theatre this morning.

—The Rev. Mr. Ottaway, of Rochester, N. Y., will preach morning and evening in Murray Chapel.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Cook, of Paris, France, will preach this morning in the Centenary Church. The pastor, Rev. J. O. Peck, will preach in the evening on "What Shall We Do With Christ?"

—Dr. Felton will preach morning and evening at Grace Church. Morning subject: "Christian Attachment to the Church; evening subject: "The Sin of the Rich Man."

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach morning and evening in the First Church.

—The Rev. A. Youker will preach morning and evening at the Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Evening subject: "David."

—The Rev. J. W. Phelps will preach morning and evening at the Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Evening subject: "Temperance."

—The Rev. J. L. G. McKown, D. D., will preach to young men this evening in the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Subject: "Work." Morning service as usual.

—The services of Trinity Church will be conducted this morning by the Rev. S. McChesney. Subject: "The Transfiguration." Evening preaching by the Rev. James Hill.

—The dedicatory services of the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Fulton street, one block west of Western avenue, will take place to-day. The pulpit will be occupied at 10:30 o'clock by the Rev. C. G. Truesdell, at 3 o'clock by the Rev. C. E. Felton, and at 7:30 o'clock by the Rev. S. McChesney.

—The Rev. W. C. Dandy, D. D., will preach morning and evening in Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. Edward Williams will preach morning and evening at the Forty-seventh Street Church.

—The Rev. Albert Bushnell will preach in Leavitt Street Church this morning, and the Rev. J. W. Chickering, formerly of Portland, Me., this evening. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

—The Rev. Dr. Kitchel, late President of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., will preach morning and evening in Union Park Church.

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach morning and evening in New England Church.

—The Rev. William Gallagher, of Boston, will preach this morning in Oakland Congregational Church. Sabbath-school concert at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

—The Rev. David Williams will preach morning and evening in the Welsh Congregational Church, corner of Madison and Green streets.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach morning and evening at the First Church. Morning subject: "The Transfiguration." Evening subject: "The Good Samaritan." Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. A. E. Kittredge will preach morning and evening in the Third Church. Evening subject: "True Liberty Only Through the Gospel of Christ."

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach morning and evening in the Tenth Church, on Ashley street, near Robey.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach morning and evening in the First Scotch Presbyterian Church. Morning subject: "Lessons from Horeb's Cave." Evening subject: "The Divine Sufferer."

—The Rev. Ben E. S. Ely will preach morning and evening in Grace Church.

—The American Reformed and Jefferson Park Church will hold morning and evening services, with preaching by the Rev. U. D. Gulick. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock.

—The Rev. W. W. McKaig, D. D., will preach morning and evening in the Ninth Church.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., will preach this morning to the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian congregation, in the Swedenborgian Church, on Washington street, near Union Park.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach morning and evening at the Reunion Church.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach morning and evening in the Fifth Church. The first of a course of lectures on "The Signs of the Times" will be delivered in the evening, subject: "Social Antagonisms."

—Prof. Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's Theatre, at 10:45 o'clock.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach this morning in the First Church. In the evening there will be a Gospel meeting, conducted by B. F. Jacobs.

—At the Indiana Avenue Chapel, corner of Thirtieth street, W. W. Everts, Jr., will preach in the morning and Dr. Everts in the evening.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach morning and evening in the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. R. J. Langredge will preach morning and evening in the South Church, corner of Locke street and Archer avenue. Morning subject: "Lessons of the Season." Evening subject: "The Voice from the Excellent Glory."

—The new Baptist interest will hold service in the Church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets. Preaching in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Mabie, of Oak Park.

—The Rev. L. T. Bush will preach, morning and evening, in the Twenty-fifth Street Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Goodspeed will preach this morning in the Second Church, and the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed this evening. Baptism at close of evening service.

—The Rev. A. J. Frost will preach this morning in the University Place Church. Missionary concert at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

—The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., will preach morning and evening in the Michigan Avenue Church.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at Unity Church.

—The Rev. Minot J. Savage will preach morning and evening at the Third Church. Evening subject: "The Gentleman."

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning at the Fourth Church, on the "Actual and the Ideal Chicago." Mrs. Edna D. Cheney, of Boston, will speak in the evening.

—The Rev. R. Laird Collier will preach this morning in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at the residence of C. B. Dupee, in Kenwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There will be a Friends' meeting this morning in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets.

—The Progressive Lyceum of Chicago meets in Good Templars' Hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, at 12:30 o'clock to-day.

—J. C. Tully, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Board of this State, will preach morning and evening in the Indiana Avenue Christian Church.

—The First Society of Spiritualists will meet in the hall over No. 181 South Clark street, morning and evening, at usual hours. Samuel Maxwell, the Quaker medium, will speak in trance, answer questions, and describe spirit friends.

—The Rev. F. Belfour, of Easton, Penn., will preach in the English Evangelical Lutheran Church this morning, and in the evening will preach in English in the Norwegian Church, corner of Sangamon street and Milwaukee avenue.

—The Second Swedenborgian Society, the Rev. C. Day Noble, pastor, will hold services in the Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at 3 p. m. Subject, "The Blessedness of Sleep."

—The Christadelphians meet for worship this morning at 10:30 o'clock, in the upper hall of Dyrenfurth's College, No. 142 Randolph street. Strangers are invited.

—The Rev. W. R. Alger will deliver his last discourse in Kingsbury Music Hall, this morning. Subject, "Humanity in the Depths, Crying unto God."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Oct. 26—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Oct. 28—SS. Simon and Jude.
Nov. 1—All Saints.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Oct. 26—Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost.
Oct. 27—Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude.
Oct. 28—SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles.
Oct. 30—Votive of the Blessed Sacrament.
Oct. 31—Vigil of All Saints.
Nov. 1—All Saints.

The Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Convention.

From the Athens Georgian, Oct. 18.

The recent meeting in the City of Chicago of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Convention, with a view to select a line for a direct road from Chicago to the South Atlantic seaboard, gives hopeful promise that the long-needed connection directly between the Northwestern and Southern Atlantic States will be made at no distant day. The interests of the people of the Northwest and of the South are intimately allied. The more closely and directly they are brought together, the more will their material welfare be advanced, and in no way more immediately than by their emancipation from the thraldom in which they have been held for years by the railroad-monopolists of the Northern and Eastern States, and the greed of aggrandizement of the City of New York.

We are heartily glad that the City of Athens was represented in this Convention by a delegate from the city, Capt. A. S. Erwin, and one from the Northeastern Railroad, President John W. Nicholson.

The able report of Capt. Erwin, which will be found elsewhere, shows that the people of the Northwest are in earnest in their desire to construct a line to the Southern seacoast; that the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company have made arrangements to build the road; and that one of the strongest and most influential banking houses in the North is prepared to furnish the requisite capital.

The main point of discussion was as to the relative merits of the route known as the French Broad and Ashville line, through North and South Carolina to Charleston, and that by the Blue Ridge and Rabun Gap. We believe that the far-seeing wisdom and business sagacity of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company will select the latter, as presenting the greatest advantages. By the former, the outlet on the seaboard would be confined to the single port of Charleston, while the latter gives immediate access to Savannah, Brunswick, Port Royal, and Charleston, and traverses a much wider, richer, and more important section of country, comprising the entire of Georgia and portions of Alabama and Florida, in addition to all the country to which the French Broad route would be restricted.

This point adjusted, as we confidently believe it will be by the selection of the Rabun Gap route, it will follow, as a matter of course, that the Northeastern Road, from Rabun Gap to Athens, will be a link in this great railroad connection; for every argument that can be adduced to prove the superiority of the Blue Ridge and Rabun Gag route over that of the French Broad proves with equal force the superiority of the Northeastern Road over all other contemplated routes from that point.

We note with especial gratification the mention made by Capt. Erwin in his report of the cordial welcome extended to the Southern delegates by the citizens of Chicago.

A New Kind of a "Dead-Line."

From the St. Louis Republican.

Virginia City, in Nevada Territory, is a right lively place. Four big, strong men from England, poor but honest miners it is to be assumed, on their muscle and posted in the "manly art," went out a few miles from the city and then stopped. They peeled, that is they stripped to the conventional paucity of ring costume, and then drew an imaginary line across the road, which leads to Gold Hill. Those sons of Albion declared that no man should pass them, until one of their number should get fairly whipped by one man, or all of them together should be thrashed by a crowd, without regard to numbers. It soon got right lively on that Gold Hill road. It was uncommonly lively. It was about the liveliest time for two hours, steady old Virginians said, they had seen in those parts for a right smart time. In two hours there were fifty-nine fights; and fifty men were retired meekly to their domestic hearths, with all kinds of roofs, including mansards, on them, requesting to be put within their little beds. And still the children of boxians held the road, even as Lars Porsena and his friends held the bridge. But at length Lars Bull and the other three rum-uns had to throw up the sponge. Three sons of the Emerald Isle heard of the little party, and they went in against the dead-liners; and after they had been in for a time the Bulls went out, and they carried with them mansard roofs of the most lovely and approved McCoole pattern. The information ought to end here, but it does not. The truth of history must be vindicated. The three gentlemen from Tipperary thought they would go into the "dead-line" business and have a circus of their own. Like Richard with Lady Anne, they had it but they did not keep it long. Two gigantic Hibernians from about Mullingar heard of the dead-line, and thought they too would like to go to the party. They went, and then one of the party who held the line threw down his coat in real old Donnybrook fashion, just to make the dead-line more of a tangible fact, as it were. It was one of the most beautiful things in the record of Virginia City, which is saying a good deal. It was short, sharp, and decisive. In less than a minute one of the three dead-liners was lying on the Gold Hill road, within an inch of being a lovely subject for a lively wake. The other two had mansard roofs, cupolas, and all the modern improvements, and were scooting for dear life over the hills towards the Bullion works. The two giants who had thus won the dead-line, held it for a time, and then went quietly home and peace reigned on Gold Hill. But it was lovely while it lasted!

The Piute Brave and the Maiden.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A Piute brave loved a maiden. She was a rancher's daughter on the head-waters of the river of Walker. The Piute brave did chores on her parent's rancho, and he walked into the susceptibilities of that Territorial female, during the process of those chores, with an alacrity beautiful to behold. He told his love. She listened to believe. In the absence of her parents, engaged in the ennobling pursuits of the chase, the Piute and the maiden met frequently. Heart pulsated against heart, and then hand in hand she would lead him in and set him down before a plate of pork and beans. Such tenderness was touching! It touched the Piute in his tenderest point and he hoisted them in. Nothing could have been made more tender except the beans.

One evening, as the golden haze of the setting sun bathed the Occident in liquid light, the rancher returned from a hunt to find his child—sole daughter of his heart and log cabin—had vamoosed the rancho—skedaddled—its out.

The elderly party was not a man of words. He would rather fight an Indian for a day than talk to him for ten minutes, and he got up and got. On the finest horse in all the settlement he [illegible] out after the Piute brave and the Territorial maiden, his daughter. He rode, [illegible] is said, [illegible] hundred and eighty miles in [illegible]. He overtook them between Water [illegible] and the Sink of the Carson. [illegible] Piute [illegible] would rather have seen him [illegible] than not. The angry parent [illegible] baldheaded from her Piute bra[illegible] back for his home on the river [illegible] the Piute brave!—what? He [illegible] the happy hunting-grounds fo[illegible] of his tribe, and no longer ha[illegible] father-in-law. The Territori[illegible] single, but she has periodical [illegible] remembrance of her dusky lo[illegible] tenderly fills the rancher's [illegible] Piute-scalp tobacco-bag.

METHODISM IN ILLINOIS.

More of the Remarkable Clergymen of That Church.

The Presidents of McKendree College---John W. Merrill---James C. Finlay---Drs. Wentworth and Allen.

Hooper Crews---John I. Mitchell---Newton J. Berryman---George Rutledge---Richard Haney---Peter Borein---Wilson Pitner.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 21, 1873.

McKendree College, founded by the Methodists, at Lebanon, in the southern part of the State, on the line of the present Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, was one of the earliest seminaries of learning within our borders. One of its Presidents, if not the very first, was

THE REV. JOHN W. MERRILL,

of Massachusetts, a man of good parts, sound learning, great piety, and most lovely disposition, but without the masculine breadth, flexibility, and force to adapt him to the needs of a new country. The intensely-provincial character and sectional narrowness of many of the sons of New England who have come to the West to build and man our colleges, have often arrested the growth of those institutions, and kept them powerless dwarfs through many years, insomuch that, in some cases, the number of students is not as great now as it was thirty years ago. This remark, however, does not apply to McKendree, which, under the admirable Presidency of the Rev. Dr. Allen, is far more flourishing and promising than it ever was. In 1841, Mr. Merrill was succeeded in the headship of the College by

THE REV. JAMES C. FINLAY,

a man worthy of the highest admiration and warmest love. His father, the Rev. Dr. Finlay, for many years an eminent Presbyterian minister in New Jersey, became one of the early Presidents of Franklin College (now the University of Georgia), at Athens, Ga.; but died in 1817, a few months after assuming the duties of his new station. James studied medicine, and was for a time the editor of a medical review in Cincinnati; but, relinquishing physic and literature, he entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Church, and was for four or five years appointed to fields of labor in Mississippi. A man of the most delicate and impressionable organization, he acquired in early life the unfortunate habit of stammering; which, notwithstanding the unwearied effort of three hours a day, for thirty years, under the best medical and elocutionary guidance, he did not succeed in mastering until after he was 60 years of age. But for this drawback, I make do doubt he would have become one of the most finished and powerful orators of the country, as he certainly was at times one of the most effective of its preachers. I have heard him say, with the utmost pathos, that this had been the means of his defeat on every battle-field in life; yet have I never listened to any man who read hymns and the Holy Scriptures in the pulpit with such marvelous, quickening effect, or who could melt the indifference of his stoniest hearers and win an entrance for the truth to their hearts by more tenderness and grace. His stores of learning were not so large as his powers of original observation and reflection, yet was he not wanting in scholarship. He may not have had those qualities, possessed in so eminent a degree by Dr. Eliphalet Nott, of Union College, to govern unruly boys and control the wayward,—in virtue of which Schenectady, in his time, acquired the name of the Botany Bay of American colleges; but, where students were ductile and receptive, no man could make a more profound and lasting impression upon them than Dr. Finlay. The Hon. Jehu Baker and John Locke Scripps, formerly connected with your own TRIBUNE, were notable instances of this.

DRS. WENTWORTH AND ALLEN.

Dr. Finlay was succeeded in the Presidency of McKendree by the Rev. Dr. Wentworth, who afterwards went as a missionary to China, and is now the efficient editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, at Cincinnati. The first is now filled with distinguished ability and success by the Rev. Dr. Allen, one of the best men in the Methodist Church.

Meanwhile Dr. Finlay, although laid aside from the active work of the Church, exhibits one of the liveliest examples of a green old age anywhere to be seen. Although over 70 years of age, the close of the voyage is over halcyon seas; and no one can enter his presence without being lifted by the charm of his spirit and quickened by his lively intellect and ripe intelligence. As I once heard him say, if it is the lot of mortals to be once a man and twice a child, then must he have a long life before him,—for he has never ceased to be a child. Coleridge defined genius to be "carrying the sensibilities of childhood into the pursuits and mature powers of manhood." If this be correct, Dr. Finlay must be among the most gifted of men. It may not be out of place to say that, after so long a grapple with the evil of his life, the Doctor has discovered, by a thorough study of the laws of respiration and of the vocal organs, a simple and practical

CURE FOR STAMMERING,

of which he can possess any one in a few weeks. To this he devotes himself without fee or reward. As this paragraph may meet the eye of some of those who are cut off from many of the pleasures of social life by the bar of stammering, let me add that the Doctor's address is Richview, Ill.

MESSRS. CREWS AND MITCHELL.

Among the eminent members of the old Illinois Conference were Hooper Crews and John T. Mitchell, both deserving larger mention than I have room for. Devoted to their work, "instant in season and out of season," the Church has had few more useful laborers in this State. They both went into the parts about Chicago when the northern half of the State was set off in the Rock River Conference. Mr. Mitchell became one of the agents of the Methodist Book-Concern at Cincinnati, and subsequently died in Ohio. Mr. Crews, although advanced in years, is still fresh and effective, and continues to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ.

Between 1830 and 1840, not a few men remarkable and interesting in different ways were received into the Conference, either by transfer or by admission on trial. Some of these were Newton J. Berryman, George Rutledge, Richard Haney, Chauncey and Norris Hobart, Peter Borein, Wilson Pitner, George Barret, and Nathaniel P. Heath.

MR. BERRYMAN

belonged to a family in Kentucky some of whose members were distinguished by personal beauty. Newton himself was converted when a mere youth, and was the first member of the family that joined the Methodist Church. Feeling it his duty to hold family-prayers, although it was what is called "a heavy cross," he determined manfully to take it up and carry it, and so spoke to his mother on the subject. She kindly made no objection, and the family, white and black, were gathered. The heaviest part of Newton's cross was the presence of a beautiful and witty cousin, whose fun-making he dreaded. He read a long chapter, lined a long hymn, which he had to sing by himself, and then offered a prayer. All passed off quietly, and the family, with demure faces, adjourned to breakfast. "Aunt," said the pretty cousin, with quiet in her manner, but mischief in her eye, "if Newton is to have prayers in the parlor, I think we shall have to move the furniture." "Move the furniture!" said Mrs. Berryman; "why so?" "To give him room to turn his tune," said the lovely rogue. When he started to travel his first circuit, the trappings of his fine horse and his own broadcloth attire caused him to present a more worldly appearance than was usual in the Saddlebags Regiment, and some of the rustic dwellers in Kentucky were astonished. Riding up to a gate near which a boy was chopping at a wood-pile, Newton inquired, "Is this where Father Williams lives?" "It's that very thing," was the answer. "Then it's my preaching-place for to-day," said Newton. "And you're the new preacher, are you?" replied the youth. "'light, and come in, and I'll put up your horse." Newton, with saddle-bags on arm, entered the cabin, and the youth, heavy of heart at the thought of

HAVING A DANDY

for their circuit-rider that year, led the beautifully-caparisoned horse to the log-stable, stripped off the saddle and bridle, but, forgetting to give him a feed, knelt down to tell the Lord how sorry he was that a fop had been sent to them as a preacher, and pray that he would overrule the evil to their good. Newton's first impression upon the older members of the family and congregation was no better than that made upon the youngster; but he was filled with zeal, and had such unction in his manner that, before the service was concluded, all were in raptures with him, and young Williams, shouting for joy, rushed to the stable and gave the preacher's horse a hundred ears of corn.

Mr. Berryman's work in Illinois was done chiefly in the "Military Tract," as it used to be called, lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. He had an eye for a good horse, always drove or rode the best, and plumed himself upon their management; yet, strangely enough, came to his death, some years ago, in Missouri, from injuries inflicted by his horse.

GEORGE RUTLEDGE

was transferred from the Baltimore Conference to Illinois in 1833, and his labors closed only with his life, about three years ago. He was a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost,—an Israelite indeed in whom was no guile. His soul was as sunny as a cloudless day; his happy labors knew no bounds; and his zeal consumed him. Tender as a woman, brave as a lion, simple as a child, saintly as an Apostle, liberal to a fault, the earnest advocate of education and of all that lifts society to its highest planes, he spent without stint, and was spent without grudging, and died of exhaustion before his time. May his mantle descend upon his sons.

RICHARD HANEY,

who was one of the efficient men of the old Illinois, has now, I suppose, become the leader, and almost the father, of the Central Illinois Conference, which was some years ago set off from it and the Rock River. Like all his brethren, at the time of his entrance into the work, he was called "to endure hardness as a good soldier." The privations and exposures of these men were almost incredible. In his early ministry, he was traveling in a thinly-settled region in the northern part of the State, where men had to find their way by the points of timber. Getting lost in a snow-storm, he rode from early morning until late in the afternoon without coming upon the sign of a habitation, and was beginning to weigh the chances of a night in the snow, with nothing to cover him, and packs of hungry wolves about himself and his horse, when suddenly the storm ceased, and the clouds broke. Discovering a fresh trace, he struck into it, and had not ridden far before he saw a house in the edge of a grove, and a woman coming to the door to brush away the snow. The sinking sun seemed to gild the house with glory and clothe the woman with a celestial flame. She was singing one of the songs of Zion, dear to the circuit-rider's heart. He stopped and listened without her perceiving him. Tears rose to his eyes, joy swelled his heart, and, he added in telling the story, "In the strains of that music I drew my rations for the campaign, and re-enlisted for the war." He has been a valiant soldier in the armies of Israel, and his son is coming forward to take his place when he receives his discharge.

PETER BOREIN

is a name still dear to many a heart in Chicago, although his tongue has been still these five-and-thirty years. He was a young man of singularly fine person and beautiful face, with engaging manners, good parts, fair education, and possessed by a burning desire to serve and save his fellow-men. His public ministry began in the central part of the State, and so touching and tender were his appeals that he won all hearts that heard him. A crowd of young roysterers once listened to him in Springfield, and, after the service, as they were gathered in the tavern, one of them was heard to exclaim, "I'll be darned, boys, if I hadn't a mind to go to the mourners' bench, just to please that beautiful young preacher." Borein was more fortunate than most men in his wife, who was in every way a help-meet for him. In 1836 or '7, he was sent to Chicago, when your churches were log-cabins or frame-shanties, and here his faithful labors produced the widest and deepest results. It is to be questioned whether your city has ever had a minister so warmly-beloved, or one so useful for the length of his sojourn, as Peter Borein. Within two years he died, and so deep and universal was the grief that all places of business in the town were closed, and the entire population of Chicago became mourners at the funeral.

WILSON PITNER'S

is a name that I cannot pass without attempting to give some idea of one of the most peculiar and extraordinary men I have known. He was so ignorant of literature that no Christian body among us, except the Methodists and Baptists, would have licensed him to preach; and yet he had rare genius and eloquence. Whether all the ministers of the Church, or indeed the most of them, should have a thorough literary and theological training, is a question which, like most others, has two sides, and just now we hear little except on one of them. How far the scholastic habits and tastes acquired in seminaries are disqualifying our young parsons to mix with the masses of the people in hand-to-hand influential relations, may be worth their serious heed, and that of those who send them there. Is it not true that a majority of the American clergy are being separated more and more from the masses of the nation, and that their influence correspondingly diminishes? Men, women, and parsons, is an old enumeration of mankind, and it looks very much as if contemporary public opinion gave it an additional weight of emphasis. Notwithstanding the schoolmaster is abroad, there are yet a great many people in the country, and are likely to be for some time, who say sasser for saucer, galluses for suspenders, pint for point, slu for slough, harra for harrow, chimbly for chimney, peerara for prairie, and so on. It is not to be urged that the ministry shall adopt this style of orthoepy, but it is to be doubted whether the people who use it will much appreciate logical distinctions and metaphysical subtleties, or find Greek and Hebrew roots and German transcendentalism very good diet. And even the graduates of our public schools, who fancy themselves to have drunk deep at the Pierian spring, may be none the worse for homely speech on homely themes. I once heard a man, in speaking of the unpractical or vicious tendencies of our education, say: "We make lawyers to stir up strife and litigation among the people; doctors to send them to another world; and preachers to tell them how to live after they get there." But a truce to this; only let me say, in passing, that I believe one of your most effective preachers in Chicago was the graduate of a Yorkshire class-meeting and of a blacksmith's forge; and that I suspect

BRUSH COLLEGE AND THE SWAMP UNIVERSITY

have given to the American pulpit many of its noblest voices.

Wilson Pitner was, I believe, of German extraction, and born among the mountains of East Tennessee. He was bred in poverty, ignorance, and would probably have remained on that level, or, with hundreds of thousands of his class, descended to a lower one, had not the Methodist circuit-riders found them out and told them the good news from a far country,—the story of the Cross. So ignorant of God was he in childhood, that once, when fishing in a mountain-stream on Sunday, with a dim notion of transgression, a terrible tempest burst upon him, and with the speed of a deer he started for home over the crags; but his pace slackened, for his feet slipped, and, at last, terrified by the war of the elements, he sought refuge in a cave which had a narrow triangular opening. As he quivered here in fright, it seemed to his excited fancy that the fierce flashes of the lightning would just fit the mouth of the cavern, and, fearing lest one of them should become the blinding door of his hiding-place and consume him, he started once more into the howling storm, and, standing on the edge of a precipice, cried out amidst the crashes of the thunder (under the impression that the awful scene was produced by some mythical military person of whom he had vaguely heard),

"I GIVE IN, COLONEL!

Let me off this time!"

Into the darkness where this boy dwelt came those who bore the light of eternal life, and he and his brother welcomed it with all their hearts. But their father and mother refused to share the "day-springs" with them; while many and earnest were the talks which the boys had between themselves as to the duty of family-prayers. At last they promised the Lord and each other, that they would, on the next day, ask their father, whom they so much dreaded, for his permission. All the morning, and far into the afternoon, they were busy with an ox-team, hauling their winter's supply of potatoes from the field. Just as they came with their last load to the lane at the end of which their house and barn stood, something got into the oxen (the devil, as Wilson firmly believed), and off they started at top-speed, upsetting and smashing the wagon, scattering the potatoes, and producing a general excitement. As soon as they captured the runaway animals, and repaired the mischief as well as might be, fearing the wrath and curses of their father, they betook them to the hiding-place of their strength, the hollow where they were accustomed to say their prayers. Here, like Jacob of old, they wrestled far into the night, while the silvery moon looked brightly down from the clear heaven upon those two poor boys, amidst their sobs and supplications. Presently they thought that a sound came through the still night air,—but no, it cannot be; yes, it is, sure enough,—the voices of their father and mother

IN PRAYER!

Swift as the arrow from the string was the speed of those boys up the hill which hid their home. Reaching the top, Wilson, in an ecstasy, threw himself upon the ground and rolled to the bottom, and every time, in the rapid revolutions, his face came up toward the moon, he uttered a wild shout of joy. His brother beat him in the race; but, at the house, he was not far behind. There they found both father and mother upon their knees. First the boys knelt by their mother, and when she had found peace in believing, they bowed by their father's side, at the door-step, and, when "a heart of flesh" was given to him, they arose, and there was no sleep that night, but joy and thanksgiving instead. Some time, not long after this, the father pointed out to Wilson a brier-patch thickly sprinkled with stumps, and told him if he would clear and grub it he might have it to raise cotton in. The boy went to work with a will, had the ground cleared, plowed, and his crops in. He worked and gathered it, and, when it was ready for market, a neighbor offered to take it to Nashville and sell it for him, and asked what he should do with the proceeds. "Do," said the boy, his eyes blazing with excitement; "why, buy me

"A BIBLE, OF COURSE!"

The Bible was bought and put into his hands, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, William B. Astor, or Alexander T. Stewart would be happier than they ever were if they could feel as rich as Wilson Pitner did at that moment. His Bible,—he laid it on his heart; hugged it; danced for joy, while the great drops rained from his eyes; reverently placed it on the table; opened it; then drew back and surveyed it; again drew near and spelled out its letters; smelt its fresh pages,—they had the odor of sanctity, sweeter far than rose or lilac; kissed the sacred volume; and then, falling on his knees, in a flood of tears, gave thanks to God for His Holy Word. That book, that copy of the book, has been the companion of all his wanderings,—"a light to his feet and a lamp to his way;" and, if he be still above the sod, I doubt not that this night he reads its hallowed page in his humble home, where the evening breeze blends with the sound of his voice the not distant roar of the Pacific breakers on the coast of California.

But I must tell you the rest of my story another day. DIDAPPER.

LONDON.

Some of Its "Sights."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have been unusually interested in Mr. Medill's letter from London, published in your issue of the 18th, because he appears to be one of the very few of our correspondents in England who have cared to enlighten our untraveled community on any topic more profitable than politics, of which we have enough at home, and to spare. It is to be feared that there are not many travelers who take time and pains enough to study the wonders of London and other places of renown, as Mr. Medill is doing. Perhaps they do not go the right way about it, for which there is a fair excuse; possibly many lack the inclination to make a serious task of a necessarily brief visit. Certain it is, however, that there are but few here to-day that know much about the "sights" of London, beyond St. Paul's Cathedral, the British Museum, and Westminster Abbey. Yet there are hundreds of sights equally wonderful in their way, of which people seem to know nothing. Would it be trespassing too much on your valuable space, in view of the great yearly increase of travel which seems to have set in towards Europe, were I to hint as a few of the best of these, and give a few facts and figures which may serve to whet the appetites of those who are disposed to do more than ramble aimlessly through thoroughfares?

No correspondent that I am aware of has yet described, in our Western papers, at least, the South Kensington Museum of Mediæval and Modern Art, a collection obtained partly at immense cost from all quarters of the globe, and partly by loans from wealthy owners; the Royal Albert Hall of Arts, whose concert-room will hold 15,000 persons; the Temple Church, and its bronze monumental effigies of the Templar Knights; the great Hall of William Rufus, 270 feet long by 74 feet wide, where Cromwell was inaugurated as Lord Protector,—where Wallace, Sir Thomas More, Protector Somerset, and Charles the First were condemned to death,—and where that famous trial took place in which Burke and Sheridan declaimed before the most brilliant audience ever assembled, and which inspired the finest of Macaulay's efforts; the Inns of Court, those nurseries of the English Bar, and their halls and libraries, breathing at every turn memories of Shakspeare, Johnson, Boswell, Pepys, and a host of illustrious worthies; the various galleries of paintings; the Soane Museum of Curiosities; the East India Museum—a complete exposition of not only antiquities and historical relics, including about 8,000 Sanscrit and other manuscripts, but also the natural productions, arts, and manufactures of that mighty Empire in the East; the Museum of the College of Surgeons, containing over 25,000 specimens; St. Thomas' Hospital, said to be the largest and most perfectly-arranged building of the kind in the world; the Tower of London, so closely associated with English history, with its collections of Crown jewels, and armor of all countries and periods; the United Service Museum, a repository for objects of professional science and arts and natural history; the Museum of Practical Geology and School of Mining, with its popular lectures for working-men; the Missionaries' Museum; the Zoological Gardens, equally interesting both as a garden and as a collection of animals, and containing over 800 quadrupeds, 1,000 birds, and 100 reptiles, purchased and kept with a total disregard of cost; the numerous learned and mechanical institutions, their libraries and lectures; the various colleges, rich in names, in historical memories, in libraries and paintings; the endless charitable institutions of every description; Pall Mall, the street of palatial club-houses, thirty in number; the halls of the twelve great Merchant Companies; Crosby Hall, the residence of crooked King Richard; the public monuments and statues; the monster breweries, one of which employs nearly 200 horses; the great markets, one of which, the Cattle-Market, supplying London alone, covers 30 acres, and cost $2,500,000 in buildings and fixtures; the railway stations, the freight-depots of one road covering 50 acres, and the passenger-station of another measuring 700 feet long and 150 high, with a single span of 240 feet; the eight monster docks,—the "London Dock," so-called, alone covering an area of 35 acres in water, 50 in warehouses and sheds, and 20 in cellar-vaults; the various exchange buildings; the Bank of England, covering 4 acres; the various Government buildings, of which the Custom-House employs 2,230 persons; the superb stone and iron bridges across the Thames, one of which, the Westminster, measures 1,160 feet long and 85 broad, and cost $1,250,000; the Thames Embankment, or quay, a marvel of engineering skill, comprising a roadway 100 feet wide, and a river-wall of granite 8 feet thick and 40 high, all made ground, gained from the river, and intended to line both sides of it throughout the city; the public parks and gardens, with their ornamental lawns, shrubberies, picturesque lakes, and rare aquatic birds; the mansions of the nobility, and their rare collections of paintings; the royal palaces, four in number; the Houses of Parliament, the largest and most highly ornamented Gothic edifice in the world, of solid stone masonry, covering 8 acres, and costing $12,000,000, with a river-façade 900 feet long, fronted by a noble terrace of Aberdeen granite; the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, 1,500 feet long and 400 wide, all of glass and iron, costing over $8,000,000, with its bewildering maze of art-courts, shrubberies, flower-beds, and statues, its exquisite gardens in every style of landscape-gardening, parks and terraces, and its system of fountains, surpassing Versailles,—the whole forming a scene as enchanting as any vision of Arabian Nights; Kew Botanical Gardens, containing 75 acres of conservatories and flower-beds, the Palm-House being 362 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 64 high, and the Great Conservatory twice its size; Greenwich Hospital for disabled seamen, which, with Somerset House, the Houses of Parliament, St. Thomas' Hospital, the Thames Embankment, the bridges, St. Paul's, and other striking objects in the background, forms an imposing panorama unequaled on any other river. To which I may add Woolwich Naval Dockyard and Woolwich Arsenal, 4 miles in circuit, said to be the largest depot of military stores and workshops in the world.

To condense so many objects into so short a space, this sketch, or rather catalogue, has been necessarily meagre, and perhaps monotonous; but my object was, I think, clearly explained at the beginning. Allow me to conclude by calling attention to a few very remarkable objects in the British Museum, which Mr. Medill's time did not admit of his mentioning, viz: the Rosetta Stone, containing an inscription in the Egyptian hieroglyphic character, repeated in their Demotic character, or written hand, and also in the Greek, which furnished the first clue toward deciphering the Egyptian; the original statue of the Quoit-Thrower, so called; the Garrick collection of old plays; Layard's Assyrian marbles; the Parthenon marbles; an Egyptian wig, in almost perfect condition; a coffin and mummy 100 years older than Abraham; the Pompeiian relics; Napoleon's diamond snuff-box; the famous Portland Vase, found near Rome, which the best artists in Europe have tried, but failed, to imitate, either in color or material; Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-Book, covered with her own embroidery; a vellum manuscript copy of Homer (written by a monk), inclosed in a walnut-shell; and, among original manuscripts, Chaucer's Canterbury Tales and Pope's Homer. But the British Museum cannot be seen in a day, nor in a week; and to study it would require time that few men could spare. VIATOR.

THE SUN AND THE PLANETS.

Religion vs. Science.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have followed, with the deepest interest, the astronomical notes and articles which, from time to time, have appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the latest of which, under the head: "Mars and Scorpio—Comparing a Star with a Planet," etc., appeared in your issue of the 22d of September last; but, not being able to believe and accept the theories about the formation of the sun and planets, the origin of light and heat, the present uninhabitability of the planets by men, in consequence of their cosmical, physical, geological, and thermometric relations, etc., which the astronomers embrace, I ask the privilege, though not an astronomer myself, to present a few simple questions, at the same time giving, in brief, my own ideas about these interesting things.

I will, however, first remark: That, at all times, astronomers have, with few exceptions, instead of being led by the light and truths of theology to establish the truths of science, sought, either by the (supposed) truths of science, to overthrow those of theology, or, when this could not be done, they have with many reservations and great caution in expression, admitted that the truths of science, after all, were in harmony with those of theology, and that, by and through this conformation, conviction gained more strength and corroboration. The strong disinclination to such an admission has probably, in no small degree, hindered the progress of science; at the same time it has often led its pursuers into speculative theories, some of which have been so evidently absurd that even ignorant persons, in possession of ordinary common sense, have immediately rejected them.*

It has, for instance, been assumed that the sun, the planets and their satellites, the asteroids and other bodies of the solar system, originally formed one single, immense burning mass, which (as it were by accident, or chance, —which chance, of course, particularly in regard to the sun, could at any time repeat itself; in case of which we, even in a physical sense, should come "to sit in the darkness and shadow of death"), through an inner, violent revolution, exploded, by which explosion the matter of the greater and smaller planets and other heavenly bodies that now circle around the sun (the sun?—i. e., the greatest, by chance, of the thus reduced whole mass!), and which receive their heat and light from him, were thrown out into open space, where they, during their course, have been gradually cooled down from the burning and melted state in which they existed at the time of their separation, etc. According to this theory, the matter which forms the body of the sun should be made up of the same constituent parts as that of the planets, which later discoveries seem to prove is not the case. Besides, astronomers deny that some of the planets, because of their lesser weight, consist of the same matter as the earth. Though many other theories about the formation of the suns and their planets, their essential parts and physical nature, have been advanced, theories not necessary to touch here,—yet the greatest part of the astronomers are inclined to assume that the suns are dwelling places for a consuming fire; in a word, immense furnaces or masses of fire, developing an almost immeasurable and indescribable degree of heat, increasing in strength as we approach the fireplace itself; and that the planets, as has already been remarked, originally, or at the time of their separation, were in the same liquid and burning state.

But, if the heat and light from the sun were produced by fire,—whether by fire made free,† or gases, or by the smothered fire which should arise from the condensation and compression of the sun-material, how could hydrogen and oxygen then be absent? How could the sun, at a given distance, send forth an unbroken, even, uniform, and steady heat; and how could be avoided the constant variation in the degree of heat, which we naturally assume would take place from such a constituted burning matter? Is it not the very nature of the heat that comes from fire, whether free or depressed, that it is gradually decreasing in proportion to the distance, so that, in case such a constituted heat from the sun could not let itself be felt in the upper stratum or atmosphere which surrounds the earth, and which is nearest to the sun-fire, much less could it be felt in the lower atmosphere, close to the earth's surface? If, for instance, the whole mass of the sun were solid iron, heated to the highest degree, could the heat from it be felt in the smallest degree on the surface of the earth; i. e., at a distance of more than 90,000,000 of miles? Is not, on the contrary, the heat from the sun felt comparatively very little in the upper-air regions, and to a considerable extent only in the lower, nearest the earth's surface? And, lastly, is there found in that light which beams forth from the sun (the variation of colors not included, whose origin and source, in all their phenomena on the earth, the sun is assumed to be) any real likeness to the light that comes from any known kind of fire, whether free or depressed; or is there in its heat any similarity to the heat produced by and derived from fire, or gases, or from condensed, burning matter?

Is not the heat and light from the sun, in its essence, of precisely the same nature as that which is contained in every sunbeam by itself, and the sunbeam only a part of the great whole which we call sunlight (and sun-heat), which matter we see, like a burning gas or gloria, surround the body of the sun, but in which we here on earth daily bathe ourselves, as the inhabitants of the other planets most probably do; a gas, or what it may be called, that has equal power and equal effect within the whole planetary system, on Neptune as on Mercury, with such modifications only as the atmospherical and physical relations may produce? May not, far from there being an indescribable heat and all-consuming fire existing in or close to the sun, a temperature prevail there almost similar to that we have in the sun-bath on the earth's surface? Who knows whether, at the formation of the planets, any heat at all had existed? Could it not have happened that they, like the comets ‡ at their first formation, in yet uncondensed masses of immense dimensions, had floated in space (in this condition possibly ruled by entirely other laws than afterwards in their advanced or condensed form), which masses, every one by itself, gradually concentrated themselves; and that they, first on account of this concentration and condensation, have been transposed or changed into a warm and burning condition, their essential parts having been chemically prepared and arrranged for their present purposes?

The Great Chemist, as scientific men prefer to call the *The First Cause*, but Whom we common people call God the Creator §, must necessarily be able to create what He will, and for what purpose He will, and not be limited by conditions of time or other hindrances and obstacles. If He wanted to create planetary systems, and in every one of them a sun, in order that it might give warmth and light to the planets, and people them with living beings, He could do it. If He would have created planets so that they should have warmed and lighted themselves and each other, and in themselves have contained the conditions of life, He could have done it. But, when He made the first-named in preference to the last, He created, as is evident to the eye, suns specially constituted and suited for their respective functions and purposes, and the earths likewise for theirs. That suns, and planets, and all that is in and on them, have come into being only for man, "God's own image and likeness," and could not possibly have been originated for any other purpose, is an assertion which, before common sense, needs no proof, and which can well dispense with the approbation of science, if science can do without its acknowledgment. To search in matter, in the created, for the origin, formation, regulation, and the upholding power of all that exists, is as absurd as to suppose that a boot, a table, and a sewing-machine have made themselves, their forms, qualities, and designs. The one is as impossible as the other. Wherefore acknowledge a First Cause, an Intelligent Origin of all that exists, and yet divest It of the Divine attributes (especially so far as the Bibical doctrine of Him is concerned), without which laws of infinite wisdom, order and love could not possibly have been given or laid down, in the created as an unerring principle? What is change but Providence; and what is Providence but God? And what is, as has often been asked, the final object and design of all creation? Take away the design of creation, which we claim is man, and his perfection to eternal salvation in a higher order of life, and make it anything less than this, and I insist that the whole creation, with all that is wise, excellent, and wonderful in the same, is not worth a penny. I cannot for a moment, comprehend how, in such a case, it would be worth anything to the Lord Himself. (I have already given the reason for my assertion, and cannot admit the reasonableness in the ideas of astronomers, supported by scientific arguments and reasons yet unproved, that other worlds might contain intelligent beings, but which must be unlike us, men, in shape and faculties, and having other conditions of life for their physical being and moral welfare.)

It is only sometimes, exceptionally, as is the case now in the abovenamed article in THE TRIBUNE, that men of science will yield themselves to acknowledge God without reserve; that nothing created comes in conflict with His Revealed Word when it is correctly and spiritually understood; and that, when our scientific theories are in opposition therewith, we may thereby understand that they are wrong and misleading. Honor, therefore, to every man of science (not that in itself lies any merit, but for the rarity's sake), who has mind, heart, and courage enough to acknowledge this. C. O. LUNDBERG.

*The gift of common sense, as is well known, does not belong exclusively to the learned; not even to the philosophers; on the contrary, we find it sometimes wanting in them; when, on the other hand, we often find it among the unlearned and simple.

†If a fire, on an area of five or six square miles, can consume a certain quantity of matter and materials in twelve hours, how much materials should a fire, extended over an area corresponding to 12,000 times the size of the earth (the sun's volume) consume in as many hours? and how much in many thousands of years?

‡I have never been able to reconcile myself to the assertion, in spite of the proofs which science has produced, that the comets are only atmospherical vapors, or misty stars, containing so little matter that, if they collided with the earth, we should hardly know it; and that this even lately has happened without our perception of it; and that, at a preceding time, when a comet collided with a planet, it was found, after they parted, that the latter had not undergone the least change. I simply believe that, when, at a distance of several hundred millions of miles, a comet is seen by us, with a flaming light, as of fire, such a one could not have collided with us unless we should have perceived its approach, its collision, and—I had nearly said—its leaving. I believe, also, that, in case a comet should collide with our earth, it at the same time would, in memory of its visit, cover us, poor worms of the dust, with such a thick stratum of matter, and perhaps water, that a new, coming human race on our earth, in their geological researches, would perhaps not find the least trace of our existence. It is, however, doubtful whether, in such a case, the actual change of our earth would be very perceptible from the other planets. If, for instance, there are comets that have what the astronomers call a nucleus, does this not prove that concentration of matter has commenced in them? And, if not, what proves that such a thing is impossible? Can it be supposed that a body (?) of such immense dimensions and coherence, floating through space in immense regular orbits, should contain nothing but a light mist? Mists!—from what should these be formed, if not from substance or matter; and for what reasonable purpose?

§As is well known, the celebrated astronomer, Laplace, denoted God by the expression "a useless hypothesis." But he went in that respect only in the steps of a great number of scientific men and philosophers. Flammarion says of Voltaire, that "He tapped Jesus on the shoulder, and dismissed Him;" but with what success, remains yet to be seen.

TWICE ASLEEP.

A child lies sleeping in calm repose,
As sweet and fair as a dewy rose.

Her little white hands are laid at rest
Over her gently-heaving breast.

Sunny smiles on her red lips play,—
Linger a moment, then pass away.

Forms and faces of earth and air
Flit through her mind while she slumbers there.

Amid the misty and mellow skies,
Their white wings dazzle her dreamy eyes,

Until she wakens in mute dismay,
While her fleeting fancies fade away.

She sleeps again—in her last repose;
She lies like a withered and faded rose.

Over her forehead, pale and fair,
Ripple her tresses of golden hair.

Her little white hands are laid at rest
Over her tranquil and lifeless breast.

Her voice is silent, and, come what may,
No smile will gladden her lips of clay.

And the dreams she dreamed are now all through.
How sweet to hope that they all came true!

CHICAGO. EUGENE J. HALL.

HE FORGETTETH.

As I sat in Music Hall on a recent Sabbath morning, and listened to the beautiful descriptions that fell so sweetly upon the ears of those who waited, I couldn't help thinking about the man who "beholdest himself, and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was." How many of those who heard will take these blessed truths away with them, and make them a part of their lives; let them lighten their burdens, and draw comfort from them, that shall be like a drink of new wine to him that is weary?

Oh! that blessed open door; that free grace to be had for the asking, and in limitless supply; and the love that gives it without variableness or shadow of turning! No monopoly; no stint; no priest to exact from God's little ones a royalty on every blessing; no asking if we are worthy; no clamor about our right to it; but the Father has given us a kingdom, and we may occupy till He comes. Oh! the beautiful, wonderful mysteries of the dear God's love! And yet the weaker of his creatures assume the places of dictators, and pile up wordy laws, and make new translations of His Blessed Word, and pervert His meanings, until it isn't God's Word at all, but a book of men's ideas about what they suppose God's Word to be, colored by their prejudices and education to fit the creed *they* think is the true one.

Oh that we knew where we might find Him! I went, one day, into a church in a strange city. There was devout prayer, and praises were sung with spirit and understanding; and my heart, which had been very sorrowful, was made glad, and I sung with them that sweet old hymn, "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me." The discourse was of brotherly love, the unity of Christ and the Church, and the Universal Fatherhood of God. After the sermon came the Communion; and then I learned that none but those who had been baptized by immersion could sit at *their Father's* table. I had been baptized, but not just in that way; and a shadow like the blackness of darkness fell upon me, and I went sadly away, for I felt that *my God* wasn't there.

Another day, I said, I will find a temple where dwells the Father of us all. It was a little flock. Most of the faces were pale; many were shadowed with the heavy veil of mourning. It looked like a funeral. They sung:

When we, our wearied limbs to rest,
Sat down, by proud Euphrates' stream,
We wept, with doleful thought oppressed,
And Zion was our mournful theme.

That had always been one of my favorites. But they sung it in such a droning, melancholy way!

Then came the prayer. The minister prayed that *even a little light* might be given to dispel the gloom that had settled so heavily upon the hearts of the faithful in that special branch of the Church. I wondered what terrible calamity had overtaken them, and meekly asked a benevolent-looking lady at my side to tell me. She said it was the sinful state of the world and the coldness of God's people. They had been having special prayer for some particular persons, and as yet without avail. The preacher was moved to tears by the earnestness of his own appeals. He was sincere,—I couldn't doubt that; but he took such a dreadful view of things. His text was, "There is none that doeth good,—no, not one." I felt so sorry for the poor man. He seemed to feel so deeply, as though it was upon his own shoulders that the burden of the world's guilt was laid. He said we were all depraved by nature; that the original curse still remained; and that it was utterly impossible for any to do good, or be an acceptable offering to the Father. He wondered how people could trifle in the very face of death,—for no one could be sure of life for a moment; and the terrible, terrible future, its presence never left him. I wondered how he could read, "Let not your heart be troubled;" and wondered, too, how he could tell those little children that, unless they gave up all the follies and vanities of life,—by which he meant all those amusements which the young and light-hearted delight in,—they would be sent into everlasting punishment, and forever shut out from the Heavenly dwelling-place. He closed by stating that there was no time for delay; that the sacrifice, to be acceptable, must be made now, as this was the day of salvation; and declared that the world was lost, and mankind, by Adam's fall, in a state of total depravity, and swiftly, and with dreadful certainty, drifting into that place of torment where not even a single drop of water could be obtained to quench the burning thirst that should, through eternal ages, consume the wretched beings who could go out from the Lord's holy temple without making their peace with Him.

Well, he stopped at last, and I thought I heard a sigh of relief through the audience. I had leisure, and, as Sabbath-school was called immediately, I thought I would stay and see what sort of food was prepared for the babes of that flock.

I hope I may be forgiven for the little malice with which I asked one of the sisters if she liked to come there to church. She gave me a glance of reproof, and said, "Yes, why?" I replied, "Because everything is so solemn and doleful, it makes me low-spirited." She looked at me encouragingly, and answered, "Oh! I think you must be under conviction. I will call Brother ——." I begged she would not; and, just then, the bell rang, and, after a little singing and prayer, the lesson for the day was announced: Fifty-third Psalm. It was memorized and repeated by one little lamb after another, and the little tongues were twisted and the little brains taxed at some of the longer words, and the little cheeks were flushed, and eyes were drooping and weary. After that came a statement of the plagues to be visited upon the fools that had said, "There is no God;" a scathing denunciation by the pastor of all who depart from the old paths, or in any way seek to investigate the awful, hidden mysteries of the terrible Jehovah, whose slightest breath could, in one instant, destroy us all; a wail over those who doubted special providences; and a groaning of spirit at the dreadful scenes of the Judgment-Day, when the secrets of all hearts should be unveiled.

The sister that had wished to call Brother —— sat near me, and in her class was a little girl, evidently a stranger to church and Sabbath-school customs. She couldn't sit still, and presently crept up on the seat by her teacher and asked, "Aunt Mary, why does um all wear black dresses for?" "Because the dear Jesus died," she answered. The closing bell was struck, and I walked away. Was that what ailed them? Yes, it must be. Wearing mourning, and indulging in grief and sighing, because the Christ had died! Can it be possible? Could we stand upon a beautiful hill, where a Father's love had planted a mighty forest, and covered the earth beneath our feet with His choicest mosaics of green, and scarlet, and gold, and purple; could we stand there and look over the valleys, where the fields were white unto the harvest,—and weep because the shining, golden grain was cast into the earth? Could we plant our lily-bulbs, our beautiful tulips, and crocuses, and snowdrops, and, when the glorious blooms were perfect, and their fragrance floated even to the dusty highways, grieve and mourn because we had laid the little germ away in the damp, dark mold? Weeping over Christ's death, and forgetting to rejoice at the sweet truths of His life and resurrection. And then I wondered if the same Jesus who took the little one in his arms and blessed them, and who said, "Milk is for babies," could smile to see the little baby-lips distressed, and the baby-stomachs overworked and made morally dyspeptic for life, by that process of cramming with theologic beef, and that of the toughest kind, too.

When we stand upon the banks of the River of the Water of Life, with the earthly gone, and the immortal put on, the blessed Eternity before us, without one stain upon our garments, and see upon Mount Zion and the streets of the City of the Blest our loved ones coming to meet us, our Savior, who died that we might live, caring for them, and the one Father enthroned above all, shall we cry, and refuse to be comforted, because yesterday, or to-day, we laid our loved ones in the silent City of the Dead to wait our Lord's good pleasure? Or shall we not, rather, rejoice with joy unspeakable that there is, *not a dead Christ*, but a living one; and that, from the grave where we have planted the germ of immortality, shall come, in all their spotless purity, the lilies and snow-drops of a redeemed humanity, to be gathered by a loving Father's hand, and placed in the gardens which are in the midst of the Paradise of God? ARCANA FLEETING.

A SOOTHSAYER IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.

The Sultan Karam-Bou-Ladj reigned at Samarcand.

He was a sovereign much loved, who had only one sole fault, that of being passionately fond of apples, although he no longer possessed teeth with which to crunch them. In the garden of his seraglio he had a magnificent orchard, which excited the envy of all his subjects. His excessive love for this fruit had given him the surname of Karam-Bou-Ladj, which Arab phrase signified "Good Father Pippin."

In spite of strict surveillance his apples were stolen, not only by the magnates of the court, but even by the young people of the town, many of whom ran the risk of losing their heads in order to eat so fine a fruit. The Grand Vizier himself was unable to resist the temptation, and one evening he scaled the wall of the orchard, like a common thief, that he might satisfy his gourmandise.

A Grand Vizier goes nowhere without being observed, and especially when he climbs over walls. His enemies, therefore, hatched a plot against him; and one evening, while he was tasting a Sultan apple, the finest sort in the orchard, the assassins threw themselves on him, and killed him. They then fled, leaving the corpse on the spot.

Two other thieves, who also were in the habit of eating the Sultan's apples, saw the crime committed. One was Ben-Douda, the Sultan's jester, the other was a young man of the town, named Ali. Affrighted at what they had seen, they also fled, scaling simultaneously the wall of the seraglio; and such was their terror that they fell, one on the other, on the outside of the inclosure. There they seized each other by the collar, each one mistaking the other for an assassin. Happily, being acquainted, mutual recognition soon took place.

"Did you see?" asked Ben-Douda.

"All," replied Ali; "I also recognized among the murderers the Lord Omar, who has long intrigued to occupy the post of Grand Vizier."

"We cannot denounce him to the Sultan," said Ben-Douda, "without denouncing ourselves; and yet so great a crime cannot go unpunished."

"What is to be done?" inquired Ali.

"Listen," replied the jester. "To-morrow you must meet the Sultan on his return from the mosque, and I will present you to him as the greatest soothsayer in the Kingdom. He will take you to the palace, and there you will tell all you have seen."

This plan once arranged, the two accomplices separated.

At the appointed time Ali met Karam-Bou-Ladj, and Ben-Douda presented him to the Sultan, who ordered him to attend him to the palace.

The Sultan of Samarcand was not slow in returning home, and in summoning before him the famous magician, Ali, of whom Ben-Douda had told him wonders.

"Speak; I listen," said Karam-Bou-Ladj; "divine what thought occupies my mind at this moment."

"Mighty Lord," said Ali, "your Highness is uneasy on account of the absence of your Grand Vizier, whom you have not seen since last evening."

"By the beard of the Prophet, it is so! And what has become of this excellent Grand Vizier?"

"Sultan, he was assassinated by apple-stealers, while, devoted to your Highness, he kept watch over your orchard."

"You lie!" exclaimed the Sultan, in great excitement.

"I see him," added Ali, in a tone of inspiration; "he lies covered with blood at the foot of the tree which bears the celebrated Sultan apple, which you prefer."

Karam-Bou-Ladj immediately sent several eunuchs to assure him of the fact, and these very soon returned to tears in confirm the assertion of the soothsayer.

"The names of the murderers?" cried the Sultan in his sad indignation.

Ali feigned to consider. One might have heard the movement of a fly's wing, so profound was the silence. The anxious expectants waited the terrible revelation.

"It is the Lord Omar and his partisans," said Ali; "they have committed the crime in order to take the place of the Grand Vizier, and to succeed him in your favor."

Karam-Bou-Ladj, pale, incensed, could not pronounce a word. He extended his arms, held out his hand, and, with an energetic gesture, divided the air from left to right.

The Back-Staf understood. He grasped Omar by the nape of the neck before the latter had time to say "Ouf!" and his head instantly rolled at the feet of the Sultan.

Then Karam-Bou-Ladj turned to Ali and said to him:

"I name thee Bach Guezan, that is to say, Grand Soothsayer of the Court, with the rank of mamamouchi of the first class."

Then he gave orders to a chamberlain to assign him a palace, rich vestments, fine horses, and to fill his pockets with gold.

Ali thought he must be dreaming; Ben-Douda himself had not expected such favor. When the jester found himself alone with Ali, he said to him:

"It is not all over. Now you have the title of soothsayer, you will have every day to satisfy the caprices of the Sultan."

"Alas!" said Ali, "how shall I do this?"

"With audacity one may succeed in anything, and then I shall be there to offer suggestions; the Sultan hides nothing from me. I will always tell you beforehand of his desires, and of the replies you ought to give; but on one condition—"

"What is that?"

"That we share all the favors granted you."

[illegible]

carried off, the Sultan required Ali to discover the robbers.

"I will give you three days to find them; at the end of the third day, at the hour when the muezzin calls the faithful to prayer, if you have not discovered the guilty persons, I will have your head."

The poor Ali was very unhappy, and the opulence in which he passed his existence was no adequate compensation for the continual terrors in which he lived. He re-entered his palace in sadness, and crouched down on the seat of the salam-alek, which ornaments the gateway of every Mussulman dwelling. There, smoking his chibouk, he meditated on the vanity of human affairs, when the muezzin, with his clear voice, called from the loftyminaret the faithful to evening prayer.

"One is passed by," said Ali, heaving a deep sigh.

The next day, submissive to his destiny, he was at the same place, when the [illegible] of the muezzin announced to him that the day was ended.

"Now two are gone by," sighed Ali.

Finally, the third day, resigned to the approaching death which appeared to him the hour of deliverance and of mercy, he cried, hearing the muezzin:

"Allah be praised! The third flies away. [illegible] is completed!"

At the same instant a passer-by, who had heard him, grasped his hand, kissing it respectfully.

"My lord," said he, with tears in his eyes, "do not ruin us; you have discovered us. The first day you discovered the first of my accomplices; the second, the other; and to-day you have at last divined that I was the third robber. Do not expose us, and I will tell you where we have hidden the treasures of the Sultan."

As may be imagined, Ali promised all that was desired, and the robber then indicated the place where the treasures were concealed.

When the guard came to apprehend him, Ali demanded to be taken before the Sultan.

"The fatal hour has arrived," said Karam-Bou-Ladj.

"Not yet," said Ali; "the day is not finished."

"The muezzin has called the faithful to evening prayer," answered the Sultan.

"In the kingdom of the prophet the legal night does not commence until it is so dark that one can no longer distinguish a flea on the back of a negro; and I shall have discovered the treasure before the sun shall have disappeared beneath the horizon."

"Verily!" cried the Sultan joyfully.

Ali appeared lost in thought; then, looking up solemnly, said:

"The robbers have hidden the treasure in an old, dry well, which is to be found in a deserted convent of dervishes. And now, incredulous Prince, dare to lay thy hand upon him whom Allah incessantly inspires for thy profit!"

Karam-Bou-Ladj sent his officers to the spot indicated, and they returned bearing intact the treasures of the Sultan.

"Oh! my son," exclaimed, with a burst of gratitude, the Sultan of Samarcand, "ask of me what you will."

"Highness, my dearest wish is to be no longer your soothsayer."

"Never!" replied the Sultan. "Your services are too precious to me. I will give you anything except your dismissal."

Ali resigned himself, and, to console him, Karam-Bou-Ladj covered him with honors and wealth.

For some time Ali remained in high favor, and the Sultan did not greatly torment him. But very soon the caprices of the Prince returned, and every day of his life fresh difficulties were imposed upon him, accompanied by the threat of losing his head if he failed to unravel them.

Poor Ali, incessantly menaced, no longer really lived; he tasted no joy; life became disgusting to him.

Karam-Bou-Ladj once a week took an official bath in an old bathing-room of the palace. There, surrounded by the dignitaries of his court, he performed his grand ablutions on Friday, the Sabbath of the Mussulmans, before visiting the mosque.

One day when he had threatened Ali on account of some riddle, he forced him to come and assist at the usual ceremony.

"You know," said Karam-Bou-Ladj, "if before I leave the bath you have not divined, your head shall come off."

Exasperated by so much cruelty, Ali, who had given up hopes of life, rushed on the Sultan and gave him a couple of blows on the face. Then he decamped.

As will be surmised, the enraged Sultan pursued him, followed by all the grandees of the court in their bathing-dresses.

Scarcely had he issued from the doorway when the roof of the room fell in, crushing some lingering servants.

"Miracle of Allah!" exclaimed Karam-Bou-Ladj, at the sight of the catastrophe. "Come to my arms, O Ali! You are the greatest magician in the world and the most adroit of servants. Certainly I could not have escaped the danger without your act of violence, which made me pursue you. You have saved my life. By Mahomet! I swear this day to grant all that you ask!"

"Highness," said Ali, "the only recompense I ask is the favor of being no longer your soothsayer."

Karam-Bou-Ladj made some demur, but, having sworn, by the name of the prophet, he granted the petition of Ali.

From that day Ali, loaded with riches and honors, was the happiest man in Samarcand.

The post of Grand Soothsayer at the court of the Sultan Karam-Bou-Ladj is still vacant, and I advise thereof any of my readers who may be tempted to choose a career so exciting.—*Translated from the French.*

PAINTING THE LILY.

The guests had gone. Upon the quiet street
The unlit windows glittered blank and cold;
The tread was lost of late delaying feet,
And the last carriage from the door had rolled.

She leaned upon the carven stairway rail,
Beneath the dimly-burning entrance light,
Whose jet was borne by brazen arms in mail—
A lady guarded by a watchful knight.

How fair she was. As she stood blushing there,
Her glowing beauties veiled in jealous shade
That deepened the dark eyes and darker hair,
She half recalled the oft-sung Attic Maid.

There were the jetty tresses unconfined,
There was the dainty, zone-encircled waist;
And on the swelling bosom, pearl entwined,
The token flowers by happy station graced.

The color in her blooming cheeks and lips
Mocked the pale halo of the envious light;
And the pink blossom of her finger-tips
On her black velvet grew to lily white.

Upon the downmost stair her lover stooped
(The watchful knight seemed careless of the tryst);
No word was said, but, when the soft eyes drooped,
They saw the lily by the lover kissed.

—*W. L. Brigham in the Boston Courier.*

Scene at the Planter's.

From the Saline County (Mo.) Progress.

Not long since one of our Marshall merchants had occasion to visit St. Louis on business. He stepped into the Planters' House, carrying a large carpet-bag in his hand, and registered his name. The clerk asked him whether he would have supper. "Well, I guess not," he replied, "you see the folks at home put up considerable grub for me in this here carpet-bag, so I can make out." He was then shown to his room. He paid little attention to his surroundings, for being hungry he deposited his carpet-bag upon the table, and without delay pulled forth a slice of ham, several pieces of chicken, and other little eatables, upon which he went to work without ceremony. Presently his eyes caught sight of the "Rules of the House," which he read aloud till he came to the last clause, "Meals in the room charged extra." In an instant every particle of the edibles was thrust back into the carpet-bag, and our friend came running to the clerk, and said: "I just read what you had to say about charging extra for meals in the room." "Yes," said the clerk, "a dollar extra." "Well," remarked the merchant, "a hot meal won't cost more than that," and hailing an errand-boy who was in the hall, he shouted, "I say, Bob, show me the way to your kitchen," and in a few moments later he was in the hands of the waiters.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SEXES.

The Mental Differences Between Men and Women.

Those Which Exist Naturally, and Those Which Have Grown Out of Their Mutual Relations.

The Distinctive Mental Traits of Women Important Factors in Social Phenomena.

Herbert Spencer in the Popular Science Monthly for November.

Women, as well as men, are units in a society, and tend by their natures to give that society certain traits of structure and action. Hence the question, Are the mental natures of men and women the same? is an important one to the sociologist. If they are, an increase of feminine influence is not likely to affect the social type in a marked manner. If they are not, the social type will inevitably be changed by increase of feminine influence.

That men and women are mentally alike,

IS AS UNTRUE

as that they are alike bodily. Just as certainly as they have physical differences which are related to the respective parts they play in the maintenance of the race, so certainly have they psychical differences, similarly related to their respective shares in the rearing and protection of offspring. To suppose that along with the unlikenesses of their parental activities there do not go unlikenesses of mental faculties, is to suppose that here alone in all nature there is no adjustment of special powers to special functions.*

Two classes of differences exist between the psychical, as between the physical, structures of men and women, which are both determined by this same fundamental need—adaptation to the paternal and maternal duties. The first set of differences is that which results from a somewhat

EARLIER ARREST OF INDIVIDUAL EVOLUTION

in women than in men, necessitated by the reservation of vital power to meet the cost of reproduction. Whereas, in man, individual evolution continues until the physiological cost of self-maintenance very nearly balances what nutrition supplies, in woman, an arrest of individual development takes place while there is yet a considerable margin of nutrition: otherwise there could be no offspring. Hence the fact that girls come earlier to maturity than boys. Hence, too, the chief contrasts in bodily form: the masculine figure being distinguished from the feminine by the greater relative sizes of the parts which carry on external actions and entail physiological cost,—the limbs, and those thoracic viscera which their activity immediately taxes. And hence, too, the physiological truth, that, throughout their lives, but especially during the child-bearing age, women exhale smaller quantities of carbonic acid, relatively to their weights, than men do; showing that the evolution of energy is relatively less as well as absolutely less. This rather earlier cessation of individual evolution thus necessitated, showing itself in a rather smaller growth of the nervo-muscular system, so that both the limbs which act and the brain which makes them act are somewhat less, has two results on the mind. The mental manifestations have somewhat less of general power or massiveness; and beyond this there is a perceptible falling short in those two faculties, intellectual and emotional, which are the latest products of human evolution: the power of abstract reasoning and that most abstract of the emotions, the sentiment of justice,—the sentiment which regulates conduct irrespective of personal attachments and the likes or dislikes felt for individuals.†

After this quantitative mental distinction, which becomes incidentally qualitative by telling most upon the most recent and most complex faculties, there come the qualitative mental distinctions consequent on the relations of men and women to their children and to one another. Though

THE PATERNAL INSTINCT,

which, considered in its essential nature, is a love of the helpless, is common to the two, yet it is obviously not identical in the two. That the particular form of it which responds to infantine helplessness is more dominant in women than in men, cannot be questioned. In man, the instinct is not so habitually excited by the very helpless, but has a more generalized relation to all the relatively weak who are dependent upon him. Doubtless, along with this more specialized instinct in women, there go special aptitudes for dealing with infantile life,—an adapted power of intuition and a fit adjustment of behavior. That there is here a mental specialization, joined with the bodily specialization, is undeniable; and this mental specialization, though primarily related to the rearing of offspring, affects in some degree the conduct at large.

The remaining qualitative distinctions between the minds of men and women are those which have grown out of their mutual relation

AS STRONGER AND WEAKER.

If we trace the genesis of human character, by considering the conditions of existence through which the human race passed in early barbaric times and during civilization, we shall see that the weaker sex has naturally acquired certain mental traits by its dealings with the stronger. In the course of the struggles for existence among wild tribes, those tribes survived in which the men were not only powerful and courageous, but aggressive, unscrupulous, intensely egoistic. Necessarily, then, the men of the conquering races which give origin to the civilized races were men in whom the brutal characteristics were dominant; and necessarily the women of such races, having to deal with brutal men, prospered in proportion as they possessed, or acquired, fit adjustments of nature. How were women, unable by strength to hold their own, otherwise enabled to hold their own? Several mental traits helped them to do this.

We may set down, first,

THE ABILITY TO PLEASE,

and the concomitant love of approbation. Clearly, other things equal, among women living at the mercy of men, those who succeeded most in pleasing would be the most likely to survive and leave posterity. And (recognizing the predominant descent of qualities on the same side) this, acting on successive generations, tended to establish, as a feminine trait, a special solicitude to be approved, and an aptitude of manner to this end.

Similarly, the wives of merciless savages must, other things equal, have prospered in proportion to their powers of

DISGUISING THEIR FEELINGS.

Women who betrayed the state of antagonism produced in them by ill-treatment would be less likely to survive and leave offspring than those who concealed their antagonism; and hence, by inheritance and selection, a growth of this trait proportionate to the requirement. In some cases, again, the arts of persuasion enabled women to protect themselves, and by implication their offspring, where, in the absence of such arts, they would have disappeared early, or would have reared fewer children. One further ability may be named as likely to be cultivated and established: the ability to

DISTINGUISH QUICKLY THE PASSING FEELINGS

of those around. In barbarous times, a woman who could, from a movement, tone of voice, or expression of face, instantly detect in her savage husband the passion that was rising, would be likely to escape dangers run into by a woman less skilled in interpreting the natural language of feeling. Hence, from the perpetual exercise of this power, and the survival of those having most of it, we may infer its establishment as a feminine faculty. Ordinarily, this feminine faculty, showing itself in an aptitude for guessing the state of mind through the external signs, ends simply in intuitions formed without assignable reasons; but when, as happens in rare cases, there is joined with it skill in psychological analysis, there results an extremely remarkable ability to interpret the mental states of others. Of this ability we have a living example never hitherto paralleled among women, and in but few, if any, cases exceeded among men.

Of course, it is not asserted that the specialties of mind here described as having been developed in women, by the necessities of defense in their dealings with men, are peculiar to them. In men also they have been developed as aids to defense in their dealings with one another. But the difference is, that, whereas, in their dealings with one another, men depended on these aids only in some measure, women in their dealings with men depended upon them almost wholly,—within the domestic circle as well as without it. Hence, in virtue of that partial limitation of heredity by sex which many facts throughout Nature show us, they have come to be more marked in women than in men.‡

One further distinctive mental trait in women springs out of the relation of the sexes as adjusted to the welfare of the race. I refer to the effect which

THE MANIFESTATION OF POWER

of every kind of men has in determining the attachments of women. That this is a trait inevitably produced will be manifest on asking what would have happened if women had by preference attached themselves to the weaker men. If the weaker men had habitually left posterity when the stronger did not, a progressive deterioration of the race would have resulted. Clearly, therefore, it has happened (at least since the cessation of marriage by capture or by purchase has allowed feminine choice to play an important part) that, among women unlike in their tastes, those who were fascinated by power, bodily or mental, and who married men able to protect them and their children, were more likely to survive in posterity than women to whom weaker men were pleasing, and whose children were both less efficiently guarded and less capable of self-preservation if they reached maturity. To this admiration for power, caused thus inevitably, is ascribable the fact, sometimes commented upon as strange, that women will continue attached to men who use them ill, but whose brutality goes along with power, more than they will continue attached to weaker men who use them well. With this admiration of power, primarily having this function, there goes the admiration of power in general, which is more marked in women than in men, and shows itself both theologically and politically. That the emotion of awe aroused by contemplating whatever suggests transcendent force or capacity, which constitutes

RELIGIOUS FEELING,

is strongest in women, is proved in many years. We read that among the Greeks the women were more religiously excitable than the men. Sir Rutherford Alcock tells us of the Japanese, that "In the temples it is very rare to see any congregation except women and children; the men, at any time, are very few, and those generally of the lower classes." Of the pilgrims to the Temple of Juggernaut it is stated that "At least five-sixths, and often nine-tenths, of them are females." And we are also told of the Sikhs, that the women believe in more gods than the men do. Which facts, coming from different races and times, sufficiently show us that the like fact, familiar to us in Roman Catholic countries, and to some extent at home, is not, as many think, due to the education of women, but has a deeper cause in natural character. And to this same cause is in like manner ascribed the greater respect felt by women for all embodiments and symbols of authority, governmental and social.

Thus the *a priori* inference, that fitness for their respective parental functions implies mental differences between the sexes, as it implies bodily differences,

IS JUSTIFIED;

as is also the kindred inference that secondary differences are necessitated by their relations to one another. Those unlikenesses between men and women which, under the conditions, were to be expected, are the unlikenesses we actually find. That they are fixed in degree, by no means follows; indeed, the contrary follows. Determined as we see they some of them are by adaptation of primitive women's natures to the natures of primitive men, it is inferable that, as civilization readjusts men's natures to higher social requirements, there goes on a corresponding readjustment between the natures of men and women, tending in sundry respects to diminish their differences. Especially may we anticipate that those mental peculiarities developed in women, as aids to defense against men in barbarous times, will diminish. It is probable too, that, though all kinds of power will continue to be attractive to them, the attractiveness of physical strength and the mental attributes that commonly go along with it will decline, while the attributes which conduce to social influence will become more attractive. Further, it is to be anticipated that the higher culture of women, carried on within such limits as shall not unduly tax the physique (and here, by higher culture, I do not mean mere language-learning and an extension of the detestable cramming-system at present in use), will in other ways reduce the contrast. Slowly leading to the result everywhere seen throughout the organic world, of a self-preserving power inversely proportionate to the race-preserving power, it will entail a less early arrest of individual evolution, and a diminution of those mental differences between men and women which the early arrest produces.

Admitting such to be changes which the future will probably see wrought out, we have meanwhile to bear in mind these traits of intellect and feeling which distinguish women, and to take note of them as factors in social phenomena,—much more important factors than we commonly suppose. Considering them in the above order, we may note, first, that

THE LOVE OF THE HELPLESS,

which in her maternal capacity woman displays in more special form than man, inevitably affects all her thoughts and sentiments; and this, being joined in her with a less developed sentiment of abstract justice, she responds more readily when appeals to pity are made than when appeals are made to equity. In foregoing chapters we have seen how much our social policy disregards the claims of individuals to whatever their efforts purchase, so long as no obvious misery is brought on them by the disregard; but, when individuals suffer in ways conspicuous enough to excite commiseration, they get aid, and often as much aid if their sufferings are caused by themselves as if they are caused by others,—often greater aid, indeed. This social policy, to which men tend in an injurious degree, women tend to still more. The maternal instinct delights in yielding benefits apart from deserts; and, being partially excited by whatever shows a feebleness that appeals for help (supposing antagonism has not been aroused), carries into social action this preference of generosity to justice, even more than men do. A further tendency, having the same general direction, results from the aptitude which the feminine intellect has to dwell on

THE CONCRETE AND PROXIMATE

rather than on the abstract and remote. The representative faculty in women deals quickly and clearly with the personal, the special, and the immediate; but less readily grasps the general and the impersonal. A vivid imagination of simple direct consequences mostly shuts out from her mind the imagination of consequences that are complex and indirect. The respective behaviors of mothers and fathers to children sufficiently exemplify this difference; mothers thinking chiefly of present effects on the conduct of children, and regarding less the distant effects on their characters; while fathers often repress the promptings of their sympathies with a view to ultimate benefits. And this difference between their ways of estimating consequences, affecting their judgments on social affairs as on domestic affairs, makes women err still more than men do in seeking what seems an immediate public good without thought of distant public evils. Once more, we have in women the predominant

AWE OF POWER AND AUTHORITY,

swaying their ideas and sentiments about all institutions. This tends toward the strengthening of governments, political and ecclesiastical. Faith in whatever presents itself with imposing accompaniments is, for the reason above assigned, especially strong in women. Doubt, or criticism, or calling in question things that are established, is rare among them. Hence, in public affairs, their influence goes toward the maintenance of controlling agencies, and does not resist the extension of such agencies; rather, in pursuit of immediate promised benefits, it urges on that extension; since the concrete good in view excludes from their thoughts the remote evils of multiplied restraints. Reverencing power more than men do, women, by implication, respect freedom less,—freedom, that is, not of the nominal kind, but of that real kind which consists in the ability of each to carry on his own life without hindrance from others, so long as he does not hinder them.

As factors in social phenomena, these distinctive mental traits of women have ever to be remembered. Women have in all times played a part, and, in modern days,

A VERY NOTBALE PART,

in determining social arrangements. They act both directly and indirectly. Directly, they take a large, if not the larger, share in that ceremonial government which supplements the political and ecclesiastical governments; and, as supporters of these other governments, especially the ecclesiastical, their direct aid is by no means unimportant. Indirectly, they act by modifying the opinions and sentiments of men,—first, in education, when the expression of maternal thoughts and feelings affects the thoughts and feelings of boys, and afterward in domestic and social intercourse, during which the feminine sentiments sway men's public acts, both consciously and unconsciously. Whether it is desirable that the share already taken by women in determining social arrangements and actions should be increased, is a question we will leave undiscussed. Here I am concerned merely to point out that, in the course of a psychological preparation for the study of Sociology, we must include the comparative psychology of the sexes; so that, if any change is made, we may make it knowing what we are doing.

*The comparisons ordinarily made between the minds of men and women are faulty in many ways, of which these are the chief:

Instead of comparing either the average of women with the average of men, or the elite of women with the elite of men, the common course is to compare the elite of women with the average of men. Much the same erroneous impression results as would result if the relative statures of men and women were judged by putting very tall women side by side with ordinary men.

Sundry manifestations of nature in men and women are greatly perverted by existing social conventions upheld by both. There are feelings which, under our predatory regime, with its adapted standard of propriety, it is not considered manly to show; but which, contrariwise, are considered admirable in women. Hence, repressed manifestations in the one case, and exaggerated manifestations in the other; leading to mistaken estimates.

The sexual sentiment comes into play to modify the behavior of men and women to one another. Respecting certain parts of their general characters, the only evidence which can be trusted is that furnished by the conduct of men to men, and of women to women, when placed in relations which exclude the personal affections.

In comparing the intellectual powers of men and women, no proper distinction is made between receptive faculty and originative faculty. The two are scarcely commensurable; and the receptivity may, and frequently does, exist in high degree where there is a but a low degree of originality, or entire absence of it.

Perhaps, however, the most serious error usually made in drawing these comparisons is that of overlooking the limit of normal mental power. Either sex under special stimulations is capable of manifesting powers ordinarily shown only by the other; but we are not to consider the deviations so caused as affording proper measures. Thus, to take an extreme case, the mammae of men will, under special excitation, yield milk; there are various cases of gynaecomasty on record, and, in famines, infants whose mothers have died have been thus saved. But this ability to yield milk, which, when exercised, must be at the cost of masculine strength, we do not count among masculine attributes. Similarly, under special discipline, the feminine intellect will yield products higher than the intellects of most men can yield. But we are not to count this as truly feminine if it entails decreased fulfilment of the maternal functions. Only that mental energy is normally feminine which can coexist with the production and nursing of the due number of healthy children. Obviously a power of mind which, if general among the women of a society, would entail disappearance of the society, is a power not to be included in an estimate of the feminine nature as a social factor.

†Of course it is to be understood that in this, and the succeeding statements, reference is made to men and women of the same society, in the same age. If women of a more evolved race are compared with men of a less-evolved race, the statement will not be true.

‡ As the validity of this group of inferences depends on the occurrences of that partial limitation of heredity of sex here assumed, it may be said that I should furnish proof of its occurrence. Were the place fit, this might be done. I might detail evidence that has been collected showing the much greater liability there is for a parent to bequeath malformations and diseases to children of the same sex than to those of the opposite sex. I might cite the multitudinous instances of sexual distinctions, as of plumage in birds and coloring in insects, and especially those marvelous ones of dimorphism and polymorphism among females of certain species of Lepidoptera, as necessarily implying (to those who accept the Hypothesis of Evolution) the predominant transmission of traits to descendants of the same sex. It will suffice, however, to instance, as more especially relevant, the cases of sexual distinctions within the human race itself, which have arisen in some varieties and not in others. That in some varieties the men are bearded, and in others not, may be taken as strong evidence of this partial limitation of heredity; and, perhaps, still stronger evidence is yielded by that peculiarity of feminine form found in some of the negro races, and especially the Hottentots, which does not distinguish to any such extent the women of other races from the men. There is also the fact, to which Agassiz draws attention, that, among the South American Indians, males and females differ less than they do among the negroes and higher races; and this reminds us that among European and Eastern nations the men and women differ, both bodily and mentally, not quite in the same ways and to the same degrees, but in somewhat different ways and degrees,—a fact which would be inexplicable were there no partial limitations of heredity by sex.

BY THE SEASIDE.

By the sad sea-shore at eve I stand,
Holding on to my hat with one hand.

The sun has sunk 'neath the silvery sea,
The autumn breeze blows a cold to me.

Why do I linger so late alone?—
There's a charm for me in yon wave-wash'd stone.

Long years ago, when my life was young,
In the golden time that poets have sung,

Together we sat on that stone so wet;—
How sharp it was I remember yet!

I ask'd her, "Lucy, you'll be my wife?
Darling, I love you far more than life."

And then she answer'd, "I am so vex'd,
But I'm to be married, this month or next."

"I should have told you"—"Always a friend"—
"I'd no idea."—So on to the end.

Soon were you married, my love, my dear;
And soon your husband found out, I hear,

That you *had* a temper; and he—ah, well,
How much you try him no words can tell.

No wonder I love, by the sounding sea,
The place where Lucy said "No" to me.

—*Judy.*

The Market for Old Clothes in Paris.

C. C. Fulton writes from Paris to the Baltimore *American*: This is called the Marche du Vieux Linge. It is a market for old clothes and stuffs, shoes and tools, and is a very extensive affair. It is about 700 feet long by 200 feet broad, built in iron pavillions, and contains 2,400 places for dealers, each of about 13 square feet, and each and all these stalls are filled with dealers, from which some idea can be obtained of the scene here presented. This was built as a speculation, the city granting the contractor the right to build it and receive the rents for fifty years, at the same time paying the city 200,000 francs per annum, and the whole to revert to the city at the expiration of fifty years. It cost the contractor 3,500,000 francs. The new stalls set up for the dealers are so elegant, and the articles offered for sale so cleverly "renovated," that the visitor can scarcely believe himself to be in an "old clothes" mart. It has been a very successful speculation; and the poor man can here procure a very respectable outfit for a small outlay. These dealers are constantly on the lookout for the contents of rubbish rooms, and old clothes, and all the odds and ends that accumulate in an easy-living household. The space occupied by this structure is two entire blocks, the street passing through it being roofed over with iron, glass and zinc. It is a very elegant structure, built on the model of the Grand Central market, entirely of iron. The roof is about forty feet high, with a greater elevation in the centre, where there is an immense open gallery reached by two flights of iron stairs. Seeing that there was a crowd of people up there, we ascended, and found a doorkeeper, who required one sou admission. This proved to be a place for the sale of old clothes too far gone for renovation, and the articles were piled up in lines along the floor, through which the purchasers to the number probably of a thousand, were circulating. Both buyer and seller pays one sou admission, which defrays the expense of this branch of the establishment. Musty looking old shoes by the cart load were here, shocking old hats and all manner of woman's apparel. They were doing an extensive business, however, and during our ramble we were frequently invited to purchase some threadbare garment, from which it may be judged how shabby the European traveller gets in his outward appearance by the time he reaches Paris. The goods displayed in the 2,400 stalls below looked as bright and new, almost, as the display in the windows on the boulevards, though many of them were slightly out of fashion.

Petrifaction of Corpses.

Dr. Marini, who petrified the corpse of Mazzini so effectually that it was proposed to set up the body on the Capitol to save Italy the expense of a statue, has some curious things at the Vienna Exhibition. One of these is a large, round plateau of petrified muscles, fat, sinews, and glandular substance, the surface having been planed and polished until its face resembles marble. The mummified specimens, also exhibited, can be restored to their original size and elasticity by a process known only to Dr. Marini. Certificates from Nelaton and other distinguished surgeons are attached to the specimen limbs, setting forth that the limbs in question had, for the satisfaction of the certifiers, been restored to their original softness and pliancy by Mr. Marini.

A Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

A grand pilgrimage to Jerusalem is at this moment being organized under the auspices of the Archbishop of Paris. The pilgrims will leave Marseilles about the middle of the month on one of the steamers of the Messageries, and, after stopping a few days at Alexandria, will visit the works at the Isthmus of Suez, and then proceed to Jerusalem. Excursions will afterward be made to Bethlehem, Jericho, Jordan, the Dead Sea, Mount Carmel, Saint Jean d'Arcs, Beyrouth, etc. The return journey will be effected by Smyrna, Athens, Sicily, and Marseilles. The duration of the whole will be about two months and a half.

A TALE OF THE FUTURE.

From London Society.

"No, sir, I will not—I never bet. Once only in my life did I make a bet for a large sum, and I lost that in such a humiliating way that I registered a vow not to be bitten a second time."

"You quite raise my curiosity. As there is no chance of our settling by a friendly bet the little dispute as to what exact species of abomination our friend the costermonger is hawking, you should at least let me have the benefit of your first and last experience in that line."

"It is an old story, now; but if you will light a cheroot and join me in another bottle of Forzato, I shall let you into the secret of my dislike to betting."

The speakers were both Englishmen, and had met by chance at a little auberge in an out-of-the-way village of the lower Engadine. Having dined together, they were having their cigars in the verandah, when some trifling difference of opinion brought on the conversation given above.

As soon as madame the hostess had supplied their wants, the elder of the two began to relate the following incident with an air of veracity so strongly marked that his listener found it impossible to doubt the accuracy of what he said:

"The time I speak of is some twenty or five-and-twenty years ago, when the Alpine Club was still in its full glory. Things were very different then from what they are now. The Andes Association had not yet been formed—destined as it was utterly to cast into the shade its Alpine predecessor. There was no railway over Mont Blanc, and the idea of a lift to the hotel on the top of the Matterhorn had not yet been started; in fact, if I remember rightly, the hotel itself had not been built. I was at that time a member of the Club, and few more enthusiastic individuals could have been found amongst the number of its admirers. Innumerable were the articles that I contributed to its Journal, giving appalling accounts of the adventures I had met with in scaling peaks and climbing down precipices, and other little performances of that nature. Immense used to be my delight and pride at being able to inscribe the magic letters A. C. after my name in the visitors' books in Swiss inns. Astonishing used to be the 'get up' in which I started for the most ordinary mountain walk, girt about with a variety of ropes, and ice-axes, and spectacles, and belts. I can speak jestingly of these little vanities now, but it took a very severe and a very expensive lesson entirely to cure me. And the way it came about was this: There was to be an annual dinner of the Club held at the Crystal Palace on a certain day in May, soon after I had taken my university degree. This dinner I had set my heart on attending; but when the afternoon of the day arrived, I received a letter from some country-cousins, saying that they were coming up to town that day, and begging me to meet them at the train. This was pleasant; but, as there was no help for it, I endeavored to calm my ruffled temper with the assistance of my hookah, and so far succeeded that I was not actually rude to my relatives, while escorting them across town. When I had thus done my duty, I began to consider what to do with myself, and what particular establishment I should favor with my custom for dinner that evening. Just as I had settled this important matter, who should I meet coming round a corner but my friend Jack Hilyar? the very man, of all others, I should have wished to come upon at the moment. Jack was as good a fellow as ever breathed—pleasant and light-hearted, but with plenty of stuff in him for all that. As luck would have it, he had not yet dined, so we arranged to have a quiet little dinner together, and a good chat in the smoking-room afterwards. We had finished the second course, and were discussing the wines and dessert, when a stranger entered the room and seated himself at the table next to me. Now, all my life I have been a physiognomist—not, perhaps, in the ordinary sense of the word, as I do not assert that I can read a man's general character from his appearance—but this I can tell at the first glance, whether a man is potentially my enemy or my friend. In this judgment at first sight I have never yet found myself to be mistaken. The very moment the stranger entered the room where we sat, I conceived an intense dislike to him—a feeling that that man, if ever he were to cross my path, would prove a determined and formidable foe. At a glance we could see that he was an American. The sharp, eagle face, the slouching gait, and, above all, the intensely free-and-easy manner, indicated his nationality beyond the shadow of a doubt. Putting three chairs together, he stretched himself along them and set himself to stare calmly and persistently at Jack and myself. We were partly amused and partly annoyed at the insolence of the man; but, as we had finished our wine, we adjourned to the smoking-room. Soon after the American followed us into the other room, and reared himself up against the mantelpiece, while he gave out, for the benefit of all present, his opinions on things in general. Jack, who had got over his first feeling of disgust, seemed highly to enjoy the man's eccentricity, and to wish to draw him out as much as possible. Soon he grew tired of this amusement, so we resumed the talk we had been engaged in on the subject of the Alpine Club. Jack was thinking of joining it, and, in reply to his questions, I gave a glowing description of all its glories. The harsh voice of the American broke upon our ears with the remark: 'I calc'late the Alpine Club is a 'tarnation humbug.' Jack looked delighted, and, giving a sly glance at me, proceeded to draw out our friend once more.

"'I hope, sir,' he rejoined, in a most polite tone, 'that you will give your reasons for that opinion, as I had thought of becoming a member, but, of course, would not do so if convinced that the whole concern was a humbug.'

"'Wall, stranger, you could not do a knowinger thing than stay as you air. I guess they've named the thing wrong. It should be the "Brag Company, Limited." Some 'tarnal duffer that calls himself an A. C. goes up a mountain that all the folk near have known for years, and then writes to all the European papers to say that he has made a first ascent. I reckon they've raised the prices of every darned thing in Switzerland close on 50 per cent. Then they're such cheeky cusses to meet; and the greater the duffer the cheekier he is. Don't do it, stranger—don't do it.'

"While this was going on, I sat by silent, but rapidly losing my temper. At last I could stand it no longer, and burst out with: 'This is mere vague abuse, sir. I will bet you any sum of money you choose to name that I will select a better mountaineer from the members of the Club than any man you can name. Is that a fair offer? The Alpine Club against the world.'

"The Yankee looked me over from head to foot, and then drawled out: 'Wall, stranger, I guess I'll take your bet, if you'll let the mountaineering be between you and me. I lay you $10,000 that before this time three years I'll have cut you out in tall climbing.'

"I had spoken hastily, and was perfectly taken aback at being closed with so quickly. However, I was in for it now, and could not go back from my word. As coolly as I could, I said: 'Just as you like. Let the bet be between you and me. The sum you name will be as good as any other, but of course must be lodged by both parties before the matter is finally arranged.'

"'I calc'late you're right, stranger. It won't be long before you hear from me about it. What do you say your name is?'

"'Forbes—Henry Forbes.'

"'Mine is Zachariah Johnston, of New York City. Wall, I guess we're to meet here on this day three years, and whichever has first done the tallest and hardest mountain is to have the stakes. Shake hands on it, stranger—shake hands on it.'

"Here I was obliged reluctantly to stretch out my hand to be grasped by the bony fingers of the other. After this, he tossed the end of his cheroot into the fireplace and sauntered out of the room, whistling 'Yankee Doodle.'

"The whole affair had not taken more than five minutes, so that Jack had not had time to interfere. His face, at the moment when the American left the room, was a study for an artist. Astonishment, amusement, and a sort of tragic horror were all struggling for expression. When the door was fairly shut, he burst into an immoderate fit of laughter which lasted for some time. 'Well, if I did not think it was all a joke,' at last he found breath to say, 'I should say it was as nasty a scrape as ever you got yourself into. Making a bet of £2,000 with an utter stranger. A bet that, if there were anything in it, would compel you to go roaming about the world for three years, and spend fabulous sums of money on nothing at all. I'll just go after him and explain that, of course, nothing was meant by the thing, or else he will let that long tongue of his wag to such an extent that we shall never hear the last of it.'

"As he got up to leave the room the manager of the hotel came in with a very puzzled expression of countenance. 'Excuse me, sir, but are you Mr. Forbes?'

"'Yes, Forbes is my name.'

"'Well, sir, the American gentleman who has just left the house—very strange gentleman he appears to be—came to me a few moments ago and asked me to give you this slip of paper. But the strange part of the matter is, gentlemen, that he handed me a note of hand for £2,000, payable this day three years, for which I gave him a receipt. He said it was some bet he had made with you, Mr. Forbes, and that you would understand about it.'

"I felt as if I were in a sort of serio-comic dream; but mechanically took the slip of paper of which the manager had spoken—there were only a very few words on it—'This day three years, May 19, 1885, at 5 in the afternoon, in the smoking-room, Langholm Hotel, Z. J.'

"'Where is the gentleman now?' I cried, starting from my chair.

"'Immediately after speaking to me, he left the hotel, and, calling a Hansom, drove off.'

"I sank back, seeing that I had been outwitted, and feeling very much inclined to use strong language.

"Jack came over to me, and, laying his hand on my shoulder, said, 'He's a sharp hand at a bargain; but cheer up, old fellow, we'll take the wind out of his sails before we've done with him. Let me see, now—I've just sold out of the Seventy-first, and don't well know what to do with myself. So I'm your man for any mountainous excrescence from this to Timbuctoo.'

"'Thanks, my dear fellow,' cried I, grasping his hand; 'but it won't do. I could not think of letting you go on this wild goose chase with me. Why, heaven only knows how long I shall be away from England; for do my utmost to win the bet I certainly shall.'

"'Don't talk any rubbish of that kind, about thanks. Why, I could not think of a more amusing employment than seeing a little of the world, and at the same time cutting out our friend the Yankee. No, since I was partly the means of getting you into the scrape by talking at all to the man, I certainly mean to see you well out of it.'

"So, after a great deal of talk, it was finally arranged that Jack Hilyar and I were to start together in search of the highest and most difficult mountains to be found. Of course, before anything more was done, we took care to find out that Mr. Zachariah Johnston was not a penniless adventurer, but had wherewithal to pay his debt, if he should lose. This point being ascertained, the next great question that arose was, what mountain we should attack. Switzerland had long been used up. Norway was voted too low for our purpose. The highest peaks of the Andes had already been attained. So that for a time we were at a loss. I suggested that it might be a good plan to cut out the American on his own soil, by conquering any peaks of the Rocky Mountains that were not already known to the Alpine Club; but, on careful consideration, we rejected the idea; as the hunters and trappers are familiar with them, and but little kudos is gained by a second ascent. A happy thought struck Jack. 'I have it,' he cried, 'Central Africa and the Mountains of the Moon.'

"The more we talked the thing over, the more we liked it. Utterly unknown to all Europeans, and surrounded by a sort of halo of mystery, these, of all others, were the mountains for us. Within a fortnight we had left London, laden with everything that could by any possibility be of use to us in our distant explorations, and a good many things which certainly could not be so. My life, for a few days before we started, was made a burden to me by the enthusiasm which Jack showed for buying all kinds of strange articles which he asserted might come in handy. Among these, I remember, were a circular saw, a churn, and a barrel-organ. The last he asserted would be invaluable in appeasing the minds of the natives. In spite of the amount of our impediments, we were more successful than most African travelers. Gaining information from every possible source, and accompanied by a perfect gang of natives from various tribes, who, in spite of their assertions, knew as little as we did ourselves, we wandered for nearly four months over hitherto untrodden ground before we even came in sight of the Moon Mountains. See them, however, we did; and there, in the midst of a mighty group, rose one giant peak, soaring far above the rest, and, in spite of the torrid zone, white with eternal snow.

"On asking, as well as we could, of the natives, what the name of this peak was, they replied something that sounded like 'Mumph Jomb.' This delighted us immensely, as their name for it, corrupt as it seemed to be, was an evident confirmation of the idea contained in the ancient rhyme that Mumbo Jumbo inhabited the Mountains of the Moon.

"Well, sir, I need not trouble you with an account of all the difficulties we encountered before we reached the top of Mumph Jomb. So often were we driven back by storms, and mists, and falling stones, that the natives were confirmed in their original impression of the mountain being haunted, and absolutely refused to go with us any more.

"Jack and I were thus left alone to fight it out with the great peak, and at last we conquered it. It was the third day after we had been left alone that we cut our way up the last ice slope leading to the top. I happened to be first at the moment, and as the last step was cut, I sprang on to the clear space on the top with a wild cheer. The sight that met my eyes there, however, very nearly made me stagger back over the edge. Quietly seated on the very highest point was our friend Zachariah Johnston, picking his teeth with his bowie-knife. 'I reckon you're half an hour late, stranger,' he remarked, in a cheerful tone of voice. 'While you made tracks up one side of this ere mountain, I did similar up the other; but I guess you'll have to grease your boots better if you want to beat me at that game.' With that he took off his hat, and, with a low, mocking bow, wished us good morning. Three minutes later he was lost to view down the same side of the mountain that he had ascended by.

"I need hardly tell you that we felt greatly crushed by this melancholy termination of our first attempt, and it was in very low spirits indeed that we made our way down the mountain and returned, after some weeks' traveling, to Cairo.

"It was while staying there that a glorious plan developed itself in our brains, more ambitious and more daring than anything that had yet been conceived by man. We were in search of mountains, why not go to the highest of all mountains, the Himalayas? and, amongst these, why not attempt the highest of them all—Mount Everest? The highest mountain in the world! We became perfectly fascinated by the idea. By day we talked of nothing else, and at night Mount Everest haunted our dreams.

"At first, we feared that it would be hopeless attempting it, on account of the very rare state of the atmosphere on the top; but, on examining records of balloon ascents, we found, to our relief, that aeronauts had been to even greater heights without experiencing any very great difficulty in breathing. Before starting for the Himalayas, we sent to England for several things which we conceived necessary for our new undertaking; amongst others, for a small balloon. This last was owing to a suggestion of mine, as I fancied it might, in some cases, prove useful. I also wrote to Grindelwald for two of the best guides at that time in Switzerland—Cachat and Morel, offering them such liberal terms that I felt sure they would agree to come. Of these two, I knew Cachat personally, and had more than once had occasion to see his skill at ice work, so you may imagine my annoyance when I got a letter from him, saying that he could not go, as he was already engaged for a distant expedition by another monsieur; he thought he was an American monsieur who had engaged him. This was unfortunate, but Morel was able to come, and duly met us at Alexandria. After a successful voyage and a somewhat uninteresting journey through the plains of Northern India, we at last reached the base of the great mountain chain containing innumerable vast forms, beside which Mont Blanc would appear an insignificant hillock. Well, here began our difficulties; we were obliged to organize a large body of natives to act as porters. It being quite uncertain how many weeks, or even months, we might be far removed from human habitation, it was, of course, necessary to bring a very large supply of provisions, as well as tents, warm clothing, and the implements which we hoped to make use of in the ascent. The best maps of that region which we had been able to procure in Bombay were so utterly inaccurate that it was impossible to depend on them in the least. Having reached the base of Mount Everest itself, we found it necessary to take a sort of rough survey ourselves, and to make a number of preliminary excursions on the sides of the mountain. We established a camp about 12,000 feet above sea level, which, from the vast height of the plateau, was scarcely above the base of the mountain itself. We found, however, that the natives could not stand a greater amount of cold than that. Morel, Jack, and I used to make expeditions high up on the sides of the neighboring mountains, armed with a good glass, and from thence try to see our best route in attacking Everest. Till about half the distance to the top had been passed we saw that we should have nothing but vast snow-fields, but then it would be necessary to pass along a terrible arrete—steep, and bounded by frightful precipices. After a careful examination of this through the glass, the Swiss guide pronounced it to be very difficult, but not impossible. Beyond this there seemed to be a perpendicular ice-wall; but we knew how deceptive such things are when looked at in the face, especially at such a distance, and trusted to being able to cut our way up it. We waited till there seemed to be a prospect of settled fine weather, and then, early one morning, the three of us started from our camp, laden with provisions for several days, blankets, and my precious balloon in a little silk case. In the highest spirits, we ascended steadily, roped, of course, over miles of unbroken snow. Occasionally one or other of us would disappear down a hidden crevasse, but the others soon pulled him out. When night came on we scooped a large hole in the snow, and, wrapped in our blankets, did not feel much the worse for the intense cold. For three days we were on this giant snow slope, and, during this part of the ascent, experienced less difficulty than we had expected. But on the fourth day we came to the point where it was necessary to take to the terrible arrete which we had observed previously with the glass. Without exception, it was the most terrific place I have ever found myself on. For seven hours we had to advance, step by step, along that fearful knife-like edge. A perpendicular precipice, nearly 4 miles in sheer depth, yawned on our right, and on our left was a snow slope so steep that a single slip must of necessity prove fatal. Fortunately, none of the party did slip; and at last, to our great relief, we got to the end of the arrete, and found ourselves on a comparatively smooth plateau of frozen snow. We pushed on rapidly, till we came to an ice-wall, directly barring our way, and so perpendicular that we could not entertain the thought of cutting our way up it. Under this we halted for the night, though beginning to feel very much the effects of the rare atmosphere and the intense cold. None of us were able to close an eye that night, and at earliest dawn I got the apparatus ready for filling the balloon. In a couple of hours all was prepared; and as the little car would only hold one, I volunteered to be the first to try it. A long rope was attached to the car, which the others let out as I ascended. As soon as the top of the ice-wall was reached, I got out and fastened the rope securely to a huge block of ice, and the others, without difficulty, pulled themselves up. We left the rope there to assist our descent, and pressed on to the summit. We were now on a small level plateau, from the centre of which rose a cone. This we could see at a glance must be the top. It was with great difficulty that we could breathe, but the excitement made us forget everything. The three of us together rushed up to the cone, and in another moment a frantic shout—frantic though weak and quavering—announced that we had attained to the summit of Mount Everest—that we stood on the highest spot in the world. I cannot describe to you the ecstasy of the moment—more than repaying the long months of preparation, and toil, and weariness which we had gone through. And above all came the thought that now at length my honor was secured—that there was no danger of the American ever rivaling the feat of to-day.

"But soon came other and nobler thoughts. 'How wonderful it is to consider,' I soliloquized, 'that this snow has never been trodden by the foot of man—that never, during the thousands of years which have rolled over the world since the time of the flood, has the eternal stillness of the mountain-top been broken by aught save the howling of the blast.'

"'That's a very fine idea of yours about the flood,' interrupted Jack, 'but, hanged if I ever knew before that the Antediluvians used to go in for soda-water.'

"As he spoke, he held up a soda-water bottle which he had noticed sticking up through the snow. I feel sure that I grew very pale as I snatched it from his hand, and drew out the cork. A slip of paper was inside, and on it were written the following words:

"'Zachariah Johnston, April, 1, 1884.' Just a week before the day I read it.

"Well, sir, I need hardly finish my story; I think I have gone far enough to show that I have good reason to dislike betting."

AUTUMN.

The maple with the crown of fire;
The elm in tints of gold;
The cricket's dirge on native lyre;
The flocks that seek the folds;

The polar winds that sweep the main;
The early frosts that blast;
The withering airs that mar the plain,
Announce that Summer's past.

The mountains tinged in murky haze;
The forests brown and sere;
The sun half-hid in neutral rays,
Proclaim the dying year.

The drum of partridge in the dale;
The heron's note so clear;
The Autumn-winds that sigh and wail;
The sounds that strike the ear;

The morn in russet mantle clad;
The noon-day chill and drear,
Bespeak, in tokens mute and sad,
The Winter-solstice near.

All, all, in stirring tones declare
The approach of Winter's King,
When frosts chill every breath of air,
And birds no longer sing.

The dying Summer 's breathed its last,—
Its form lies cold and dead;
The Summer-solstice now is past,—
Stern Autumn reigns instead.

S. B. ROCKWELL.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., October, 1873.

HUMOR.

When a widow resumes corsets she is evidently solaced.

—A lady reporter, sent to an agricultural fair, wrote of a lot of pigs, "They look too sweet to live a minute."

—The Rev. Mr. Minley, who went out to Africa in 1899, has returned. He thinks he converted one heathen, but isn't sure, as the convert would insist on keeping a fighting dog.

—A contemporary thinks it strange that so many elderly travelers undertake the fatigue of journeying to Abyssinia. Not at all; the trip has peculiarly see-Nile attractions.—*New York World.*

—A man having his hair cut was asked by the garrulous operator, "How he would have it done." "If possible," replied the man, "in silence."

—A Texas editor prints the following energetic opinion: "The man who would water petroleum and sell it, would sneak into the palace of the King of Kings and steal the gilding from the wings of angels."

—A recent visitor to Rhode Island has made the discovery that Napoleon was mistaken when he said "that Providence was on the side of the heaviest artillery," for the heaviest artillery is at Fort Adams, and Providence is on the other side.

—Perhaps it was not amusing to see John, the other night, singing contentedly to himself, and crumbling bread into a bowl of starch which his wife had placed in the pantry, and saying there was nothing like bread and milk, after all.

—A Washington inventor is at work on a model for a dog that can run along the top of a fence. He expects to wreak destruction on the cats, and become wealthier than the Rothschilds.

—An Iowa editor recently eloped with the wife of one of his subscribers, and was frightened half to death by the appearance of the injured man at the hotel of a neighboring town, to which he had taken his flight. But the husband only wanted his paper stopped—that was all.

—The Lacon *Home Journal* man has made this nerve-quieting discovery: "If anybody sees a row of buttons coming down street, let him preserve his equilibrium and think not of supernatural agencies. There's a woman behind them."

—A Chinaman came down one of the main streets of Millerton, Cal., on election day, in a state of exaltation, and thus delivered himself: "Hoop la! me all same Melican man. Hair cut short and drunk like h—ll. Hoop la!"

—Money is easier. A 25-cent scrip was found lying around loose on Pine street this morning. Owner can have the same by paying 75 cents for this notice.—*Providence Press.*

—Louis XIV., who, like many humbler rhymesters, somewhat overrated his poetical powers, showed a copy of verses to Boileau, and asked his candid opinion of them. "Ah, sire," said the poet, "I am more convinced than ever that nothing is impossible to your Majesty; you desired to write some poor rhymes, and you have succeeded in making them positively detestable!"

—A Detroit wife asks a divorce from her husband for six different reasons. Reason number six is that "he puts hot potatoes in her hands and then mashes them by squeezing her fingers."

—A Hartford bricklayer let fall a brick from a fourth story upon the shoulder of a man passing beneath. The man paused for a moment, and then, with a voice trembling with emotion, shouted: "Hi! you dropped a brick." The bricklayer, who was looking over the edge of the scaffold to see if the brick was damaged, cheerfully answered, "All right, you needn't mind bringing it up."

—In one of the counties of Ohio an applicant for license to teach must furnish the County Superintendent proof of good moral character before that officer will consent to examine him as to his other qualifications. One recently presented himself with the following indorsement from the Township Trustee: "I can certify that —— has good morrels. In fact, I think his morrels is too good. He haint got snap anuff to teach school."

—A Cincinnati firm has sent us a letter from a correspondent in Mississippi, saying: "Gents, I am Due you $26 10-100 which pleas hold up on me a few days. I happen to a misfortune this day 2 weeks ago & I had to kill a man in Self-Defence which my Lawyer fee cost me 500.00 which throws me behind a little I am all right now."—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

—French anecdote: "Said a mistress: 'Justine, you must present everything to me on a waiter.' The next day the mistress heard the servant talking in the ante-chamber with some one; rang, and asked her whom she was talking with. 'With my sister, madame; she is hunting a place.' 'I will help her to get one,' said the mistress; 'but why don't you present her to me?' 'It can't be done,' answered Justine. 'She must be very proud—your sister.' 'Ah, mon Dieu, madame, it is not that; it's because I can't get her on to the waiter.'"

—One of the wittiest as well as one of the most brilliant men Pennsylvania has produced was the late George W. Barton, of Philadelphia, who once occupied a seat on the Bench. Trying a case before a Judge who was chiefly remarkable for obtuseness, he took occasion to say that he had often seen a great ass in judicial robes. "You speak from experience, I suppose," was the angry retort. "Not at all," replied Judge Barton, "I am speaking directly from observation."—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazine for November.*

—A young man who professes to have traveled says that the only difference in the whiskies of the two principal cities of California is that after taking a drink of Sacramento's chain-lightning you immediately make a short cut to the railroad and go to sleep on the track; whereas, after imbibing a little of San Francisco's bottled insanity, a burning desire takes possession of you to steal a horse and buggy.

—The Erie *Observer* is responsible for this: "In the early days of Pithole, the pious oil men thought it necessary to have a Sabbath-school. One of the leading young men was chosen for Superintendent. The position was new to him, but he determined not to shrink from the responsibility. Thinking that it would be proper for him to make a little opening speech, he cleared his throat and started in as follows: 'Children, you are very fortunate in being born in a Christian land. There are thousands in the world not so fortunate. It is peculiarly gratifying to know that you live in that portion of the earth where the rock pours forth rivers of oil. Now, my dear children, there's the Mormons, they worship old Morm; there's the Mahommedans, they worship old Mahom; the Heathens, they worship old Heath; there's the Hindoos, they worship old Hind; and there's the Pagans, they worship old Pag; while here we are worshiping whom we please. Teachers will now hear their classes recite.'"

DANBERRIES.

Putting up a stove-pipe is known in Danbury as attending a Black Crook matinee.

—The flavor of the popular chestnut worm, this season, is said by an epicure to be a cross between a custard pie and a croton bug.

—It is pleasant to remember that not an hour passes in the increasing march of time but that there is a half-dressed man somewhere on the earth calling for a shirt.

—The panic has so far abated as to permit an Essex street man to return to ten-cent cigars, and he hopes, in another month, if the brightness continues to increase, to get his boy's boots half-soled.

—A deaf and dumb woman who had been visiting the town to solicit aid was annoyed by some bad boys, and gave them a talking to they will remember until their dying day. She said: "Hecter the afflicted, will ye? If I had you across my knee for two minutes I'd make you acquainted with astronomy."

—One of those miserable boys whose sole object in this life appears to be the making of extraordinary faces at honest and industrious store-clerks mistook a roll of oil-cloth for a roll of carpet hanging in front of a Main street establishment, Saturday evening, and, making a sickening grimace at the clerk, who stood in the door, doubled his fist and struck the inoffensive roll a tremendous blow; then he put the fist under the other arm and, doubling up his body, ambled swiftly away, while the clerk retired to the store to dry the tears of a new-found joy.

—What a sympathetic cough that is which people have in church. There is a noticeable silence upon the congregation. Nothing is heard but the low, measured tones of the service. There is no other movement or sound in the building. Suddenly in the southeast corner there is a timid hack from a human throat. Thus emboldened, some one coughs a little louder, and he is followed by some one with more courage still, and in an instant there is a perfect whirlwind of coughing, spitting, and wheezing all round the room. You find yourself joining in, although you have felt no desire to clear your throat, and are surprised at the relief you experience. The storm subsides as suddenly as it arose, and an impressive lull follows. Then the skirmishers start up again; pop, pop, pop, go the reports, first in one direction and then in another, and a general engagement at once comes off. What is still more remarkable than this battle of the tonsils is the impenetrable mystery which surrounds the individuality of the first cougher. He is like the man saved by patent medicine. You know there is such a party, although you may never hope to meet him, on account of the great distance of his town.

MASKED.

I see the beauteous Summer
Light up thy lovely brow;
But in thy heart the Winter
Securely reigneth now.

I would that I might change it,
And place, with hidden art,
Upon thy brow the Winter,
The Summer in thy heart.

MARY JOSEPHINE BARRETT.

O'Clarence Crushed.

According to the Danbury *News*, Jonas Wickford's little son made a leap for fame, Saturday, and nearly landed in eternity. He was in an apple tree of his father's, on a branch that overhung Mr. O'Clarence's premises. He was standing on the branch, preparing to jump and catch another branch, as he had seen a man in the circus do on the bars, when Mr. O'Clarence, who was looking for the eggs of a deceitful hen, appeared beneath the tree, and got down on his hands and knees to examine the grass. The boy says he did not know Mr. O'Clarence was there, and it is likely that he did not, as, otherwise, he would have forborne making any experiments that might bring him within reach of that dreaded neighbor, who never can forget that disastrous affair on the last anniversary of our national independence. With all prepared, the youth made the spring, missed the coveted branch by the sixteenth of an inch, and came down with a dreadful thud on the back of Mr. O'Clarence, flattening that gentleman to the earth, driving his nose into the sod, and making every bone in his body snap like so many popping corns. For an instant the miserable man believed that a long series of fatal disasters had finally culminated in a stroke of extra strong lightning; the next, the heel of Master Wickford's shoe plowing across his neck, awakened him to a vague sense of the trouble, and springing to his feet, and half crazed by pain and rage, he ran to the outhouse for his ax, and, securing it, returned to murder the youth, but was too late. The little rascal, being too scared to cry, or even realize the wounds, had immediately scaled the fence on reaching his feet, and taken refuge under his parents' roof. When Wickford came home in the evening Mr. O'Clarence started over to see him, and was met by him at the division gate, when that gentleman very pertinently inquired "what in thunder he meant prowling around under trees, scaring little boys that were in their own fathers' trees, getting pie apples for their mothers?" Mr. Wickford topped off this demand by announcing that "he desired to live in peace with everybody, but if people were bound and determined to be always kicking up a bobbery of some kind, and crippling the youth of the land, he should call in the law and let its majesty crush the culprits." Stunned and bewildered by this reception, Mr. O'Clarence retreated to his house, where he grappled with an imaginary assailant and gave him a ferocious beating.

A Case for the Doctors.

From the Weston (Va.) Democrat.

On Friday, the 3d inst., the wife of George Brown, a colored man residing in this place, gave birth to a child. On the Sunday following, probably forty-eight hours after the occurrence narrated above, she gave birth to another. This is said to be one of the most remarkable cases on record, and a parallel for it has never been known in this region.

A still more singular occurrence is the fact that a lady residing in Ritchie County, aged 83 years, a few days ago became a mother. Her husband is 77 years old. Her youngest child, before the coming of the last one, had children, married, and they had children. Surely the country is progressing.

Mrs. Soule's Experience.

Proceedings of Women's Congress.

Until I went to the academy I was never separated from my boy playmates. We studied the same books in school, took bites out of the same apple and the same doughnut, drank out of the same tin dipper at recess, and went home under the same umbrella when it rained. So long as I went to school with boys, so long boys were boys to me; but just so soon as the lines were drawn between us I began to romance about them—to make idols!

FASHIONS.

The Latest Parisian Modes.

Bonnets that Are Miracles of Invention and Inspirations of Genius.

Outside Garments---Suits---Trimmings, etc.

Let all those fair dames and demoiselles who had counted upon a few weeks' shopping in the Fashion-Emporium of the World console themselves if, on account of the panic, and because Paterfamilias draws his purse-strings tightly and says "Hard times," they cannot buy bonnets, dresses, and gloves in beautiful Paris. Why go to Paris when Paris comes to you? To be sure, change is delightful, and the gay, wicked Capital of the World is a very charming place; but then, if you can't go, you can't, and so try and be thankful that, in the interests of business, others have been there, have ransacked the Magasins des Modes, and have brought back its gems of artistic taste to grace the most beautiful women in the world,—for all nations accede that the American girl in her beauty, when raised under glass, when cared for by a careful gardener, that shall prevent the bloom being brushed from her rare loveliness, the fragrance spoiled, the petals crushed, is the loveliest of all Nature's creations. Nor does she fade now as soon as she did. She is learning as a matron the value of herself, and is worth all the taste that true art can bestow on her.

First, then, the

BEATIFIC VISION OF BONNETS

bursts upon her view, and she is entranced. Miss Haut-ton is satisfied. No use of talking of home-made millinery now, for these fearful and wonderful structures can only be the result of years of culture upon that one subject. Caste was never more strongly marked than in the bonnets of the present season. They are

MIRACLES OF INVENTION,

inspirations of genius, the fancy of an epic poet with the coloring of a Turner. They are not light trifles of the brain; they are by no means frivolous; and they are prophetic of French aspirations. By the look of the bonnets, France is on the high road to monarchy; and, by their elegance, Chambord would seem much to be good. To suit our more settled Republican taste, they are reduced about a foot in altitude from the French extreme. They are of velvet, silk, flowers, feathers, and the finest lace, all combined in one hat, to say nothing of steel and jet ornaments. The latter are of the very finest cutting, and glisten like Lewels as the dainty spray is set with each proud knot of the wearer's haughty head. They are of all shade and colors: black velvet and jet for the matrons; a combination of citron shades, one delicate nuance blending into another till the eye is delighted with the soft and chaste result. Then there is one in olive-bronze shades, with long, soft curling feathers, and sprays made from the shining, metallic lustre of the beetle, which no art can imitate. Beautiful mauves, pervenches, blues, greens, all, shade upon shade, material upon material, or, if the tint is decided, then flower, feather, ribbon, silk, and velvet, match to a nicety,—just the daintiest bit of contrasting hue relieving the monotony of the whole. Bonnets all of rose fletri or rose de haie, with beautiful ostrich-tips shaded exquisitely and ending in a little bit of blue, or the whole thing reversed; green feathers shaded into light blue; all the ocean-tints combined; upsetting every one of our old-fashioned ideas, which, after all, were but the crude sense of absolute colors that is the initial letter which the artist learns. But now each faint, chromatic shade has been found; and we know that, instead of the prism, the artist whose metier it is not to copy woman on canvas, but to beautify and adorn her person, has been studying American sunsets and Italian skies, with the shifting, shimmering lights and shades of ocean, both at rest and in turbulent wave-heavings.

OF THE FEATHERS

we must again speak; nothing so exquisite has ever before been shown in this market. They are of all lengths, from the delicate ostrich-tip to the long feather used for hats. Their novelty consists altogether in the coloring. Flowers are more profusely used, and consist of a few roses or half-blown buds, mostly. Cocks' plumes are added for variety, and a novelty is offered in ostrich-tips finished at the ends with bunches of cocks' plumes. Do you ask what you can get all this beauty for? With handsome lace of real Chantilly as part of the garniture, they cost from $55 to $45. As feathers and flowers are also added, they are, when compared with the prices in other cities, remarkably cheap. We can quite understand

THE MASCULINE GROWLS

over a woman's idea of cheap goods; but let him growl so long as we can prove our assertion. In the first place, nearly, if not quite, twice the same money must be paid for a similar article at any first-class milliner's in New York, and if you went there, or to Paris, why, there would be the slight additional cost of traveling expenses. Secondly, husband, father, or brother must have a silk hat when they are en grande tenue, even if they wear a *slouch*—and that just exactly expresses it for ordinary occasions. Said hat costs from $8 to $10, and goes out of style every three months at least. Then they are thrown aside, given away, or collect in unpleasant quantities in the wardrobe, being anywhere, everywhere, and altogether useless. If he is one of the careful kind, he religiously preserves them, though for what reason it would be impossible to say. That is one of the ways that are dark of men's minds. What use to put them to, no one can discover, and so they collect, unless perhaps in the case of a Board of Trade man, and then, when times are lively and the melodious bull and the Terpsichorean bear are inclined to be merry, the slaughter of hats is Herodian in its results. New hats with them are necessities of the hour, and it is not for their wives to criticise their wives' milliners' bills. But, even as to those others who "like to look like gentlemen, you know, and nothing makes a man so seedy as a shabby hat," we think they have little to say. Item, hats, including the varieties, seal-skin, Panama, Scotch cap for traveling, etc., $50 to $100 per annum and upwards.

VERY MUCH UPWARDS

sometimes, like the Excelsior boy.

We hope you keep accounts, Madame. Men don't usually of these small, matter-of-course, items; or, if they do, they don't show them to their wives. Now, you cannot very well cut that silk hat of Mr. Brain's over the Johnnie, or, by tying a ribbon tightly around the crown of this old Panama, make it fit Tommy; but all that exquisite lace on your bonnet will answer for another. The feathers will do for Araminta; and that cluster of roses that are not soiled will be just the thing for Arabella; and, altogether, even if you afford yourself a new hat, there is not a single bit of that exquisite trimming that may not be made to do duty over again, while even the velvet and silk foundation will come in play somewhere. Haven't we heard about enough regarding woman's extravagance, especially in the way of the last sweet thing in bonnets? It is a sweet thing, or, what is better, an artistic one; while that funereal stove-pipe which graces Monsieur's head hasn't even the first esthetic point to recommend it, unless he falls back upon the old axiom, that the line of beauty is a curve; and that doesn't necessarily mean a cylinder. When Ursa Major growls, just give him a

LITTLE SUM IN PROPORTION,

ladies. Ask him, "What his hats cost collectively per annum, and if he keeps accounts?" Then suggest that, as $80 is to two or three seasons or two or three different people, so is $50 per annum to one, only more so. Then throw in the fractions of taste, color, beauty, fabric, texture, variety, and general effect, and we think you may fairly be said to have earned a diploma in millinerial as well as Millennial mathematics,—for it will only be in the Millennium that the payer of bills will not growl over the cost of his wife's hats, and in the same breath praise the stylish dress of the fashionable Mrs. Nouveaute, the dashing young widow who spends her income as she pleases, and wonder why you, Matilda Jane, who draw the dollars out of his purse with much more difficulty than you could draw his teeth, cannot look as well. She pays her own bills, and it is nobody's business whether the bonnet cost $15 or $50; while he pays yours, and makes it very much his business. If equal rights are to prevail, what masculine's hat-bill can the serene Susan insist upon growling over? She will have to marry, there is no doubt about that.

And now for

OUTSIDE GARMENTS:

Velvet, of course, takes the lead; and it was never more elegantly cut, trimmed, or designed, than this season. Mantles, polonaises, redingotes, sacques, jackets, composites, idealized. A looping here, a few folds there; a fall of lace, a knot of ribbon, a quaint hood, a simulated sleeve, buttons, clasps, revers,—all make these plain, matter-of-fact names into studies, into realized visions. Madame la Modiste in Paris goes to sleep. Phantoms clad in graceful drapery pass before her in her dreams. Her busy brain at work, and untrammeled by conventional rules which beset her waking hours, conjures up effects that are wonderful. She wakes, she remembers, she realizes, she perfects. But what are these beautiful over-garments? It is rather a hard task to describe the indescribable, and so our words can be no more than hints. A velvet-and-silk jacket for present wear is an elaboration of the English walking-jacket. It is really a long jacket of silk, with a shorter one over it, with silk sleeves and velvet cuffs, and is trimmed with jet buttons. A beautiful mantle with a pointed hood is looped in the back, and so fitted as to give it the appearance of a slightly bouffant polonaise, while the fronts are like a mantle. This is trimmed with very fine guipure and jet galloon. Jet is again used on everything, but in trimmings and embroidery rather than in the elaborate ornaments which have hitherto obtained.

Talmas are shown, and modified Dolmans, beautifully trimmed; but perhaps

THE MOST ELABORATE GARMENTS

are in the larger class which are for full carriage-dress in cold weather. These also are trimmed with lace, some in guipure and others in Chantilly. Jets also ornament these, and those in pointed galloons, entirely covered with the glittering points, are very handsome. Some French garments have a woven Spanish-lace trimming, with the jets also woven in; but there is a fine quality, that is wrought by hand, which is more durable, but also very expensive. Among the most noticeable of these garments is a long, elegant polonaise of velvet, with the sides differently trimmed,—one having a broad facing of silk fastened back with passementerie buttons, while the other side is cut seemingly in a long point, and turned up to the waist to show the silk facing. Made in silk and faced with velvet, so as to reverse the order, it would be a beautiful garment as an overdress for a handsome silk suit. Its loopings it is impossible to describe. They are the result of French skill, and are not to be lightly spoken of. Do not hope to copy them; they are only to be produced after years of devoting oneself to such subjects alone.

PRETTY SLEEVELESS JACKETS

of quilted satin are charming for home-wear. They have the tiniest imaginable pockets, that would be the delight of young Mademoiselle when she has her first real pocket. The same in black, with sleeves, will be found for carriage-wear, and also is a extreme cold weather as a protection under other, heavier garments. Handsome jackets of French cassimere,—the same which is made up for gentlemen's wear,—with facings of velvet, and very handsomely cut-steel buttons, is decidedly stylish for this season. Such a wrap is worth $40; but they are made up in these varieties for $25, and wish for more expensive ornaments. White jackets trimmed with velvet, or embroidered with steel or with embroidery in black, heightened with little points of color, are very pretty for evening-wear.

OF SUITS

we have not room to speak at any length. In the more elaborate ones for reception and carriage-dresses, we cannot say that any very severe simplicity reigns. Puffs, ruffles, side-plaitings, velvet folds, lace, jet embroidery, are all added to make them a delight to the eye. An elegant dress of silk and velvet has the entire tablier covered with silk embroidery packed out with fine jet. The sleeves are also embroidered to match, while the drapery is looped with a velvet sash.

OF OPERA-CLOAKS

we shall speak in another number, and shall then be able to give some suggestions regarding entire opera-toilettes. Velvet cloaks range from $90 to $300,—the more expensive ones being of French-manufacture, while they are copied at Berlin less extravagantly, and are also exactly imitated here.

FUR

is a favorite but expensive trimming for silk reception and carriage dresses,—a beautiful light mahogany-colored dress having a handsome garniture of sea-otter.

Thanks for courteous information are due to Madame Stoughton and Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co.

Another Medicinal Miracle.

A letter to the *National Baptist*, from Naples, gives the following:

"The *festa* of Monte Vergine is, as we have previously stated, a popular fete. It is held twice a year, once on Whitsunday, and again in the autumn. There is this difference however about it, that on Whitsunday the well to do of the lower orders attend it—such as butchers, bakers, wine-sellers, *facchini*, and small farmers —while in the autumn only those go who are enabled to lay by a small sum of money for the purpose. Monte Virgine is some two miles on this side of Avellino, and about thurty-four miles distant from Naples. On the mountain there is a small sanctuary dedicated to the Madonna, where, of course, the principal attraction is an image of "Our Lady." Now, this image is reputed to be constantly performing miracles. It sheds tears, not of brine, but of oil, which are gathered by the attendant monks, put into small *lachrimatoj*, and sold to the *pellegrini* at 2 francs the bottle. The oil, or tears, is said to be certain cure for a number of disorders, such as rheumatism, gout, and we know not what others besides. It must be well rubbed into the part affected, the operation must be accompanied by prayer, and it is hardly necessary to say that the invalid must have abundant faith. As the Madonna is always weeping, the income derived by the sale of the tears is considerable. But this is not the only source of revenue derived by the good *frati*. There is a kind of cotton mantle to be worn by consumptive persons—and a certain cure we are told. It has been put on the image, and may be had "dirt cheap" for five francs. There are also girdles and ribbons to be worn by the fair sex, for what purposes we cannot in common decency explain, but all of which help to swell the revenues of the Holy Friars."

How the Greenlanders Dress.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, with the Juniata expedition, says of the Greenlanders that, to one ignorant of their style of dress, and the similarity of the dress of both sexes, it would be difficult to distinguish the man from the woman. The man combs his hair straight down and over his forehead, only parting it sufficiently to enable him to see directly ahead of him, while the woman combs her hair in a long plait, forming it into a knot on the top of the head, which is elevated about four inches from the scalp, and tied with a strip of ribbon either of a black, blue, or red color—the widow being distinguished by a black ribbon, the wife by the blue, and the maiden by the red one. The complexion is coppery like that of the Indian, their hair black, and their nose flat, while their cheek-bones are broad and prominent, nearly hiding the nasal appendage when the profile is presented. The kapetah, or jumper with hood attachment, worn by both sexes, the hood of the woman's being made larger in which to carry the young babe, is of seal-skin with trimmings of dog-skin. The pantaloons and boots are also worn by both sexes, those of the women being in most cases very elaborately and artistically trimmed. The pantaloons of the women reach only to the knee, while the boots, made of finely tanned seal-skin, nicely crimped and sewed with the sinews of the deer, make them look comfortable.

A Juror Excused.

Recently a juror approached the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court and stated that it would be impossible for him to serve.

"Why not?" inquired the Clerk.

"Because I'm deaf," responded the juror.

The Clerk had reason for incredulity, and so informed the deaf man in a whisper that he would report his case to the Judge. Turning to His Honor, he said: "Mr. Badman, of Manchester, desires to be excused."

"What are his reasons?" asked His Honor, without raising his eyes from the paper he was reading.

"He *says* he is deaf," replied the Clerk.

"He is excused," said the Judge quickly; "if he is deaf, we don't want him; if he is a liar, we don't want him."

Mr. Badman is at home now.—*Nashua Telegraph.*

A Damper on Peddlers.

From the Territorial Enterprise.

In Virginia City, a gentleman has placed on each side of the gravel walk leading from his front gate to his door a handsome iron fence, the top-rail of which is made of gas-pipe filled with small holes. Before he thus fenced his walk he was troubled by book agents, map peddlers, and persistent life insurance men, but now all is lovely with him. When he sees a man enter his gate with books under his arm he simply turns a cock, and instantly a thousand streams of water dart across the whole length of the walk from side to side. The book peddler retreats to the gate, gazes ruefully up the walk for a time, concludes the man of the house does not want to see him, and then travels, wondering what sort of infernal machines people will next invent for the discouragement of honest industry.

NEW YORK.

The Woman's Congress---The Favorable Impression It Has Made.

George Eliot---Her Appearance, Mode of Composition, and Pecuniary Profits.

The Newly-Wedded in Town---The Dislike of Actors to Popular Parts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1873.

One of the most remarkable gatherings of the year was the Woman's Congress, which adjourned at the close of last week. The call for the Congress was signed by nearly 200 of the best-known and ablest women, representing every profession and every branch of industry, from all parts of the Republic. The object of the Association is for the general advancement of the sex, and the body is ably represented by such women as the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Dr. Mary Safford Blake (late of Chicago), Phebe W. Cozzens, Mrs. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Frances D. Gage, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore (formerly of Chicago), Prof. Maria Mitchell (of Vassar College), and Frances E. Willard (President of the Women's College of the University of Illinois).

THE WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

I attended several of the sessions at the Union League Theatre, and was particularly impressed, not only by the excellence of the papers read and the addresses made, but by the personal comeliness, grace, and elegant attire of the essayists and speakers. I should not refer to the latter, were it not common for ordinary men to consider intellectual and progressive women as homely, awkward, and dowdy, and to intimate that most of their strong-mindedness arises from their unattractiveness. The Association is composed of Conservatives as well as Radicals, and the papers read and discussed—such as "The Inviolate Homestead," "Enlightened Motherhood," "The Household Co-education of the Sexes," and, indeed, Woman in all the relations of life—could not have been more thoughtfully and impartially treated by the best of our public men. The deliberations were so temperate, and altogether in so good taste, that they cannot fail to have a very good influence, and to help women to the higher plane to which they aspire.

The Woman's Congress has clearly shown of what women are capable, by bringing many of the best and ablest to the front, and by silencing satire by an overwhelming manifestation of talent, judgment, and character.

A NOTICEABLE FEATURE

was the appearance on the platform of Maria Jordan Westmoreland, a Southerner, a niece of the late Howell Cobb, of Georgia. Everybody knows how entirely conservative the South has always been to women, and how violently opposed to their social and pecuniary independence. Mrs. Westmoreland laid particular stress on this; saying that the Southern women had been victims of false education, and were just beginning to discover the need of providing for their own future. She hoped that Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Livermore, and other ladies of their ability and kind would go South, and lecture to their unenlightened sisters on the requirements of the time and the duties of the hour. The position taken and the views expressed by a woman of so prominent a family, and so widely connected as Mrs. W. indicate a new era in the secession from which she comes, and speak most favorably of its development.

What women are to do, and how they are to do it, is one of the great questions of the day; and the Association for the Advancement of Women is a direct and practical mode of answering the question.

THE GREAT WOMAN-NOVELIST.

This subject reminds me of a private letter recently received from London respecting George Eliot, whose maiden name was Marian Evans, and who is now the wife of George Henry Lewes. She is regarded over there as she is here, as the first of living English novelists. Though plain, she is not positively homely, as is generally represented, and her face, when animated by conversation, is said to be handsome. Her figure is good, her bearing graceful, and her manners elegant. Very shy by nature, and rendered more so by the peculiar circumstances of her marriage, she is averse to meeting strangers, and is usually very reserved and silent in company, unless it is composed of her intimates. Her friends almost worship her; and those who have met her on familiar terms invariably speak of her as charming. When freed from restraint, when the ice is melted between her and her visitors, she talks with wonderful ease and eloquence. Unlike many gifted persons, she does not monopolize the conversation, but draws others out by her sensible sympathy with and interest in them. Not a few of her admirers think that her speech is even superior to her written thought, and say that no one can fully appreciate George Eliot until he has heard her talk.

On her manuscript she toils tremendously, working on an average six hours a day, and rarely accomplishing in that time more than 300 or 400 words. Her labors are so exhaustive that she devotes all the remainder of the time to recreation and rest. She has been urged to abandon literary labors for the benefit of her health; but she is unwilling to do so, declaring she could not live without writing; that writing, more than aught else, constitutes her truest life. She is exceedingly ambitious; and, conscious that she has a vast reputation to sustain, she is constantly striving to surpass her previous efforts. Eminent as she is as a novelist, her dearest desire is to be a great poet. Poetry, indeed, she considers her forte, and her disappointment at the reception of the "Spanish Gypsy" on which she hoped to rest her fame, was of the deepest and bitterest kind. She regards her stories as altogether inferior to her poetry, and is astonished that the public can hold a different opinion. The extraordinary success of "Middlemarch" delights her, for she admits that it is her best prose work, and it is here that the ungrateful of an author upon his or her labor is thoroughly indorsed by the reader.

George Eliot's books have been very profitable. She has published nine or ten volumes, and received for them nearly $150,000, having been paid $40,000 outright for "Middlemarch" alone. It is asserted that she is now engaged upon still another novel, which she expects to be her chef-d'œuvre, and which will not be finished, probably, before 1875.

THE PROFITS OF AUTHORSHIP.

Nothing more clearly indicates the general ignorance respecting the profits of authorship than the paragraphs circulated on this subject, and commonly believed. You have seen it frequently mentioned that the heirs of the late William H. Seward had received $41,461 copyright on his "Travels Around the World" for the six months ending the 1st of last August. The highest royalty usually paid by publishers is 10 per cent. Supposing the Appletons allowed the author 30 cents a volume,—which is likely to be quite as much as the truth would warrant, that would yield $30,000 for 100,000 volumes, or would require nearly 150,000 volumes to make up the sum named.

The idea of such a sale for such a book in such a time is simply preposterous. Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," one of the most popular books ever printed, did not begin to reach a sale of 100,000 copies in six months, and it had all the advantages of the machinery and push of the principal subscription-house in Hartford. If Seward's heirs have had $10,000 thus far from his Travels, they have been particularly lucky.

CONNUBIAL COUPLES.

This is the season for connubial couples to visit the Metropolis on wedding-tours, and they are seen in numbers every day at the Broadway hotels. Their incipient matrimonial condition can be detected at a glance, and at the longest range. Inasmuch as marriage is in the way of Nature, and in accordance with time-honored custom, I cannot imagine why those who enter into it should appear so awkward and ridiculous. Newly-wedded pairs are among the absurdest of creatures. They seem so utterly silly, so unmanageably spoony, that they never flash across my vision without exciting my profoundest pity. All their attempts to conceal their state, of which they are sincerely ashamed, only result in their rendering it ludicrously conspicuous. Every servant, porter, bell-boy, and boot-black in and about a hotel knows that they are novices in matrimony, and never refrains from snalling significantly as they go by.

One of the distinguished marks of the hymenial victims is their complete newness,—not of character alone, but of every particle of attire. Even to the soles of their boots their freshness shines, and their movement and manner seem to be as fresh as their clothes. The fact that they are universally recognized always annoys them, and provokes their constant endeavor to appear like old married folks. Wouldn't it be well, under the circumstances, to engage persons to practice matrimonial ways for some months before they fairly put on the nuptial noose? If they would call each other Mr. and Mrs. Jones, wear garments that had somewhat been used, and show supreme indifference to one another, perhaps they might succeed in imposing on the public. But, so long as they indulge in "Dear" and "Darling," and in startlingly-new clothes, and look like idiots generally, they must be detected for what they are.

SALMAGUNDI.

A Parsee from Bombay, recently arrived here, says that what most impresses him in the country is the energy of the people, and the beauty and independence of the women.

One of William Cullen Bryant's daily habits is to have the *Evening Post* read to him, after dinner, from beginning to end, to see if he approves of its contents. This may account for the old gentleman's early retirement, and long and undisturbed repose.

A number of the bar-rooms in town are said to be owned by men who have money, but who would not, for any consideration, be known to be engaged in any so vulgar business as retail rum-selling.

It is remarkable that actors dislike some of the parts in which they are most popular, though the reason may be that they grow tired of endless repetition. Edwin Booth is reported to detest *Richard III.*; Sothern is similarly affected by *Dundreary*; Maggie Mitchell by *Fanchon*; Jefferson by *Rip Van Winkle*, and Edwin Adams by *Enoch Arden*.

Henry Ward Beecher is about to sell his country-place near Peekskill, it is said, on account of his inability to escape the hay-fever when spending the summer there.

An artist in the city has made quite a little fortune by painting homely and elderly women so as to appear handsome and young, and he is regarded by them, in consequence, as the first of portrait-painters. COLETOUN.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

The past week has been the most quiet one in finances in this market since the middle of August. The business of the banks is slowly but surely becoming systematized, though unquestionably on a somewhat different basis than before the panic. The banks are all running much stronger in currency than they ever did before, and, though they have stopped the contraction of their loans and are gradually increasing their discounts in proportion to the increase of their deposits, there is a heavy demand yet for money that is not met. The banks will, of course, gradually expand, but it will probably be a long while before they will venture to expand to the extent prevalent before the panic; hence there is a steady need of more bank capital in this city. The opportunity for new banks with large capital was never so good.

New York exchange continues very scarce, and is in demand between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium. Grain bills are taken at ⅜ to ½ of 1 per cent discount.

The scarcity of exchange made against shipments of produce is still causing a moderate flow of currency from this city to New York, and, unless the movements of produce, hogs, and cattle increases, the effect will soon be to make money tighter and depress the prices of products.

In the open market there seems to be more money offered, but the rates demanded are as high as they were two weeks ago. The best business paper sells at 1¾ to 2 per cent per month, and even loans on the very best collaterals cannot be had for less than 1¾ per cent per month.

Silver coins begin to appear in circulation throughout the city. The First National Bank paid out several thousand dollars to-day to its customers. The National Treasury will pay out $200,000 to $300,000 silver a week, as intimated in the Washington dispatches to-day, it will continue to circulate at par, even if gold should temporarily go above even 110 in currency. The legal-tender value of silver half-dollars is so much greater than their commercial value as bullion, that if once put into the form of legal-tender the silver will continue to circulate even if greenbacks should be again temporarily depreciated as low as 90 cents in gold on the dollar.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending this afternoon:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 2,839,319.26	$ 254,605.80
Tuesday	2,583,351.98	256,192.34
Wednesday	2,667,107.59	263,286.94
Thursday	2,417,986.39	235,231.12
Friday	2,467,899.75	238,217.08
Saturday	2,349,363.54	226,750.89
Total	$15,114,850.43	$1,474,874.07
Corresponding week last year	21,897,587.53	1,969,880.17

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113¼	113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	107	107¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	107¾	108@108¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	108¾	109
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	111	111¼@111¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	113¼	113¾@113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	112¾	113@115
10-40s, ex. int	106¾	107
U. S. 6s (new issue)	106¾	109¼
U. S. currency 6s	109¼	109¾@110
Gold (full weight)	108¼	108¾
Gold coupons	108¾	108¾
Gold exchange	108¼	108¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108¾@108¾
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ⅌ cent bonds		95 @ 97½

LAND WARRANTS.

160s War 1812	170	186
120s War 1812	128	140
100s not War of 1812	167	183
120s not War of 1812	126	139
Agricultural College land scrip		183

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,560	6,781	8,959	4,225
Wheat, bu	105,180	85,060	130,737	120,726
Corn, bu	156,883	90,050	267,498	44,022
Oats, bu	95,098	70,140	150,230	29,561
Rye, bu	4,384	10,570		1,200
Barley, bu	48,770	38,230	12,425	68,815
Grass seed, lbs	53,016	76,000	53,313	10,470
Flax seed, lbs	275,470	204,350		
Broom-corn, lbs	65,410	58,610	40,035	25,700
Cured meats, lbs	52,200	58,620	535,920	421,310
Beef, brls			4	220
Pork, brls			120	410
Lard, lbs	45,700	43,450	103,930	428,220
Tallow, lbs	24,900	11,620		44,000
Butter, lbs	77,214	69,180	7,310	7,100
Dressed hogs, No				
Live hogs, No	15,340	8,510	9,615	6,071
Cattle, No	1,880	2,051	945	895
Sheep, No	974	1,139		549
Hides, lbs	115,820	59,696	60,560	87,088
Highwines, brls	60	235	102	356
Wool, lbs	4,355	24,930	25,900	
Potatoes, bu	4,257	13,283	797	1,425
Lumber, m feet	1,477	5,607	2,764	2,432
Shingles, m	2,345	1,930	2,514	1,349
Lath, m	25	735	200	172
Salt, brls	75	9,000	900	2,236

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 3,108 bu wheat; 3,632 bu corn; 3,408 bu oats; 977 bu rye; 4,217 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 26,713 bu wheat; 36,008 bu corn; 19,255 bu oats; 8,019 bu rye; 14,692 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 339 cars wheat; 360 cars corn; 23,700 bu No. 2 do by canal; 64 cars oats; 11 cars rye; 87 cars barley. Total (861 cars), 358,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Oct. 25, 1873.	Oct. 18, 1873.	Oct. 26, 1872.
Flour, brls	52,911	53,097	39,238
Wheat, bu	651,490	778,000	629,635
Corn, bu	881,315	987,829	640,727
Oats, bu	539,933	573,059	406,221
Rye, bu	50,893	31,699	33,223
Barley, bu	261,414	304,983	322,590
Live hogs, No	62,960	62,884	47,388
Cattle, No	16,310	13,969	12,959
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	58,676	41,585	32,023
Wheat, bu	639,129	696,263	629,179
Corn, bu	1,205,829	1,545,106	627,682
Oats, bu	540,645	484,527	226,684
Rye, bu	29,511	27,627	13,543
Barley, bu	118,843	164,219	417,744
Live hogs, No	42,454	48,953	37,181
Cattle, No	6,941	4,963	4,745

In answer to a correspondent, we give the following as the latest quotations on wheat from Chicago to Liverpool:

Through rate, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, 84c in gold per bu, with a cost of about 1c per bu for switching and trimming.

By propeller to Kingston (13c) and Montreal (4c), and steamer on ocean (32½c), with other charges, 51c per bu in gold.

By sail, same route, 11c, 4c, and 37c, with expenses, 45c in gold per bu of 60 lbs.

Our correspondent should be able to convert these figures into their equivalents in currency, for any given gold premium.

The leading produce markets were rather slow to-day, except in corn, and even that displayed no great activity. Prices in the principal cereals, and in provisions, averaged a shade easier, and the shipping movement was quiet, as usual on the last day of the week. The season of navigation is not over, but the forward movement in grain is not equal to the vessel-supply, and 20 vessels, aggregating a capacity of 817,000 bu, are reported to be laid up in this port, while the low rates by lake prevent anything like activity by rail.

The domestic dry-goods market was reasonably active, local retailers as well as the interior trade ordering with fair liberality. Prices were again reported unchanged, and, so far as standard brands and seasonable goods generally were concerned, the feeling developed was one of firmness. Stocks are in good shape, and are held with confidence. There was but slight change in the general features of the grocery market. Business, though by no means brisk, was fully up to all reasonable expectations, and previous quotations were tolerably well sustained, rice being the only notable exception, the different brands being reduced ¼c. In coffees comparatively little is doing, the continued high prices operating to check consumption, but, as stocks throughout the country are light, and largely in speculative hands, the market remains strong. Sugars, syrups, and molasses are in fair demand, but under full supplies, holders are by no means firm in their views. Teas are moving with fair liberality at rather firmer prices. In the butter and cheese market the changes were unimportant, the former ruling quiet and easy, while the latter met with a good demand at full rates. Coal sold at $10.00 for Lackawanna; at $9.50 for Erie and Walnut Hill, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Bagging remains quiet and easy at 37½c for Stark; 35c for Lewiston, and at 32½c for American and Amoskeag. There was only a moderate amount of trading in the fish, canned goods, and dried fruit markets, and values were not subject to any decided fluctuations. Hay continues dull. Aside from meeting the wants of local consumers there is no considerable movement, shippers still being out of the market. Hides and leather remain quiet and easy. Oils were moving on a liberal scale at unchanged and generally steady prices, the only notable exceptions being linseed and lard oils, both of which were easy, in sympathy with the raw materials.

At the lumber yards a fair movement was reported in the common grades, the demand being chiefly from the interior. The wholesale market was very quiet, there being but few cargoes offering and little inquiry. Building materials were generally quiet and unchanged in price, though cements are in pretty fair request, and Louisville is firm, owing to scarcity. The weak and unsettled condition of the market for metals and tinners' stock has to-day resulted in a decline in nearly all the articles mentioned. Tin plate is $1.00 lower per box, sheet zinc ½c, and sheet iron ¼c lower. Wire and copper-bottoms are also lower. Iron and steel were in moderate demand. The quoted rates are generally maintained, unless it be for large lots, when slight concessions are made. The wool, broom corn, seed, and fruit markets were rather quiet. Timothy seed was easy at $2.00@2.65, clover at $5.50, and flax at $1.60@1.65. Apples, grapes, and quinces were in good demand and firm. Other green fruits were steady. The demand for potatoes continues active, and, with comparatively moderate offerings, the market was firm at a further advance. There was a fair inquiry for poultry and game at about Friday's range of prices. Eggs continue scarce and firm at 19@22c.

Highwines were dull and a shade easier, though not quotably lower, the only sale, of 50 brls, being made at 90c per gallon. Our market closed with firm holders at 90c, though New York was quoted lower, at 89c. About 3,300 brls of alcohol are manufactured here during the past week for export to Europe, which has left little room for the production of highwines, and they are, therefore, scarce, the offerings being very light.

Lake freights were quiet, but stronger, ½@ further advance being effected on the few vessels taken—a rise which probably caused some lack of tonnage to turn off. Rates were 5½@6c for corn to Buffalo, and 6¼@7c for wheat to do, both by sail, the market closing with firm holders at the outside. Steam to Buffalo was quoted at 7c, and 8c asked. Corn to Oswego was taken at 10½c. A total of 6 charters was reported, which will carry out 42,000 bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn, and 34,000 bu barley.

Provisions were rather more active and steadier than on any preceding day of the week, though the market was still slightly tinged with weakness, as the demand which should carry off the products of an active packing season has not yet made its appearance. To-day there was some demand, but it was not equal to the volume of offerings, the latter offerings would have been much more numerous had there been any prospect of effecting sales at current quotations. Mess pork was a shade easier, future meats dull; and lard and meats for present delivery were steady. So far, about 21,000 hogs have been cut in this city since the cold weather set in, and one house has commenced operations in Milwaukee. The three boundary points have reported that work will begin with the coming week. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $12.87½@13.00; new do, $12.00; do seller November, $11.75@11.87½; do seller December, $12.00@12.10; seller January, $12.20@12.25; seller February, $12.50@12.55; prime mess pork, $9.00@11.25; extra prime do, $8.75@9.00. Lard, cash or seller October, 7@7¼c for old, and 7c for new; do, seller November, 7c; do, seller December, 7¼c; do, seller January, 7¼c; do, seller February, 7¾c. Green hams at 6¾@7c; do, seller December, 7@7¼c; sweet pickled hams, 8½@10c. Green shoulders at 3½@3¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 5¾@5¾c; do short clear, 5¾@6c. Dry salted shoulders, 4¾@4¾c; do short ribs, 6@6¼c; do short clear, 6¾@6¾c; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4¾c; do Cumberlands, 6@6¼c; do short ribs or long clear, 6@6¼c; do short clear, 6¼@6¾c; do long cut hams, 7¾@8c. Meats, seller January about ½c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 6¾c for shoulders; 7¾c for clear ribs; 7¼c for short clear; and 12@13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@9.50; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6½@6¾c; grease quotable at 4½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 140 brls mess pork (old) at $13.00; 150 brls do at $12.87½; 250 brls new do at $12.00; 1,500 brls do seller February at $12.15; 1,500 brls do at $12.50; 1,050 lcs lard at 7c; 200 tcs new do at 6¾c (loose); 1,500 tcs do seller February at 7¾c; 40 boxes shoulders at 4¾c; 500 brls do (future) on private terms; 90,000 lbs long clear, 140 boxes short ribs, 100 boxes long clear, and 100 boxes short clear, all (future) on private terms; 50 boxes long clear at 7c; 100 boxes do seller November at 6¼c; 10,000 pcs green hams, seller December (16 lbs), at 7c; 50 brls mess beef at $8.50; 50 brls extra do at $9.50; 600 brls packer's tallow at 6¾c; 50 pks yellow grease at 4¾c.

The *Daily Market Review* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city during the week ending Oct. 22, 1873, and since Nov. 1,

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency.
SOUTH DIVISION.
Southwest corner Lake and Douglas-place, large frame house, 10 rooms and bath-room, $40 month.
153 Shurtleff-av., 9 rooms.
Very desirable brick residence on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 14 rooms, all the modern improvements, completely furnished with very nice furniture.
Furnished house at Englewood, 8 rooms.
Three-story marble-front house on Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st.
Southeast corner Thirty-eighth-st. and Indiana-av., 14 rooms each, corner houses, $83.33 month.
Inside house, $75 month.
Large frame house 61 Vernon-av., 12 rooms, only $75 per month.
1264 Prairie-av., 2-story brick, 14 rooms, completely furnished.
1266 Indiana-av., large frame house, 11 rooms; furnished, $1,500 year; unfurnished, $1,200 year.
1149 Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., 11 rooms, brick house, rent $100 month.
Two-story frame house, with brick basement, on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., 11 rooms, completely furnished.
Three marble-front houses on Vernon-av., near Dougla-place, $75 month.
Three new brick houses on Grand boulevard, just south of Douglas-place, 11 rooms each, $83.33 a month.
85 Wabash-av., 12 rooms and bathroom, $60 a month.
New 2-story and basement marble-front house on Calumet-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., 12 rooms, $62.50 a month.
New 2-story and basement brick house on Michigan-av., just north of Twenty-second-st., 15 rooms, all the modern improvements, only $1,200 a year.
New 2-story and basement brick houses, Nos. 73 and 75 Vernon-av., 9 rooms each, only $50 a month.
Four new 2-story and basement brick houses, Nos. 46, 48, 50 and 52 Vernon-av., 10 rooms each and brick barn, 1267 Wabash-av., large brown stone front house, 14 rooms, $1,400 a year.
Large 2-story brown stone front house on Thirty-third-st., east of Cottage Grove-av.
Very desirable furnished house at Hyde Park, 11 rooms, 3 acres of good ground, all in good order, only $83.33 a month.
Two-story brick house on Rhodes-av., 10 rooms.
WEST DIVISION.
Two-story and basement brick house, 753 West Adams-st., $50 month.
Cottages Nos. 138 and 140 Western-av., 7 rooms each, only $25 a month.
1 Ashland-av., 7 rooms.
Two-story brick house, 94 Walnut-st., 10 rooms, $60 a month.
79 West Tyler-st., 7 rooms, upper part of house, $60 a month.
Large brown stone front house on Ada-st., near Fulton-st., completely furnished; owner would like to rent house and board with family for rent, or part.
Southeast corner Park-av. and Paulina-st., 10 rooms; $83.33 per month.
541 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement marble-front house, 14 rooms; only $1,830 per year.
Large frame house at Riverside, 10 rooms; only $25 per month.
Beautiful marble-front house, 429 Fulton-st., opposite Union Park, 14 rooms; all the modern improvements.
31 Ellis Park, 10 rooms; $1,500 per year, furnished.
Second floor 207 West Randolph-st., 5 rooms; $30 per month.
76 West Adams-st., brick house; $45 per month.
NORTH DIVISION.
New 2-story and basement brown stone-front house, on Superior-st., just east of Pine-st., 13 rooms, bath-room, furnace and range, to be rented with or without barn.
Cottage 426 Superior-st., 6 rooms.
New brick house No. 17 Carroll-st., 9 rooms.
Brick house 155 Hudson-av., $30 per month.
256 Chicago-av., corner Pine-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms.
A large list of houses for rent in all parts of the city.
W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, in a good locality for families; cheap, and water. Apply at 328 North Franklin or 43 South Market-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE CONTAINING 10 rooms, with modern improvements, on Cass-st. near Indiana-st., 45 Cass-st. Price, $70 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 11 rooms, furnace, bath, hot and cold water; 2 barns, carriage frame, 1 and one-half miles to Lincoln Park and cars. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, BUTTERY, and closet, with water, at 974 West Harrison-st. Apply to M. HAGGERTY, on the premises. Rent $15 per month.

TO RENT—192 FOURTH-AV., FRAME, $40 PER month.
Store on State-st., near Thirty-second-st. New brick 2-story and basement house, $35 per month.
Good house at Hyde Park cheap.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st. Call at house.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 1322 WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., or on the premises. Rent $70 per month.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ON DAY-ton-st., north of Centre; also, 2-story frame house, 5 rooms each, on South Halsted-st., near Polk; rent, $15 and $22. W. M. TRUE, 101 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A TENEMENT IN GOOD ORDER; SIX rooms; $20 per month. 133 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT — FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, full of boarders, low rent, all or part of furniture for sale. Inquire at Room 17, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, very desirable, $20. Enquire, between Hoyne and Leavitt, and Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 Clark-st., Room 16: On Washington-st., near Curtis, a marble-front house, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; also a good barn.

TO RENT—192 BURNSIDE-ST., HOUSE OF SEVEN rooms, good condition, cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, WEST Adams-st., 9 rooms, all modern improvements; also upper story of house in rear, 7 rooms, water. Will rent to two small families. Apply only at basement of the brick house.

TO RENT—TWO MARBLE FRONTS AND A BRICK 2-story and basement, new; gas and water. Inquire near premises, at 51 Langley-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE of eleven rooms. Inquire at 719 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 142 DEARborn-st.: No. 394 Lake-st., 10-room house, $40.

TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 OR 15, A THOROUGHLY furnished and convenient house on South Side, near Thirty-first-st., with hot and cold water, water closets, vegetable and coal cellars, furnace, large grounds, and large barn. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 2 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—THE NEAT COTTAGE 651 BURNSIDE-st., and furniture for sale cheap. This is a great bargain, as the furniture is nearly all new. Inquire the rent low. Inquire at the house, morning and evening.

TO RENT—AT $15 PER MONTH, 976 WEST JACKson-st.—Cottage of 2 rooms, closet, and pantry, partly furnished. Apply to J. D. McCOLM, 264 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House No. 146 South Park-av.; 12 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and new brick barn. Apply on the premises, or at 109 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av. to responsible party, at low figures, by J. M. LARRILL & CO., 109 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 444 FOURTH-ST., $16; one room at 451 Fourth-st., $4. Inquire at 451 Fourth-st.

TO RENT—IN WEST MADISON-ST., FOURTH door east of Halsted-st., in old established saloon and boarding-house containing 13 rooms. Inquire at 176 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—BASEMENT COTTAGE, NO. 180 WALnut-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A GOOD BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR 1 store and residence; also upper part of same for dwelling; also in rear of same one new cottage in first-rate order. JAMES HALE, 140 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS AND bath, 269 Harrison-st., between Leavitt and Oakley. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 169 PARK-st., near Wood-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSES, 5 ROOMS EACH, cheap, on Ashley-st., near Robey-st. Two-story house 637 Hubbard-st., near Lincoln, 9 rooms. One small house 241 West Randolph-st. N. F. MERRILL, 15 Otis Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 1018 MICHIGAN-av., no basement, 10 rooms, bath-room, closets, etc.; rent low to a good tenant. Call and know, from 9 till 4, or BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 3 Otis Block.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED, 2-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, on North west side of Ashland-av.; good neighborhood. Address N 76, Tribune.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS AND water for $18. No. 457 West Erie-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front house, one block from Cottage Grove cars, near Langley and Thirty-eighth-sts.; all modern improvements. Will be let reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of ROWLEY & SON, 98 State-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS. Apply at 59 East Hinsdale-st., between Rhodes and Pine.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE 653 WEST ADAMS-ST.; all modern improvements, $75.
Brown 2-story and basement, corner Dearborn, $33.
10 rooms 724 South Jefferson-st., $25.
House and rooms, 734 South Jefferson-st., $15.
Cottage, Fullerton-av., near Racine-av., $12.
Cottage on Fifty-fifth-st., near Kimbark, $10.
EDMUND D. TAYLOR, 140 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST.
66 Warren-av., 10 rooms, $60.
42 Van Buren-st., 12 rooms, $75.
Store and dwelling, Thirty-fifth-st., $120.
66 West Madison-st., 10 rooms, $60.
19 Erie-st., 16 rooms, $120.
39 Sedgwick-st., 9 rooms, $15.
39 Lincoln-av., 11 rooms, $70.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, HOT AND COLD water, 12 rooms, will accommodate 20 boarders; can pay well to 18 paying boarders now. Call at 304 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 1189 Wabash-av., 11 rooms, all modern improvements, $30 per month.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, WITH WATER, bath, and gas, in good neighborhood. Furniture for sale, if desired. Apply at 626 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIVE HOUSES ON THIRTIETH-ST., near Vincennes-av., $15 per month. Also, on Butler-st., near Twenty-second-st., completely furnished, $25 per month. Marble-front house, Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. HENRY C. HOLLISTER, 1 LaSalle-st., Basement.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF HOUSE, 703 LaSalle-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AND bath, 79 North Sangamon-st. $25 per month. JAMES HALE & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front dwelling, 10 rooms, in Pershing South on Vernon Park (Macalaster-place); contain 10 rooms each, bath, gas, and style, with all modern improvements. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 113 and 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LA SALLE-st., cottage, 960 Fulton-st., new, cheap; $25 Burnside-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 10 rooms; furnace, gas-fixtures, and range, on Sheldon-st., near Thirty-second-st. J. H. KEELER, 155 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 5 OR 6 ROOMS, VERY nice, with barn, 408 West Erie-st. Call at the house.

TO RENT—THE LARGE FRAME HOUSE 1260 MICHigan-av., modern improvements, good barn, large yard; will rent for $40 per month to May, 1874. Apply to H. MOORE, Room 1, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, MODern improvements; receive part in board; or will rent room with board to gentleman. 140 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, AT 397 LOOMIS-ST., two nice cottage-houses of 4 large rooms, with pantries, closets, and water inside in each.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, FULTON AND Artesian-sts., $20 per month. Apply on premises. STORES & WARE, 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, $16 MONTHLY, WELLING-ton-st., near Sheffield, Lake View, Apply on premises.

TO RENT—BRICK COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, BATH, gas, and water, 1 block from Cottage Grove-av. cars, at 3 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—BY DREW & NEWBURY, GENERAL Real Estate and Renting Agency, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block, No. 154 LaSalle-st.:
542 Lake-av., furnished, large double house with every modern improvement; large grounds, good barn, etc., $125.
Also two furnished houses on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st.
Furnished house on Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st.
761 Michigan-av., 3-story and frame with brick basement; modern improvements, $75.
Beautiful marble-front house on Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 2-story and basement, each with all improvements, $1,200.
Corner of Rhodes-av. and Thirty-third-st., 2-story and basement stone front houses, 9 rooms, modern improvements, wood and coal sheds, etc., $60.
16 Cottage-place, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, $25.
62 Ellis-av., 2-story frame, 8 rooms, $40.
12 Alexander-st., cottage, 7 rooms, $25.
152 Wentworth-av., $25.
WEST SIDE.
114 and 116 North Paulina-st., cottages, 6 rooms each, $20.
729 Washington-av., cottage, $20.
49 Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling, all improvements, barn, $75.
11 and 13 Hermitage-av., new 2-story and basement bricks; modern conveniences, $600.
15 Hermitage-av., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, $10.
NORTH SIDE.
239 Indiana-st., 2-story and basement stone front, all improvements, $70.
252 Indiana-st., 2-story and basement marble front, with 8 or 10 rooms; all modern conveniences, $1,200.
173 Howe-st., 2-story and basement brick, 11 rooms, barn, $260.
203 Orchard-st., new 2-story frame, 8 rooms, $45.
156 North Market-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 13 rooms, $60.
Also a large list of other houses.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE and House-Renting Agents, 128 West Madison-st.:
2-story and basement brick, with furnace and all modern improvements, 659 West Adams-st.
New brick, 12 rooms, 621 West Adams-st.
Large brick, 18 rooms, 632 West Adams-st.
2-story and basement brick, No. 632 West Harrison-st.
636 West Washington-st.
2 new houses, corner Robey and Harrison-sts., 10 rooms.
House, 161 Walnut-st.
New marble-front, 136 Ashland-av.
3 houses, 254 and 256 Tyler-st.
Splendid house, 493 West Washington-st.
Parts of houses, 817 Tyler-st.; 4 rooms, $15; 5 rooms, $25.
4 rooms, fitted for a photograph gallery, No. 170 West Madison-st.
8-room house, 144 West Adams-st.
2 floors, 11 rooms, Halsted-st., near Monroe.
Rooms, single and in suites of 3, corner Green and Madison-sts.; heated by steam.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 46 ANN-ST., BETWEEN Lake and Fulton-sts., 6 rooms, in splendid condition. Good neighborhood, and near horse-cars. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS AND 9 CLOSets; $15 per month. 823 First-st., corner Wood.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 242 WALNUT-ST., 6 rooms, pantry, closets, water, etc.; complete for housekeeping. House new last spring. Near Hoyne-st. one block from street cars. $25 per month. Call on premises; not to-day.

TO RENT—NO. 223 INDIANA-ST., FROM NOV. 1, new three-story and basement brick dwelling, with all modern improvements and conveniences, splendid neighborhood, between State and Dearborn-sts. Apply up-stairs at 126 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—A 9-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 338 FULLERton-av., 2 blocks west of Lincoln-av. cars; rent, $25 per month. Apply at 334 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF A NEW HOUSE, near to cars, at 894 Fulton-st., near Oakley.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av., near Thirty-first-st.; house of small family who will remain in house taken in payment of rent. Address N 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, 376 WEST Madison-st.; will be rented together or separately. FERRIER BROS.

TO RENT—FIVE LARGE ROOMS CALCULATED for housekeeping; house nearly new, gas and water, and all modern conveniences. Apply at 7 Sherman, 427 North-av., near Lincoln Park. Rent very low.

TO RENT—A MARBLE TWO-STORY HOUSE AND basement, 11 rooms and all modern improvements, with good barn; furnace, range, and gas fixtures; desirable home. Rent low to a good tenant. No. 462 Fulton-st.; near Union Park. Inquire of LOOMIS & FOLLETT, Reaper Block, Room 15.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 172 EGAN-AV., 9 ROOMS, IN perfect order; also, house 832 Michigan-av., 13 rooms, immediate possession. Apply to G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME AND COMMODIOUS COTtage, 467 Second-st., between Robey and Lincoln-sts. Choice neighborhood. Key at 475. S. T. KING, 113 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, English basement, marble mantels, bath, gas, and gas fixtures, on Honore-st., near Adams. JAMES R. MAY, 164 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED OR UNFURnished 11-room house, West Side; beautiful location, best business; all modern improvements; very cheap; will take board for rent, if preferred. Address J 21, West Side P. O.

TO RENT—870 FULTON-ST., LOWER PART OF 2-story house, 6 rooms, pantry and closets, to party without children. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE, 9 ROOMS, $20 PER month. Apply at No.-290 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—$50 PER MONTH SPLENDID LOCAtion, convenient to steam and horse cars, 2-story and brick basement house, 10 rooms, corner Stanton-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT — NO. 747 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., No. 1, fine frame dwelling, 10 rooms and bath-room, with hot and cold water, gas, water-closets, sinks and coach-house, with water in rear. Apply to ARTHUR G. DUCAT, 135 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms, or the whole of the cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 129 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, JUST COMPLETED, on Shurtleff-av., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts. Each cottage 12x46 feet, containing six rooms. The same are better built and finished than any other cottages, and will be rented reasonably to good tenants. Apply South Market-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT ON CALUMET-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st., east front, $40; in good repair. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND LOT ON CATHARINE-st., east of Blue Island-av., $15 per month to a good tenant. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, first floor, 3 rooms attic, large unfinished basement. West Adams-st.; address or call on JAMES, Room 5, 143 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS, GOOD CELLAR, BARN FOR 4 horses; only $40, at 238 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 1068 and 1070 Wabash-av. Inquire at 1057 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH piano, 170 Vincennes-av., a board for a gentleman taken towards payment of rent; furniture nearly new. Apply on premises or Room 53, 66 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BROWN STONE FRONT DWELLING with brick barn. No. 316 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE IN NICE ORDER, 276 West Randolph-st.; handy to business, cars, school, and churches. I. E. ROBINSON, 33 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE 230 WEST INDIANA-ST., CONtaining 7 rooms, 2 pantries, bath-room, gas, and with 2 stalls. Inquire on the premises, or 157 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—AT 143 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., A first-class house of 12 rooms, with all improvements. Apply MICHAEL DONOGHUE, 49 Fourth-st.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE on West Monroe-st., between Aberdeen-st. and Centre-av.; 8 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern conveniences. Will not be rented for boarders. Address N 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house; all modern improvements; on Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.; at a sacrifice. J. C. McCORD & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone-front house, on Superior-st., just east of Pine-st.; 12 rooms, bath-rooms, furnace and range; all the modern improvements; to be rented with or without barn. Also, cottage 426 Superior-st., 6 rooms. Also, 2 new houses, only $16.00 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE AND BARN. Inquire at 275 West First-st.

TO RENT—ON INDIANA-ST., NEAR DEARBORN, two new 2-story and basement octagon-front houses, 13 rooms each. J. GALT & CO., 173 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 437 HUBBARD-ST., WITH 11 large grass lot. W. WALLER, Room 2, 226 State-st.

TO RENT—A NICE SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 655 Burnside-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.; rent, $25. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—877 AND 879 WEST MONROE-ST., MARble-front dwellings, first-class in every respect. Apply to the owner, next door, or to POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED STONEfront house on Calumet-av., $250 per month. Furnished house on Drexel Boulevard, near Thirty-ninth-st., furnished house at Evanston. Also, unfurnished house on Ada-st., $3,000 per year. SNYDER & LEE, 12 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS ON Michigan-av., south of Thirty-first-st. Also, Cottage 170 South Lincoln-st. 135 Fremont-st., 762 Fulton-st., 191 Wentworth-av., 161 Walnut-st. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—807 WABASH-AV., TWO-STORY AND French roof 13-room house, in good order, adapted for dental, medical, or boarding purposes; rent, $50 per month, $1,200 per annum, without barn. B. W. THOMAS & BENEDICT, 125 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, WELL FURnished, on a corner, 8 rooms, bath, Health and Fixtures, hot and cold water, etc., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Rent reasonable. Inquire of BLISS, MOORE & CO., Nos. 39 and 41 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NO. 194 BURNSIDE-ST., HOUSE OF 10 rooms, in good repair and newly-painted inside; rent only $25 per month. Apply at 159 Eighteenth-st., up stairs. N. HARRINGTON.

TO RENT — NEW FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE, 323 Western-av., pantry, closets, water, gas, sinks, sheds, etc., $16, in advance. Call, or address N 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT — COTTAGE, VAN BUREN-ST., BEtween Hoyne and Leavitt, No. 47 Hamilton-av. GEO. D. PEARE, 36 Clark-st.

TO RENT, OR FOR SALE—808 WASHINGTON-ST.; cheap. To rent—A fine new house on Monroe-st.; near Robey. SIMMONS & CARTER, 127 Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, 451 SOUTH Halsted-st. BARKER & JACKSON, cor. Eighteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE FROM Nov. 1 to May 1; all in good condition; good stable, etc. Will be rented at the rate of $2,500 per year. Inquire at 980 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NO. 7 GROVELAND COURT, NEAR Vincennes-av., two-story and basement at $40. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NICE NEW COTTAGE, STATE-ST., near Fortieth-st., $25. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—128 WESTERN-AV., FROM NOV. 1, neat cottage, near Fulton-st., $25. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$25—A NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE, SOUTH front, near Van Buren-st. cars and Ashland-av. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot on monthly or yearly payments, at 677 West Erie-st., near Horne.

TO RENT—421 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A GOOD 10-room house, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—126 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A PLEASANT cottage of 6 rooms, unfurnished, or a front suite of rooms, furnished. Enquire as above.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STORES, HOUSE-Renting Agents, 116 West Washington-st.:
House No. 245 West Lake-st., 11 rooms.
House Fulton-st., 10 rooms.
30 rooms, northeast corner West Lake and Ann-sts.
Also two stores under the same.
Cottage corner Peoria and Hubbard-sts.
Cottage, 4 rooms, 263 First-st., $13.
House 158 North May-st., $25.
5 rooms over No. 242 West Lake-st., $18.
7 rooms over No. 242 West Lake-st.
Fine rooms suitable for offices in Prairie State Bank Building, corner Washington and Desplaines-sts., cheap to good parties.
Also, houses, stores, and rooms in various locations.
Houses rented and rents collected.

TO RENT—AT $45 PER MONTH UNTIL MAY 1, A furnished cottage of 8 rooms, located west of Union Park. Address C 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED MARble-front, 298 Chicago-av., cheap to a good tenant. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE, CONTAINING SIX rooms, with water and other conveniences. No. 89 North Sangamon-st. Call at 83, after to-day.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE, 19 ROOMS, FURnished, half block from Post-Office. Address C 31, Tribune office. Furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent, 17 and 19 Harmon-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE ON WEST WASHington-st., $30 per month. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—197 NORTH OAKLEY-ST., NEW COTtage. Apply at A. A. LATHROP, Room 36 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO BLOCKS WEST OF LINCOLN Park, on Wisconsin-st., four new two-story and basement brick dwellings. Rent low to good tenants. A. A. LATHROP, Room 36 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-AV. For particulars address S 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH front-proof cellar; good location; 127 Loomis-st. Price low to a good tenant. Apply to CHARLES W. STEVENS, 138 State-st.

TO RENT—48 HONORE-ST., NEW 2-STORY BASEment brick house, all modern improvements. Possession Nov. 1.

TO RENT—$9 PER MONTH, A 2-ROOM COTTAGE at 69 Sampson-st.

TO RENT—$35, A NICE TENEMENT, WEST SIDE, near cars; new sash and other furniture for sale, if desired, at very low figures. A rare chance for small family commencing housekeeping. Address C 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 100 THIRD-AV.—FINE BRICK house, 11 rooms, hot and cold water, only $50 per month. WARNER & RIGDON, 109 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 2-STORY AND BASEment marble-front house, with all modern improvements. Will rent with or without furniture, or would sell furniture. Apply at 672 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY COTTAGE OF TEN ROOMS, No. 24 Alexander-st., near Twenty-second, South Side. Inquire at No. 1327 State-st.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE WITH 4 ROOMS and bath-room, 1 block North Side.

TO RENT—$22 PER MONTH—THE LOWER PART of a new house, with 6 rooms and water in house. Apply to W. BUCHMAN, No. 13 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—THE MODERN 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 338 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS; ALSO 7 rooms for housekeeping. 45 Dearborn-st., Room 35.

TO RENT—A NICE NEATLY-FURNISHED HOUSE of 10 rooms, just cleaned and thoroughly renovated. Inquire at 139 Park-row.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGES ON TYLER-ST., NEAR Western-av. W. S. ELLIS, 1026 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, WELL finished, in a good residence locality on the West Side, near the United States Barracks; rent, $20 per month. EDWARD C. WALLER, 8 East Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT KENWOOD, FOUR MINUTES' walk from station, two new houses, 10 rooms each, by sides and in block south of Lake; modern conveniences; all modern improvements. These houses were completed four months ago, now thoroughly dried, and are very desirable. Rent reasonable. Apply to active places; never before offered for rent. Reasonable rent to desirable tenants. JOHN M. WAITE, 189 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT ENGLEWOOD FURNISHED complete. To thought party a cheap rent will be given. Apply to N. T. WRIGHT, 165 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TILL MAY 1st—BY S. FORREST, AT Austin, a desirable cottage of 7 rooms; good water, good yard.

TO RENT—SEVERAL NICE HOUSES AT SOUTH Englewood; cheap. Apply to NOBLE & RICHMOND, Tribune Building, Room 35.

TO RENT—MY FURNISHED RESIDENCE, ONE of the finest places in Englewood; two acres of ground, fine grove, east front on Wabash-av.; only three minutes' walk from depot. To the right family a bargain. Apply at 155 LaSalle-st. WM. H. BROOKS, Jr.

TO RENT—EVANSTON—LARGE HOUSE ON HINman-av.; now occupied by G. S. Morse. Also, House on Maple-av. Apply to MERRILL LADD, 134 Madison-st., or at Evanston.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—HAVING NEWLY FURNISHED ADDItional rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week or month. Appointments first-class, and charges reasonable. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$50 PER MONTH SPLENDID LOCAtion, convenient to steam and horse cars, 2-story and brick basement house, 10 rooms, corner Stanton-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT — NO. 747 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., No. 1, fine frame dwelling, 10 rooms and bath-room, with hot and cold water, gas, water-closets, sinks and coach-house, with water in rear. Apply to ARTHUR G. DUCAT, 135 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms, or the whole of the cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 129 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, JUST COMPLETED, on Shurtleff-av., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts. Each cottage 12x46 feet, containing six rooms. The same are better built and finished than any other cottages, and will be rented reasonably to good tenants. Apply South Market-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT ON CALUMET-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st., east front, $40; in good repair. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND LOT ON CATHARINE-st., east of Blue Island-av., $15 per month to a good tenant. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, first floor, 3 rooms attic, large unfinished basement. West Adams-st.; address or call on JAMES, Room 5, 143 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS, GOOD CELLAR, BARN FOR 4 horses; only $40, at 238 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 1068 and 1070 Wabash-av. Inquire at 1057 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH piano, 170 Vincennes-av., a board for a gentleman taken towards payment of rent; furniture nearly new. Apply on premises or Room 53, 66 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BROWN STONE FRONT DWELLING with brick barn. No. 316 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE IN NICE ORDER, 276 West Randolph-st.; handy to business, cars, school, and churches. I. E. ROBINSON, 33 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE 230 WEST INDIANA-ST., CONtaining 7 rooms, 2 pantries, bath-room, gas, and with 2 stalls. Inquire on the premises, or 157 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—AT 143 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., A first-class house of 12 rooms, with all improvements. Apply MICHAEL DONOGHUE, 49 Fourth-st.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE on West Monroe-st., between Aberdeen-st. and Centre-av.; 8 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern conveniences. Will not be rented for boarders. Address N 61, Tribune office.

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WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. Etc.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN PRESCRIPTION clerk. Must have good references. Address S 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN SALESMAN, WHO CAN speak English, and has had experience in clothing or dry goods, can obtain a good situation in one of the largest retail clothing stores in Chicago. Address, giving experience and salary expected, in English, N 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, competent to manage a first-class country business (store, &c.); must be able to control $2,000 cash, and some will recommended. Address S 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESman; no others need apply. Boston Store, 113 and 115 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN OFFICE, who can loan his employer $200 on A No. 1 security. Address S 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 15 TO 16 YEARS OF age, that has had some experience in dry goods business, at T. W. HUGHES', 254 West Madison-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, WHO HAS A FAIR knowledge of the business; can deposit $500 cash. To such a person a very desirable position will be given. Address, with name and references, PRACTITIONER, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—4 GOOD TINNERS. APPLY TO A. DIEHMOND, 45 Sessions, 161.

WANTED—3 GOOD SHOEMAKERS TO GO A short distance in the country. Constant employment given. None but steady men need apply. Call at 84 and 86 Lake-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A TAILOR; A GOOD STRADY MAN can have steady work on repairing and new work. Apply at 214 West Adams-st. MOORE.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS COMPETENT TO make soft water for cotton factory. Apply at Chicago Stove Works, near corner of Twenty-second-st. and Illinois Island-av.

WANTED—A TINNER, AN EXPERIENCED workman to go a short distance in the country. Call at HIBBARD & SPENCER'S, Lake-st. and Wabash-av., Monday at 10 a. m.

WANTED—A BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS FINishing furniture and attend to store, that can come well recommended. Call at 575 West Lake-st., southwest corner Wood.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STAIR-BUILDER TO take charge by the job; good shop-room will be furnished; a good chance for the right man. 35 Ohio-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS ON FINE sewed shoes. Apply at J. H. C. CURTIS, 24 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art; also good agents. Call Monday, 86 Blue Island-av.

WANTED — GOOD, EXPERIENCED FURNACE men; none but first-class men. BANGS BROS., corner 35 State and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE A GOOD SEWED and pegged boot. SUMNER, 295 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER, AT 217 West Indiana-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—ONE SINGLE MAN BY THE WEEK, and 2 coat-makers, at W. J. SWIFT & CO.'S, 243 South Clark-st.

WANTED—2 STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SEWING-machine adjusters; permanent situation to good men. A. W. PERCY & CO., 237 West Madison-st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER; steady employment, and the best of wages will be paid. Address S 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRIMMERS—FOUR BRICK DWELlings on Forty-first-st., near Langley. Call on Monday.

WANTED—PLUMBERS AT JOSEPH MCMULLEN'S, 794 South Halsted-st., on Monday.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL DYER TO START BUSiness in a good location; only small means required. Call at 167 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER TO GO IN THE country. Steady employment. Inquire of B. F. NORRIS & CO., 142 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE A SMALL JOB laying brick by the thousand. Apply at 82 North Clinton-st., W. SPRINGER.

WANTED—LATHERS, CORNER OF VAN BUREN and Ashland-av., Monday morning.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WOOD-TURNERS. AP-ply to HOLLSTANDER, RANDALL & DANIELS, corner Desplaines and Fulton-sts.

WANTED—TUCK-POINTERS TO DO A JOB, CORner Indiana and Elizabeth-sts. Apply early Monday, or the job. M. REILLY.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS WORKED AT leather. 88 South Market-st.

WANTED—A TINNER AT 1358 STATE-ST. ELLIOTT & LIVINGSTON.

WANTED—A GOOD HEELER ON WOMEN'S machine sewed shoes. 264 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED WITH the Dakota counties; one who is familiar with the Gordon press preferred. Apply at LAKE ST. PRINTING COMPANY, 121 East Lake-st.

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS the taking care of furnance and milking. Inquire at 69 Warren-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—30 GOOD WOODWORKERS FOR AGRIcultural Works, good wages; 50 choppers, and 25 for sawmill. Apply at 229 Randolph-st., Lind Block, Room 4.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO CARE FOR THREE horses; one to ride. Apply Monday morning to McKERNRI, KIRKWOOD & SOWERS, Aliport-st., near Twenty-second.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALESMEN TRAVELING TO SELL tobacco, and fine whisky; good commissions, and no interruption to their business. Address, in confidence, N 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOROUGH CANVASSERS TO WORK in the city; good pay and steady employment. No. 127 Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS FOR PROF. HENRY'S non-explosive for kerosene; costs 8 and 16 cents, sells for 25 and 50 cents. A. RAY, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago, Room 18.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE manufacture of apple butter from dried apples. Address S 69 Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR SHOW cards. E. B DYER, 114 North Clark-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO KEEP BOOKS AND make himself useful in a retail tea store. Address S M, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO "SELL GOODS BY sample at wholesale and on liberal terms. Address N 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GROCERY MAN TO run a store and take the entire management. Must have a small capital but a business man wanted. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the grocery business. Apply at 1 Groveland-court, Vincennes-av., this day, or to-morrow at 81 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS OUT OF EMPLOYment, with a small capital, to sell goods; articles that pay large profits. 375 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability, to operate in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, for the picturesque America and other excellent new subscription books now publishing in parts. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—2 GOOD CANVASSERS FOR A STAPLE article; money in it. Apply at 169 Randolph-st., basement.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL7 RAS BY SAMPLE AT retail. Those willing to work need only address S 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—LABORERS, NORTHWEST CORNER State and Twenty-second-sts. DAVID GARD.

WANTED — A SMART BOY ABOUT 12 YEARS old to tend a furnace and do household errands. Apply at 117 South Park-av., on Monday morning.

WANTED — BOY TO WORK IN HARDWARE store; about 18 years old; one that has worked at the hardware business preferred. 85 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES, milk, and make himself generally useful around the house. Apply between 9 and 10 Monday forenoon. Room 3, 122 Madison-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability for Appleton's New Cyclopædia, Toward the Temple, and the Life of MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—CASH-BOYS. J. B. SHAY, 84 AND 86 State-st.

WANTED—MEN WISHING WORK FOR THE winter to sell light articles, which no peddler required, and only a small capital needed; pays largely. Address Novelty Company, 138 Clark-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A MAN FOR EACH DIVISION OF THE city, to sell an article to hotels, grocers, and butchers. Apply at 64 Pierce-st.

WANTED—A PROMPT, TIDY OFFICE-BOY, 15 OR 16 years old, who resides with his parents, on the West Side. Address in own handwriting, Y 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a family of two persons. Call from 12 to 2 o'clock to-day at 611½ Fulton-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply immediately at 1626 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for 4 in the family, at 149 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 325 WEST WASHington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call Monday, at 256 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT THE BUEL HOUSE, 118 and 120 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO TAKE care of children. No. 831 Mitchell-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL; ONE who can come well recommended. Apply at 61 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A COOK; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly. Apply for three days at 159 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for family of three. Call to-day at 211 Lincoln-pl.

WANTED—ONE KITCHEN GIRL, ONE DINING-room girl and one chambermaid. Call early at 74 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—GIRL THAT LIVES AT HOME TO work in kitchen at BENNETT'S Restaurant, rear 19 South Water-st.

WANTED—A SWISS, GERMAN, OR NORWEgian girl, to do general housework in a small family of three persons. Apply at house No. 108 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 236 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR HOUSEwork. Apply Monday morning, at 469 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 625 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO SECOND WORK. Apply on Monday, at 426 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family; must wash and iron. Inquire at 61 Price-place.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL TO WAIT ON table and wash and iron. 461 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, small family and good wages paid. Apply at 295 West Lake-st., corner Oakley.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. 1167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Inquire 158 South Sheppard.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four. Must be a good washer and ironer. Call Monday at 426 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NO. 1 GIRL FOR A COUNtry hotel; wages no object; good references required. Address L. LECLERCQ, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 526 MICHIGAN-AV., A GOOD GIRL for general housework; private family.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A YOUNG girl to do light housework for her board; can go to school; German preferred. Call on Monday at 472 Second-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. 209 Milwaukee-av., third floor, up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, and one for second work in private family. Apply to 852 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE, NORWEGIAN OR GERman girl to private boarding-house. Call between 9 and 10. 977 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron; will pay the very highest wages and must have a good cook. Call at 384 South Park-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK AND DO kitchen work and the other for second work, at 76 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 778 NORTH WELLS-ST., to wash. Apply from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

WANTED—AT 46 SOUTH MAY-ST., A COMPEtent cook, washer, and ironer; German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED — AT 402 NORTH LA SALLE-ST., A Swedish girl for general housework; one who can furnish sewing-machine. Call at 3:0 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED HANDS to crochet caps at 604 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS TRIMMER at Mrs. M. LACY'S, 653 State-st. Also an apprentice.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OR WOMEN HAVING large manufacturing interest's sewing machines to take work out. Address O K, Box 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE APPRENTICES TO LEARN first-class dressmaking. Mrs. PAULINE LETANG, 61 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 118 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., dressmaker's apprentices.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 494 WEST ADAMS-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 466 WABASH-AV. Protestant preferred; references required.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE of young babe. Apply with references, at room 28, Matteson House, Tuesday morning, Oct. 28.

WANTED—A GOOD NATURED AMERICAN OR German girl to take care of two young children with a family boarding. Apply at once at 704 West Tyler-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A GOOD STARCHER AT DOREMUS' Steam Laundry, 213 Sand-st., Julia Paulina-st.

WANTED—2 IRONERS AND 1 WASHER; ALSO boy to drive wagon. Apply at Laundry, 14 Adams-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—I WILL GIVE GOOD wages to a lady who is competent to take charge of and manage a country hotel as housekeeper. Also two experienced dining-room girls. Address PROPRIETOR OF PASSENGER HOUSE, Amboy, Ill.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER A YOUNG WOMan to take charge of small apartments. Must be agreeable. Brunette preferred. Address Y 75, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW LADIES TO SELL RUBBER goods for ladies, in city and country. $4 to $7 a day can be made. A lady made $8.50 on Monday. MRS. ELLMORE, Room 19, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES WITH slender incomes and some spare time can hear of a light business that can be attended to at home or the office. Send real names and address to N 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES FOR KNITTING AND CROcheting; also, a girl for machine-sewing. 1265 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LADY CORRESPONDENT; must write a good rapid hand. Inquire at 868 Wabash-av., up-stairs, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—FINE-APPEARING, WELL-BRED LAdies to canvass for a work of real merit; large sale; liberal commission given. Call for three days between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m., at 880½ State-st.

WANTED — A PROFESSIONAL LADY WANTS A few select boarding-house patrons; she would be willing to assist in housework and make herself generally useful in return for a happy home, with careful instruction in music and a small weekly payment. Address MRS. L., 17 East Hinsdale-st., near the Ogden School, North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. &c.

SITUATION WANTED—RETAIL DRY GOODS—A first-class German salesman, of ten years' experience, and capable of taking charge of any department in the above line, desires an engagement in some good house; best of references can be given. Address REINHARDT, 116 and 118 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GOOD penman, would like a position as correspondent, clerk or cashier; satisfactory references and no salary expected. Address W 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WILLing to be useful in anything; has a good knowledge of the grocery and harbor business; good references. Address S 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE man, as bookkeeper, cashier, or any other sort of office work. Is a good penman, and can keep books, single or No. 1. Address M, care Carrier No. 4, city, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN OF experience, as salesman in a wholesale notion, fancy goods, grocery, or dry goods store; references given. Address BUSINESS, P. O. Box 82.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR TRAVELing agent by a young man who speaks both German and English. Address M 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A real estate office, to learn the business and make himself useful; wages first per week; can give security. Address N 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF THE Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; good references and long experience. Address H. E. ROBERTSON, drug-store, Fifth and Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, who is engaged during the day, to post a set of books evenings; best of city references. Address S 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS collector or clerk; can give A No. 1 references. Address M W H, 134 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN DRUG or grocery establishment by a country; best of city references. Address O 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — CORPORATIONS OR large business firms desiring the services from Nov. 1 of a competent stenographer and first-class typewriter (an expert), can secure an interview by addressing Y 95, Tribune office. Can bring a clean record and large experience.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper with some wholesale house; good references from present employers. Address S 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDware or grocery store, by a young, married man, as entry-clerk or porter. Address W 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — IN A FIRST-CLASS house for's smart, intelligent boy residing with his parents. Age, 17; quick in figures, and a good, rapid writer. Satisfactory reference for the present, with a good opportunity to learn business. Best of reference. Address, one week, N 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl in a small private family. 905 State-st.; .

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work or general housework in a small private family. No reference given. Can be seen for two days at 30 Miller-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook, the other to do second work in a private family; best reference given if required. Call to-day at 243 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do chamber work, dining-room work, or light housework. 87 Ogden-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a small family. Address 314 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family. Please call for two days at 349 South May-st. Can give good references from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDE GIRL, to do general housework or second work in small family. Apply at 878½ State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook, the other to do second work, in a private family; reference given if required. Call Monday, at 118 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDE GIRLS to do general housework. Apply at 211 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as first-class cook, washer and ironer; German or Norwegian preferred. Call or address 1 Groveland-court, Vincennes-av., this day, or to-morrow at 81 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO housework in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address 1 Groveland-court, Vincennes-av., this day, or to-morrow at 81 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, RIdy girl to do light chamber work and sewing. Address 146 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl as nurse or to do housework in a family of grown child; will do chamber work and sew. Call or address 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 16 years old, to take care of a baby or assist in housework; wages no object; a good home wanted. Address, for three days, S 53, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A private family, one as cook and second girl. Please call or address No. 207 Twenty-fifth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, RIdy girl to cook or do housework in a private family. Call Monday at 166 West Van Buren-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family to do general housework or second work. Apply at 81 O'Brien-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, IN A private family, one as cook and the other as second-girl. Please call for two days at 169 Sampson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second-work in a private family; references given. Call at 215 Third-av., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS four days, at 137 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ELDERly woman, to do general housework, in a small private family; satisfactory reference given. Apply at Sands House, between 9 and 11 Monday a. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, with her daughter; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work or general housework; first-class references. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANED—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS, aged 15 and 18, the youngest to take care of children, and the eldest to do general housework. Call at 945 Prairie-av., in the barn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, either in a private family or first-class boarding house. References given if required. Can be seen Monday, at 333 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a first-class family. Call at or address 209 Thirty-first-st. Good references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one to do general housework or kitchen work, and the other to do second work. Can furnish good reference. Call for two days at No. 100 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GOOD GIRLS IN A private family to cook, wash and iron; can give good recommendations. Apply for two days at 509 North Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 4 SISTERS, GOOD reference given. Call to-day at 806 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do kitchen work or general housework; good references given. 426 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 456 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WITH A child 2½ years old to do the work of a small family. Call for two days at 681 South Clark-st., side door, up-stairs. No objections to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl; a American girl to do second work and sew, in a small family. Apply or address L. CURTIS, 13 Vedder-st., up-stairs, R. F.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a respectable private family. Call at 103 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family, or second work. Best of reference, if required. Apply for two days at 97 Bremer-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS IN A FIRSTclass family, one as cook and one second work; no objections to hard work and good wages. Please call at 105 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as first or second cook, or housekeeper; competent for either. Apply in rear pl 45 North May-st., Monday morning.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; can furnish the Singer machine if needed; is handy in the house; no objection to light chamber work. Apply 120 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, fitter, designer, and trimmer wants a few more families, by the day or week. Call or address 699 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY JUST out of her time, as seamstress in a private family; steady employment more desirous than high wages. Call Monday and Tuesday between 8 and 12 a. m., and between 1 and 5 p. m. at 724 Cottage Grove-av. No objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, BY A young lady, who owns a machine. Call at 121 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS OR nurse and sewing maid in a private family. Address W 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes to engage in a few first-class families; none others need apply. Address 31 Langley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker, furnishing her own machine, in private families. Apply personally or by letter to MISS LEMMON, 19 Ogden-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to obtain a situation in a private family to do plain sewing, dressmaking, and light work; good reference given. Apply at 113 Sedgwick-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress and to do chamberwork in private family; the best of references can be given. Call at 454 Clinton-st., near Twelfth.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIKNCED seamstress desires work by the day. Call or address 726 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER OF large experience, by the day or week. Apply or address N, 107 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, TO sew in a private family in remuneration for her board. Address S 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, TO GO out by the day or week in private families. 271 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO LADIES, DRESSmakers, first-class, can go to operate, can furnish machine; the other can cut, fit, and trim. Please address Miss F. C., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPerator and to all kinds of family sewing, can cut and fit; will take a permanent place or go by the day; moderate wages; can furnish sewing machine. Address S 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as seamstress in a private family; best of references given. Call or address FRANKLIN, 604 Wabash-av., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW AND TAKE CARE of children or to do second work. Call at 202 Burnside-st., near Nineteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OPERATOR IN FAMily sewing and dressmaking; terms ten shillings per day. Address Y 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKer in private family, by the day or week; good reference if required. Address S 80, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY A RESPECTable girl 16 years of age. Call or address 267 South Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADIES' NURSE BY A competent person, good references given, if required. Inquire at 138 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson to take care of an infant and sewing; no objection to country. Address M H, 69 North Sangamon-st. Call Monday or Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl; a American girl to do second work and sew, or cook, in a small family. Apply or address L. CURTIS, 13 Vedder-st., up-stairs, R. F.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a respectable private family. Call at 103 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family, or second work. Best of reference, if required. Apply for two days at 97 Bremer-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS IN A FIRSTclass family, one as cook and second girl. Please call or address No. 207 Twenty-fifth-st., up-stairs.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family to do general housework or second work. Apply at 81 O'Brien-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, IN A private family, one as cook and the other as second-girl. Please call for two days at 169 Sampson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second-work in a private family; references given. Call at 215 Third-av., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS four days, at 137 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ELDERly woman, to do general housework, in a small private family; satisfactory reference given. Apply at Sands House, between 9 and 11 Monday a. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, with her daughter; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work or general housework; first-class references. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, either in a private family or first-class boarding house. References given if required. Can be seen Monday, at 333 Centre-av.

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SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or help work for a small family. Call for three days at 161 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, in a private family to do second-work and sewing, or teaching of children. Please call at 121 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASH, and ironer, or to do general housework; good reference. Address, apply, fifteen days, 1 Groveland-court, Vincennes-av., this day, or to-morrow at 81 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework; private family preferred; the best of references given. Call at 69 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK—by a girl that understands her work. Please call Monday at 105 Butterfield-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY KIND—BY 2 DANISH girls; best references to be had. Apply to No. 25 Second-st., JULIE PAULINA-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AT HOUSEWORK BY A Swedish girl in private family. Call or address 150 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family, by a competent Canadian girl. Apply 71 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK by a highly respectable person; best of city reference given. Call at 113 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES to do second-work and help to do plain sewing. Reference if required. Call or address at 329 North Franklin-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work or general housework in a small private family. No reference given. Can be seen for two days at 30 Miller-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook, the other to do second work in a private family; best reference given if required. Call today at 243 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do chamber work, dining-room work, or light housework. 87 Ogden-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a small family. Address 314 South Park-av.

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LOCAL POLITICS.

Executive and Campaign Committees of the Citizens' Union Party.

A Formidable Array of Good Men and True.

Registration of Voters on Tuesday and Wednesday Next --List of the Polling Places.

Let Every Law-and-Order Citizen Have His Name Registered.

Confusion and Dismay in the Sample-Room Party.

Frank Adams and John Comiskey Repudiate the Bummers.

They Refuse to Be Candidates on the Hesing's O'Hara Ticket.

Aldermanic Nominations in the Second, Third, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards.

THE UNION TICKET.

THE CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS, in Kentucky Block, at the northeast corner of Clark and Adams streets, have been properly fitted up, and the aggressive business of the campaign has commenced. There was activity and enthusiasm round the premises all day, and the feeling was strong and confident. A conference between the Committee resulted in the withdrawal of Maj. Charles S. Moore as candidate for County Commissioner on the West Side, Mr. Iauchlin being retained, and in the substitution of Mr. Lynn, of the firm of Hawkinson & Lynn, real estate dealers, for the name of Mr. Olin, the friendly contest between Mr. Olin and Mr. John Sullivan being compromised in that way. Mr. Lynn is a Swede, and was indorsed by the editors of Swedish papers. He is a man of integrity, intelligence, and respectability.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The following are the Campaign Committees of the Citizens' Union Ticket, appointed yesterday:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. T. Gamble,	J. L. Campbell,	St. C. Sutherland,
James Ayers, Jr.,	George H. Sidwell,	S. D. Baldwin,
Ira W. Bull,	J. P. Dunham,	D. W. Clark, Jr.
John H. Clough,	A. L. Filkins,	

COMMITTEE-AT-LARGE.

Potter Palmer,	Wm. H. Wells,	James Parker,
Thos. D. Parker,	Wm. M. Mayo,	J. V. Farwell,
Joseph Sherwin,	D. W. Whittle,	Wm. Sallitt,
Robert Law,	Matthew Laflin,	Henry Wolcock,
Marshall Field,	Chas. Fargo,	N. Matson,
L. B. Cobb,	Henry W. King,	J. H. McVicker,
Thos. Wilce,	J. B. Chambers,	D. Worthington,
David Cole,	H. M. Holden,	H. M. Culver,
J. W. Doane,	Gilbert Hubbard,	C. H. Beckwith,
John Jones,	H. C. Morey,	Carlile Mason,
Robert Foss,	D. B. Fisk,	R. W. Blatchford,
A. H. Andrews,	Charles Busby,	James Irons,
A. H. Miller,	Albert Keep,	Albert Keep,
Thos. D. Snyder,	Charles Fern,	W. K. Nixon,
R. Holbrook,	C. F. Peterson,	H. C. Burgie,
W. B. Keen,	C. P. Haimberg,	S. J. Walker,
H. H. Hemingway,	Andrew Chalsser,	C. M. Culbertson,
J. B. Raynor,	J. Paulson,	C. M. Culbertson,
J. M. W. Jones,	J. T. Ryerson,	Charles Tobey,
George C. Finney,	H. H. Honore,	J. B. Jeffery,
A. D. Sturtevant,	A. Boots,	J. J. Tyrrell,
C. F. Hyller,	J. A. Smith,	Frank Barret,
W. W. Kimball,	H. N. Holden,	P. L. Hawkinson,
John M. VanOsdel,	Dr. L. D. Boone,	C. J. Sundell
Jacob Beidler,	D. B. Fuller,	J. A. Enander
W. H. Haggey,	W. H. Bradley,	C. M. Sandin
N. T. Crain,	A. M. Billings,	P. L. Husander,
J. M. Gutman,	Ira P. Bowen,	A. E. Carlisa
D. L. Hancock,	H. O. Wentworth,	

WARD COMMITTEES—FIRST WARD.

J. B. Bradwell,	Ezra Taylor,	Thos. Kendrick,
Thos. E. Keefe,	booker	D. H. Hammer,
P. H. McLogan,	Henry Lincoln,	G. T. Graham,
R. R. Longley,	W. D. Bishop,	J. Summerfield,
A. M. Rovka,	A. F. Swanson,	R. R. McCarg,
S. W. King,	Obadiah Jackson,	John R. Daily,
Samuel Myers,	W. H. Richardson,	C. T. Bowen,
Chas. S. Munson,	H. F. Ingraham,	Edward Rickrds,
O. Gaskill,	E. L. Carhart,	Andrew H. Todd,
D. J. Lyon,		

SECOND WARD.

T. Carson,	G. W. Miller,	L. DuBois,
J. Davenport,	J. H. Jordan,	Wm. Wallace
A. Dix,	Andrew Longey,	Frank Warner,
H. C. Crittenden,	D. A. Hartman,	D. Dix,
George Fassett,	Fred. Gould,	John A. Rice.
	E. C. Grant,	

THIRD WARD.

Simeon Mears,	Geo. W. Gage,	Thos. Hoyne,
R. C. Hamill,	C. L. Wilson,	F. C. Ylehrling,
P. Bynon,	W. Baker,	J. Adams,
B. T. Waterman,	C. G. Wicker,	J. M. Adsit,
David Choy,	John Manoney,	B. F. Wakeman,
Wm. Lyon,	J. E. Botsford,	Dr. Thos. Brown,
Wm. Crandler,	Chas. H. Jackson,	H. S. Bradford,
W. H. Rice,	J. W. McGennies,	George A. Mech,
Rev. W. C. Trevat,	E. S. Alexander,	Rev. H. Brown,
Thomas Corwith,	F. D. Gray,	R. M. Hancock,
Julius Rodenstock,	A. D. Hyde,	I. R. Van Slyk.
W. G. Hathaway,		

FOURTH WARD.

I. Z. Leiter,	Geo. H. Sidwell,	C. H. Gaubert
John H. Clough,	A. C. Calkins,	Wirt Dexter,
Murry Nelson,	L. W. Buell,	Mark Kimball
C. S. Tappan,	Wm. G. Douglas,	Wm. Wheeler
W. F. Dexter,	A. Gibbs,	M. B. Clancy,
J. Howland,	G. A. Leland,	Louis Wahl,
H. Pettersen,	Dr. F. A. Emmons,	St. Clair Suherland
T. T. Hancock,	Ed. Smith,	
Ed. Gookins,	N. K. Fairbanks,	

FIFTH WARD.

H. J. Braxton,	P. B. Matthews,	S. A. Irish,
A. L. Woodward,	P. A. Hull,	D. S. Govert,
H. H. Helling,	Geo. T. Williams,	Thos. Nichols,
D. Watervelt,	Peter Dagey,	A. W. Richaby,
C. Lilock,	C. E. Vandercook,	George Coope,
Chas. Reed,	E. L. Barber,	M. W. Fuller,
Simeon Reed,	Geo. Anderson,	Wm. H. Russell,
A. Hickering,	James Kearney,	Alfred Guthrie,
A. Dix,	Francis Drake,	Robt. M. Wood,
R. Florton,	D. D. Garland,	R. C. Warring,
Geo. Dynolds,	John Jones,	James Springer.
	J. Richardson,	

SIXTH WARD.

T. B. Ackeman,	John Lyons,	John Barrett,
Thos. Dunn,	Jacob Nales,	J. B. McDonnal,
John Dunn,	John Kraemer,	Wm. Treacy,
Rev. J. J. Cregan,	A. Lloyd,	Rev. P. O'Neill,
C. Sullivan,	Rev. Wm. Cole,	Wm. Roberts,
Peter Keegan,	John Mathy,	Thos. Hanlon,
J. Roney,	S. W. Scott,	J. Van Arman,
	Dan McKiligh,	Thos. McMahon.

SEVENTH WARD.

John Burkin,	J. Fitzsimmonds,	A. Washburn,
John Davis,	Christian Larson,	M. Schiller,
M. Hoy,	William Ranley,	Patrick Joyce,
Edwin J.	Horace Conkey,	P. C. Dunn,
D. B. Lyon,	Patrick Dugan,	Wm. Klugsbury,
Patrick Tyrrell,	Dan O'Connor,	Richard Dooley.
Robert Fotlin,	Rev. A. Wagner,	

EIGHTH WARD.

R. C. Derick,	John Glowry,	Matthew Fleming,
R. C. Wright,	John Gleason,	Ira Parish,
John Bell,	J. C. Mead,	Patrick Brinor.
Daniel Egan,	John M. Linden,	S. H. Parish,
Tim. T. Collins,	Enoch Colby,	P. C. McDonald,
Jacob W. Husse,	Rev. N. Lynch,	John Prindiville.

NINTH WARD.

Joseph Sherwin,	M. Miller,	W. H. Condon,
P. Waller,	P. Ordway,	M. Fitzgerald,
J. J. Lasum,	F. Ky.	J. G. Scanlon,
Frank Barnes,	Rev. A. Bannon,	Thomas Clowry,
Rev. A. Damon,	A. B. Tate,	W. B. Bateham,
M. McMahon,	Junior,	R. V. Kennedy,
Daniel O'Connell,	I. H. Adek,	P. Burns.
R. B. Lynch,		

TENTH.

C. G. Hayman,	D. W. Clann,	N. E. Bishop,
J. J. Montague,	H. C. Morey,	A. Plamondon,
J. J. Brown,	A. Saulsbur,	John C. Haines,
J. Schnitzer,	Geo. F. Foss,	Wm. Lawrence,
Philip Myers,	Jas. W. Sheahan,	H. S. Thompson,
Thomas Parker,	C. C. P. Holden,	M. Avery,
Ben Gross,	W. H. Gleason	D. Sturtevant,
W. H. Lungay,	W. K. Reynolds,	W. Kennedy,
	ELEVENTH WARD.	V. Clark.
P. Hayward,	E. H. Sterling,	
Harry Clark,	J. E. Ferguson,	W. McCarthy,
A. D. Johnson,	D. Brobstone,	E. G Stokes,
John Gathleon,	C. R. Mateon,	M. E yant,
N. H. Barnes,	J. McIntyre,	Geo. F. Bale,
S. Gunderson,	J. Perll,	Wm. Griffith,
Wm. McCabe,	Enos W. Smith,	John Ellis,
Wm. Gray,	Patrick Murra,	Silas Bidwell.

TWELFTH WARD.

Monroe Heath,	J. W. Connett,	J. B. Latham,
J. B. Brigham,	Peter Britten,	J. B. Briggs,
Richard O'Malley,	M. E. Cole,	D. J. Avery,
A. F. Miner,	Chas. Nelson,	Ole Barkland,
W. W. Woodard,	O. L. Mann,	Gilbert Olsen,
Thos. Wilce,	W. F. Milligan,	G. W. Stanford,
Chas. T. Crain,	A. M. Billings,	P. W. Gates,
Moses Jones,	Geo. P. Bay,	E. Olsen.
J. M. Getman,		

THIRTEENTH WARD.

G. N. Abbey,	A. Moore,	Geo. Sherwood,
J. S. McFarland,	John Freeman,	P. K. F. Burtis,
T. M. Hall,	M. Talcott,	F. G. Bradley,
A. B. Kellogg,	C. H. Crane,	J. M. Banks,
J. T. Mathews,	J. K. Thompson,	A. D. O'Neil,
John Owsley,	D. N. Balkcom,	G. E. Hathaway,
L. H. Robinson,	S. S. Gardner,	S. K. Dow,
Henry Potwin,	M. Corby,	Wm. Goggin.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

L. B. White,	S. S. Cleveland,	David Scully,
B. G. Gill,	J. W. Whitlock,	S. J. Coyne,
John Heafield,	M. J. O'Connor,	C. G. Dickson,
A. Rockwell,	E. F. Bunyan,	S. S. Hayes,
W. H. Dobson,	P. O'Donnell,	E. J. Lewis,
D. C. Eddy,	Charles Kelley,	Chas. H. Barrow,
Thomas F. Wall,	B. Quirk,	James Quirk.
Enos W. Smith,		

FIFTEENTH WARD.

J. E. Trowbridge,	John Norton,	Thos. Waldron,
John Nash,	John Proch,	J. Anderson,
John Eans,	George Dunham,	John Kennedy,
Ed. O'Brien,	Anton Sherman,	G. W. Potter,
Dr. Mansfield,	I. Olsson,	H. McLoughlin.
D. D. Williams,		

SIXTEENTH WARD.

John C. Barker,	B. A. Miller,	H. O. McDaid,
J. Sullivan,	E. A. Sittig,	J. A. Swaiz,
J. W. Clyburne,	James Long,	Wm. Cooper,
G. H. Hathaway,	E. O. Ward,	P. L. Hawkinson,
W. Wallace,	W. H. Stickney,	J. D. Maxwell,
Jas. H. Curtis,	James Wallace,	George I. Butler.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

F. L. Chase,	Jas. E. Murray,	J. R. Hugunin,
Martin Doyle,	Nicholas Cullen,	Christian Engle,
Henry Severin,	D. W. Shappers,	Anton Suhoff,
Adam Dice,	And. Birchaff,	L. H. Schaffner.
A. Hattenger,	John Sullivan,	

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

J. M. Sandberg,	G. P. Cunningham,	Pat. Berry,
Michael Drew,		W. T. Crouse,
W. H. Haggey,	John Mullen,	A. H. Robinson,
Peter Johnson,	John Peterson,	Michael Sullivan,
John Olen,	Thos. Carney,	Owen McCarty.
J. P. Appleberg,	Jas. C. Grant,	

TWENTIETH WARD.

C. E. Huribut,	Ezra Taylor,	J. Reid,
S. S. Greeley,	J. D. Hobbs,	Z. B. Taylor,
D. O'Connor,	P. Cunningham,	Michael Brand,
M. A. Rorke,	M. D. Ogden,	R. Prindiville,
A. M. Rovka,	A. F. Swanson,	R. R. McCarg,
John Thieden,	O. F. Fuller,	John Prindiville.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

G. H. Johnson,	J. H. Dousin,	John Brahn,
R. C. Hammil,	G. Wooster,	F. H. Winston,
H. C. Crosby,	H. F. Watt,	J. D. Stough,
M. Paulson,	A. Nelson,	G. P. Goodwin,
J. E. Woodman,	J. Raynond,	J. T. Dunham.
J. M. Douglas,	R. Graham,	

COUNTY TOWNS.

H. Wilmarth,	J. T. Derby,	W. E. Higgins,
G. H. Cakey,	Dr. Fox,	G. F. Gupsil,
J. Thorworth,	T. M. Bradley,	G. M. Dogue,
L. W. Hillard,	J. Adams,	F. S. Peterson,
C. W. Sherwood,	T. Dale,	W. Draper.
H. H. Scharenberg,	T. Brown,	H. M. Singer,
H. B. Hurd,	A. Beverly,	S. Vial,
L. Skinner,	J. Hunter,	J. V. LeMoyne,
D. S. Hammond,	W. Kait,	C. Gilman,
R. S. Thompson,	T. Clark,	H. C. Severn,
W. P. Gray,	H. W. Austin,	J. Culver,
B. L. Hopkins,	A. J. Grover,	J. C. Adams,
William Decring,	Ex-Justice W. B.	John Conley,
John Humphrey,	Longley,	S. R. Cash,
J. H. Pahlman,	H. S. Rexford,	Chas. Ohlendorf.
J. F. Brabrook,	Steph. Pennoyer,	Chas. Dalton,
T. G. Kimmen,	H. R. Allen,	Wm. H. Dunton,
Jonathan Marsh,	B. S. Williamson,	D. G. White.
Alex. McBean,		

NOTICE.

It is earnestly requested that if there be now any organization existing in sympathy with the Citizens' Union ticket in any one of the wards, that they reorganize with the committees herewith appointed, or that the committees herewith appointed unite with such existing organization, so that an earnest, harmonious front may be presented to the common enemy. Such names may be added as seem proper to the ward organization, but when any organization is completed or names added, it should be reported *immediately* by the Ward Secretary to headquarters, Rooms 19, 20, and 21 Kentucky Block, northeast corner Adams and Clark streets. The time for action has arrived; consequently, let organization take place along the whole line. To the committees herewith appointed on ward organization growing there, from is intrusted the *immediate* duty of getting *voters to register*, and the calling of meetings to nominate Aldermen to run upon the Union Citizens' ticket. Such nominations should be deferred *no later* than next *Tuesday* night, unless *absolutely* necessary. Any one of the men named on the committee in any ward in sympathy with the Union Citizens' ticket has authority to call the first meeting of the Committee now appointed in their ward.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE,
Chairman Executive Campaign Committee.

REGISTRATION.

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NEXT

the polls will be open for registration, and it is the imperative duty of every citizen who intends to vote for law and order against lawlessness and bummerism to register himself and see that his friends are registered. The Sample-Room party are not only ready to register, but in the North Side wards, where the judges of election are mostly Hesing's bummers, they have been engaged during the past week cooking up the books, putting down fictitious names, so that their repeaters can travel from ward to ward and vote at all the precincts. The enemy will resort to all sorts of unscrupulous tricks and stratagems, and every decent citizen must vote so as to insure an overwhelming triumph. They hope to delay voting on election-day by swearing in every man who is not registered. The importance of registering must therefore be apparent. Following is a list of the polls:

First Ward—First Precinct, Sheriff's office; Second Precinct, Fire Patrol Building.

Second Ward—First Precinct, No. 297 State street; Second Precinct, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets.

Third Ward—First Precinct, Peck Court and State street; Second Precinct, No. 453 Clark street; Third Precinct, No. 662 State street; Fourth Precinct, No. 663 State street.

Fourth Ward—First Precinct, No. 856 State street; Second Precinct, No. 919 State street; Third Precinct, Howland's stables, Twenty-second street; Fourth Precinct, Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue.

Fifth Ward—First Precinct, Twenty-ninth and State streets; Second Precinct, South Park avenue and Twenty-third street; Third Precinct, Douglas Place and Cottage Grove avenue; Fourth Precinct, No. 1606 State street.

Sixth Ward—First Precinct, 104 Archer avenue; Second Precinct, Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue; Third Precinct, No. 370 Archer avenue; Fourth Precinct, Archer avenue and Farwell street; Fifth Precinct, No. 170 Archer avenue.

Seventh Ward—First Precinct, No. 23 Canalport avenue; Second Precinct, No. 772 Halsted street; Third Precinct, No. 106 Fisk street; Fourth Precinct, Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street; Fifth Precinct, Lawndale.

Eighth Ward—First Precinct, Maxwell Street Engine-House; Second Precinct, No. 506 Canal street; Third Precinct, Twelfth and Union streets; Fourth Precinct, No. 613 Jefferson street; Fifth Precinct, No. 129 Brown street; Sixth Precinct, No. 1 Milwaukee street; Seventh Precinct, Coolidge street and Ashland avenue; Eighth Precinct, Sampson and Loomis streets.

Ninth Ward—First Precinct, No. 856 Canal street; Second Precinct, DeKoven and Canal streets; Third Precinct, No. 172 Harrison street; Fourth Precinct, 177 DeKoven street; Fifth Precinct, No. 376 Morgan street; Sixth Precinct, No. 467 Twelfth street; Seventh Precinct, No. 331 Blue Island avenue; Eighth Precinct, No. 91 Blue Island avenue; Ninth Precinct, No. 305 Tyler street; Tenth Precinct, Blue Island Engine-House.

Tenth Ward—First Precinct, Jefferson Street Engine-House; Second Precinct, Clinton Street Engine-House; Third Precinct, No. 147 Sangamon street; Fourth Precinct, No. 247 Madison street.

Eleventh Ward—First Precinct, No. 91 Milwaukee avenue; Second Precinct, No. 39 Milwaukee avenue; Second Precinct, No. 20 Milwaukee avenue; Third Precinct, No. 131 Lake street; Fourth Precinct, No. 257 Lake street.

Twelfth Ward—First Precinct, No. 346 Indiana avenue; Second Precinct, No. 429 Randolph street; Third Precinct, No. 423 Madison street; Fourth Precinct, corner of Laflin and Kansas streets.

Thirteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 719 Madison street; Second Precinct, 797 Madison street; Third Precinct, No. 921 Madison street; Fourth Precinct, No. 1000 Madison street.

Fourteenth Ward—First Precinct, corner of Wood and Carroll streets; Second Precinct, corner of Wood and Indiana streets; Third Precinct, Public Sixth School-House; Fourth Precinct, No. 908 Lake street.

Fifteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 210 Milwaukee avenue; Second Precinct, No. 274 Milwaukee avenue; Third Precinct, No. 834 Milwaukee avenue; Fourth Precinct, 448 Chicago avenue; Fifth Precinct, No. 92 Milwaukee avenue; Sixth Precinct, Bawson Engine-House; Seventh Precinct, No. 1137 Milwaukee avenue.

Sixteenth Ward—First Precinct, Webster Avenue Engine-House; Second Precinct, corner of Wisconsin and Willow streets; Third Precinct, corner of Larrabee and Wisconsin streets; Fourth Precinct, No. 854 Sedgwick street.

Seventeenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 285 Larrabee street; Second Precinct, No. 163 Mohawk street; Third Precinct, No. 605 Wells street; Fourth Precinct, No. 496 Clark street.

Eighteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 24 Chicago avenue; Second Precinct, No. 66 Chicago avenue; Third Precinct, No. 187 Sedgwick street; Fourth Precinct, corner of Ontario and Market streets.

Nineteenth Ward—First Precinct, No. 220 Rush street; Second Precinct, Turner Hall; Third Precinct, No. 197 Chicago avenue.

Twentieth Ward—First Precinct, Michigan street, near Market; Second Precinct, No. 135 Wells street; Third Precinct, No. 193 Clark street; Fourth Precinct, corner of Leggett and Pine streets; Fifth Precinct, corner of Rush and Michigan streets.

THE SITUATION.

REGARDING THE POLITICAL SITUATION,

all that was apparent yesterday was the settling down of public sentiment into a conviction that with anything like a fair election, the Law-and-Order ticket would be elected over the Hesing ticket by a majority that would bury Hesing and his crowd out of sight forever. It was the general opinion that the nominees on the Sample-Room ticket were well chosen, because well adapted to represent the saloons and the gamblers. Thinking men regard it as an issue between law and order and lawlessness and bummerism, and the fate of the city, to say nothing of the loss of its good name and reputation abroad, in case Hesing gained control of the government, appalled the hearts of men who have an interest in Chicago and in her future.

THERE IS DISSATISFACTION

all around the horizon. Americans repudiate Hesing and his aspirations to become Monarch of Chicago and Cook County, the Secretary of the Treasuries, and the arbiter of the destinies of the people. They know full well that were he invested with supreme power he would rule things with a high hand, and that there would be no living under his despotic and desperate sway.

THE GERMANS

find that they have been precipitated by him into an abyss, and that he cannot get them out. They feel already the hopelessness of electing Hesing's ticket, and are already beginning to curse him for arranging them as a nationality against all other citizens, whether native or foreign-born. Their position is anything but enviable, and on election day many independent and thinking men of that nationality will vote to rebuke Hesing's attempt to become dictator and repudiate his attempt to place them in a false light before the world. Those who are in Hesing's pocket are dissatisfied because they did not all get on the ticket, and because Irishmen and persons claiming to be Irishmen were given nominations which would have suited them exactly.

IRISHMEN

inside of the influence of the Criminal Court Ring feel outraged. They assert that O'Hara and his clique cannot hand them over to Hesing, that they are not transferable, and, that anyway, it is about time O'Hara, after holding office for over twelve years, retired to private life. The unholy coalition which he made with Hesing has killed him deader than a smelt, and the shrewd Scotchman will find it out on the day of election. They say he has under his thumb a certain clique of men who have held office all their lives and are his proteges, and that he can transfer them body and boots to the same pants pocket in which Hesing boasts that he carries the German vote, but that he cannot hand over the mass of the Irish people, who are law-abiding, and refuse to owe allegiance to King Hesing, who once said in public that "he would rather sit beside a dirty roustabout than beside an Irish gentleman." They want none of that in their political associates, and loud and deep is the indignation against O'Hara, who has been throughout the plastic tool of Hesing. The Irishmen who retain a fond remembrance for the land of their birth, those who constantly look across the waste of waters for the dawning of better and brighter days for the old land, remember that, with perhaps one exception, no man on the Hesing ticket ever took any interest in her welfare or in her independence. This may be called sentiment, but it is an undying sentiment in the bosoms of genuine Irishmen, no matter how poor or humble they may be. They will not be sold out to Hesing. O'Hara can sell out himself and his clique, but no one else. Irishmen also feel that it is about time to burst the Criminal Court ring, to shatter it to pieces and relieve the community of the inveterate office-holders who have fattened on the plunder of the same

CRIMINAL COURT RING

has been busy for two weeks following the congenial pursuit of issuing naturalization papers contrary to law. They feel that it is their only chance, that, if they do not perpetrate unblushing and gigantic frauds, they are lost beyond redemption. This iniquitous work has been going on in the light of day in utter defiance of public opinion. But violation of law is one of the cardinal principles of the crowd, and it is much more natural for them to violate than to respect the law.

THE HESINGITES.

THE CANDIDATES ALL RESIGNING.

The Hesing headquarters, over the whisky shop on Randolph street, were almost deserted yesterday. There were but few persons present except the candidates, and they were blue. The future was all indigo to them. They were down in the mouth, and were elongated faces. A meeting of the Hesing men discussed the assessment of the victims and the propriety of making Henry S. Harrington clerk at the headquarters, instead of poor Tom Halpine, who they evinced a disposition to kick out in the cold. They also talked about offering Mr. Keeley the Comptrollership so as to conciliate him and his friends for the shameful way in which the ring had treated them. Mr. Hayes has already declined the proffered honor, and it is hardly possible that Mr. Keeley will be so foolish as to place himself in the ridiculous attitude of accepting what it will never be in the power of Colvin, alias Hesing, to bestow. It will be seen from the manner in which Hesing is beginning to handle his candidate for Mayor how much he would be under his control were he inflicted on a helpless people. There is no danger of that, however, and it is easy for Hesing to give away offices over which he will have no control. The great difficulty is to seduce men into accepting such offers. There was a meeting of candidates, too, an unhappy set. It was only remarkable for the conspicuous absence of Mr. Colvin, the nominee for Mayor. Some of them are already weakening, and we predict that before many days one or more of the respectable candidates will abandon the sinking ship.

RESIGNATION NO. 1.

Already comes Mr. Frank Adams, the candidate for City Attorney, who was nominated without his consent, but is too respectable a gentleman to mix with such a crowd, and requests that his name be taken from the ticket, as he will not be a candidate on it.

RESIGNATION NO. 2.

And now comes Mr. John Comiskey with his declination, which we give we give in his own words:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In looking over THE TRIBUNE this morning I find my name inserted there as the nominee of the People's party for the State Board of Equalization. I am not a candidate for that or any other office, and most respectfully decline the "*compliment*" which my nomination intended no doubt to convey. Respectfully yours, JOHN COMISKEY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1873.

RESIGNATION NO. 3

is now in order, and no doubt it will arrive in a short time. One by one they haul off, and it would not be surprising if, before election day, there would be none left but Dan O'Hara and "Buffalo" Miller.

WARD MEETINGS.

SECOND WARD.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward favorable to the election of the Citizens' Union Ticket, held at the Pacific Hotel, last evening, G. W. Miller in the Chair, J. H. Jordan, Secretary, Arthur Dixon was unanimously renominated for Alderman. The Chair was directed to appoint an Executive Committee for the ward, to be announced hereafter. The permanent officers of the ward organization are: G. W. Miller, President; S. Wickersham, Vice-President; J. H. Jordan, Secretary.

THIRD WARD.

A large meeting of Law-and-Order citizens, to nominate a candidate for Alderman and to ratify the Union Ticket, was held in the Third Ward yesterday, at No. 619 State street. Dr. Hamill called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and the minutes of the previous meeting having been read, Mr. C. G. Wicker nominated Ald. John W. McGennies for Alderman, in a hearty speech of commendation of Mr. McGennies' ability, honesty, and experience. After some discussion on a demand for a division, about three-fourths of the meeting passed over to McGennies' side, and he was therefore called upon to speak. He responded in an eloquent speech, accepting the nomination on condition that the members of the Law-and-Order party used their individual efforts to elect him.

At the conclusion of Mr. McGennies' remarks a committee of five was appointed to attend to the registration of voters in the ward. The following were appointed: Messrs. Vierling, W. M. Baker, S. A. Herring, Charles Hunting, and C. L. Wilson, and the meeting adjourned.

NINTH WARD.

A grand mass meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward was held under the auspices of the ward Law-and-Order Club, in the Father Mathew Hall on Friday evening. The object of the meeting was to nominate a Law-and-Order candidate for Alderman. The large hall was crowded. Mr. Joseph Sherwin, the President of the club, acted as Chairman, and Thomas Joyce as Secretary.

James E. Murray nominated Ald. George Powell the present incumbent, and said he presented the name of Mr. Powell to the meeting on his own merits and on his record in the Common Council for the past four years which he thought was creditable to himself and the people who elected him. The names of Thomas Adams, M. W. Ordway, E. Gilmore, and Jonathan Clark were also presented. The nominations being closed the club proceeded to ballot with the following result: Powell, 70; Adams, 33; Gilmore, 1; Clark, 4; Ordway, 2. The Chair declared Mr. Powell nominated. It was then moved that Ald. Powell be declared the unanimous nominee of the entire meeting which was carried. A delegation was then appointed to wait on the nominee and bring him to the meeting. A few minutes later Mr. Powell put in an appearance and amidst loud cheers took the platform and stated that he was happy to receive the Law-and-Order nomination on his record in the Council. In the future if elected he would do his utmost to carry out the wishes of the majority of his constituents. He would stand on the platform of the Union Pacific ticket. There were a great many improvements made in the Ninth Ward since he was elected, and a great many more were yet to be made.

ELEVENTH WARD.

A large crowd assembled last evening at Bethel Hall, corner of Lake and Desplaines streets, for the purpose of nominating a Law-and-Order Alderman for the Eleventh Ward. Filny Heyward was elected President, and John R. Ferguson Secretary. Several gentlemen were nominated, of which John E. Ferguson received a majority, and he was therefore declared the candidate for Alderman of the Eleventh Ward. Mr. A. L. Morrison, C. B. Matson, and others made speeches in favor of the Law-and-Order movement, after which the meeting adjourned.

TWELFTH WARD MEETING.

Voters of the Twelfth Ward will meet at Martine's Hall, on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, to nominate a candidate for Alderman for the Citizens' Union Ticket.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Law-and-Order citizens of the Thirteenth Ward, was held last evening in Ousely Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets, Mr. Killis in the Chair, and Mr. John Freeman, Secretary. An eloquent address was made by the Hon. Thomas J. Turner, after which the meeting proceeded to nominate a candidate for Alderman, the choice falling upon ex-Alderman James L. Campbell. At another meeting in the same ward, held on the corner of Western avenue and Taylor street, at which there was a large attendance, Mr. William Phenix was in the chair, and Mr. F. M. Powers, Secretary. Several speeches were made, and then the meeting proceeded to nominate an Alderman. The choice fell on Mr. Campbell, who was thus duntly nominated. There is not the slightest doubt of his election. He has had considerable experience in the Council, and will be one of the leading spirits in the new body.

NINETEENTH WARD.

At a Law-and-Order meeting held last evening in the Nineteenth Ward, Mr. S. S. Greeley was unanimously nominated for Alderman. A meeting will be held Tuesday evening to ratify the nomination.

TWENTIETH WARD.

A large meeting of the property-owners of the Twentieth Ward met on Saturday evening at the Clarendon Hotel to nominate an Alderman in the interest of Law and Order. Mr. B. F. Adams occupied the chair, and Mr. Abram Pierce acted as Secretary. A committee which had been appointed by the meeting of last Tuesday reported as their recommendation the names of Joel D. Harvey, Joseph Kirkland, and M. A. Devine, but before any formal vote was had the two last named gentlemen withdrew their names, and Mr. Harvey received the unanimous vote of the meeting.

Mr. Harvey made a short speech on accepting the nomination, announcing as his principles the strictest economy in all expenditures, the keeping down the tax rate, and for the purpose of doing so the postponement of any and all expensive building enterprises not immediately and imperatively demanded for the prosperity of the city; especially instancing the construction of a $3,000,000 Court-House, at least until the city's day in utter defiance of public opinion. But violation of law is one of the cardinal principles of the crowd, and it is much more natural for them to violate than to respect the law.

THE HESINGITES.

THE CANDIDATES ALL RESIGNING.

The Hesing headquarters, over the whisky shop on Randolph street, were almost deserted yesterday. There were but few persons present except the candidates, and they were blue. The future was all indigo to them. They were down in the mouth, and were elongated faces. A meeting of the Hesing men discussed the assessment of the victims and the propriety of making Henry S. Harrington clerk at the headquarters, instead of poor Tom Halpine, who they evinced a disposition to kick out in the cold. They also talked about offering Mr. Keeley the Comptrollership so as to conciliate him and his friends for the shameful way in which the ring had treated them. Mr. Hayes has already declined the proffered honor, and it is hardly possible that Mr. Keeley will be so foolish as to place himself in the ridiculous attitude of accepting what it will never be in the power of Colvin, alias Hesing, to bestow. It will be seen from the manner in which Hesing is beginning to handle his candidate for Mayor how much he would be under his control were he inflicted on a helpless people. There is no danger of that, however, and it is easy for Hesing to give away offices over which he will have no control. The great difficulty is to seduce men into accepting such offers. There was a meeting of candidates, too, an unhappy set. It was only remarkable for the conspicuous absence of Mr. Colvin, the nominee for Mayor. Some of them are already weakening, and we predict that before many days one or more of the respectable candidates will abandon the sinking ship.

RESIGNATION NO. 1.

Already comes Mr. Frank Adams, the candidate for City Attorney, who was nominated without his consent, but is too respectable a gentleman to mix with such a crowd, and requests that his name be taken from the ticket, as he will not be a candidate on it.

RESIGNATION NO. 2.

And now comes Mr. John Comiskey with his declination, which we give we give in his own words:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In looking over THE TRIBUNE this morning I find my name inserted there as the nominee of the People's party for the State Board of Equalization. I am not a candidate for that or any other office, and most respectfully decline the "*compliment*" which my nomination intended no doubt to convey. Respectfully yours, JOHN COMISKEY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1873.

RESIGNATION NO. 3

is now in order, and no doubt it will arrive in a short time. One by one they haul off, and it would not be surprising if, before election day, there would be none left but Dan O'Hara and "Buffalo" Miller.

WARD MEETINGS.

SECOND WARD.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward favorable to the election of the Citizens' Union Ticket, held at the Pacific Hotel, last evening, G. W. Miller in the Chair, J. H. Jordan, Secretary, Arthur Dixon was unanimously renominated for Alderman. The Chair was directed to appoint an Executive Committee for the ward, to be announced hereafter. The permanent officers of the ward organization are: G. W. Miller, President; S. Wickersham, Vice-President; J. H. Jordan, Secretary.

THIRD WARD.

A large meeting of Law-and-Order citizens, to nominate a candidate for Alderman and to ratify the Union Ticket, was held in the Third Ward yesterday, at No. 619 State street. Dr. Hamill called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and the minutes of the previous meeting having been read, Mr. C. G. Wicker nominated Ald. John W. McGennies for Alderman, in a hearty speech of commendation of Mr. McGennies' ability, honesty, and experience. After some discussion on a demand for a division, about three-fourths of the meeting passed over to McGennies' side, and he was therefore called upon to speak. He responded in an eloquent speech, accepting the nomination on condition that the members of the Law-and-Order party used their individual efforts to elect him.

At the conclusion of Mr. McGennies' remarks a committee of five was appointed to attend to the registration of voters in the ward. The following were appointed: Messrs. Vierling, W. M. Baker, S. A. Herring, Charles Hunting, and C. L

BOSTON LITERARY MOVEMENTS.

Whittier's "Child-Life in Prose"—"Normandy Picturesque."

The "Danbury News" Man's Almanac.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 22, 1873.

The publishers may mutter fierce curses on the villain who brought on the panic, which has settled into the present dead-lull in finances; but they appear outwardly to put a good face on the matter, and they push out new books with a valor worthy of a better time. Possibly it is not wholly within their option whether they will hold back their books to a brighter season. They have a glacier of them in process of manufacture, and those nearest ready are crowded out of the press and exposed to the tender mercies of the book-buying public. Some of those just ready to be thus put on trial for their life are of such excellence that one can but hope people will turn from guessing financial conundrums to the goodly fellowship of these fresh volumes.

"CHILD-LIFE IN PROSE"

is the name of a very handsome book to be issued in a few days by Osgood & Co. It consists of a selection of the best things written of children by the best American, English, French, German, and Danish writers. In *prose;* the best things in poetry were garnered in a similar volume two years since, which has enjoyed steady popularity from the day of its publication until now. Both books are edited by Whittier, whose name alone appears on the title-page; but not no small part of the work of selecting and arranging was done by Miss Lucy Larcom.

The book is in three divisions,—the first containing Stories of Child-Life; the second, Fancies of Child-Life; the third, Memories of Child-Life. The first part embraces stories, mostly very charming, by Hawthorne, Mrs. Diaz, Col. Higginson, Aldrich, Bjornsen, Dickens, Whittier, Tom Hughes, Miss Phelps, and others. In the second is Mrs. Stowe's "Hen that Hatched Ducks," with Charles Lamb's exquisite "Dream-Children," and Hans Christian Andersen's "Ugly Duckling" that turned out a swan, and other similar fancies. The third gives chapters of autobiography, by Anderson, Lamb, Richter, Hugh Miller, Scott, Fred Douglass, Dickens, and Madame Michelet.

None of the contents are new, but new in their present adjustment, and likely to gain new favor,—especially as they are printed on finely-calendered, tinted paper, and are set off with a lavish display of pictures, most of them very pretty.

Mr. Whittier furnishes a preface of four pages, so good that one is only sorry to have him stop so soon. He says many excellent things, and the deep soul of him will marry Jean, and happy will be Jean.

At Bayeux, time seems to have stopped some centuries ago. Its silence is peopled with so many memories, of wars so terrible, and of legends so wild and weird, that a book might be written about Bayeux, and called "The Past."

We are still in the Middle Ages at Bayeux; we believe implicitly in witches, in good omens, and in fairy rings; we are told gravely by an old inhabitant that a Knight of Argouges, near Bayeux, was protected by a good fairy in his encounter with some great enemy, and we are shown, in proof of the assertion, the family-arms of the House of Argouges, with a female figure in the costume of Lady Godiva of Coventry, and the motto, *A la fee;* and we hear of so many other romantic stories of the dark ages that history at last becomes enveloped in a cloud of haze, like the Town of Bayeux itself on a winter's night.

Rouen, on the other hand, is modern, with its express-trains, grand hotel, and new houses. What remains of the old Rouen is more attractive to our tourist, and his book has for frontis-piece a fine heliotype of the house of Joan of Arc.

"The Valley of the Seine" is one of the pleasantest chapters of Mr. Blackburn's pleasant book, and describes customs that seem strange enough to us:

Nearly every Sunday, after harvest-time, there will be a village-wedding, where we may see the bride and bridegroom coming to take the first sacrament, seated in a prominent place in front of the altar, and receiving the elements before the rest of the congregation,—the bride placing a white favor on the basket which contains the consecrated bread—and afterwards coming from the church, the bride with a cap nearly a foot high, the bridegroom wearing a dress-coat, with a tremendous bouquet, and a wedding-ring on his fore-finger; and, if we stand near the church-porch, we may be invited with a salute fired by the villagers in honor of the occasion, and overwhelmed by the eloquence of the "best man," who takes this opportunity of delivering a speech; and finally, the bells will ring out with such familiar tone that we can hardly realize that we are in France.

The following paragraph may comfort us if we are in the habit of thinking there are really no homes in France:

These people are of the laboring class, but they have some money to commence life with; the poorest girls seldom marry without a portion; indeed, so important is this considered amongst them that there are societies for providing portions for the unendowed, and they are, with few exceptions, prudent and happy in married life. They are so in the country at least, in spite of all that has been said and written to the contrary. A lady who has had five-and-twenty years' acquaintance with French society assures us that "The stereotyped literary and dramatic view of French married life is wickedly false." The corruption of morals, she says, which so generally prevails in Paris, and was so systematically aggravated by the luxury and extravagance of the Second Empire, has emboldened writers to foist these false pictures of married life on the world.

To give a more adequate idea of the book, I wish I could send the picture of a pretty "toiler of the sea;" but, for this and many other curious pictures of pencil and pen, the book itself must be seen.

THE DANBURY NEWS MAN'S ALMANAC

is nearly ready for publication by Messrs. Shepard & Gill. The artist's part of the work is, as intended, quite laughable; the *News* man's part is of the unique pattern with which everybody has by this time become familiar. It may not be literature, but it hits exactly the peculiar sense of mirthfulness, so that 35,000 copies of his book have already been sold. For instance, this bit of Danburyism will stir a very Puritan to laughter, unless it be a Scotch Puritan of the sort described by Sydney Smith,—incapable of getting a joke into his head except by a surgical operation:

One of our residents, about to depart West, desires to sell a sitting in one of the most eligible groceries in town. The stove is one of the most powerful in market, and the cracker and sugar barrels are within easy distance.

And these, under the head of "Autumn in Danbury," will brush cobwebs away from the brain:

Several people with guns are moving through the streets to-day. There must be a book-agent in town.

They are going to fill in that ravine on Nelson street, and people who have cats and dogs they have got through with should not neglect this opportunity, which will probably be the only one this winter.

The Almanac contains several characteristic new essays on "Almanacs," "The Weather," "Martyrs on Ice," and "People We Meet at the Show." In one of them an explanation is offered for omitting the usual skeleton that kindly helps to illustrate the signs of the zodiac, and the substitution of an elegantly-dressed gentleman of the period:

By special request, I omit, on the second page, the portrait of the man who has no coat to his back, nor any to his stomach, apparently. I should have omitted it anyway. I have always believed there was something repulsive in this exercise; and cutting him open to excite sympathy, with a view to mitigating disgust, has always appeared to me to be a coarse and disgraceful artifice. And just think, for one moment, of the awful absurdity of putting a fat, well-to-do gentleman, with a skylight in his stomach, and surrounded by things no one can pronounce the names of, standing with his legs apart, and staring at the horizon with a look of mild surprise as if he had made it himself, and had come around to view it from a new point.

We have got a new man to take his place,—a man who has been brought up to respect society, and whom it is a genuine pleasure to look at and to think of in the twilight.

He stands up there and illustrates the seasons for the clothes, and looks after things generally; and, as long as there is an eye to offend, or a cheek to blush, we shall strictly observe our part of the contract.

Of several people met at the show, remarkable descriptions are given. Following is the portrait of a show-frequenter that never fails:

But the most remarkable character is the boy who whistles,—not softly and melodiously whistles, but shrilly and unfeasibly—a noise that goes to the root of every nerve in your body, and makes you jump in spite of yourself. He, too, is in the gallery; but exactly where, the grave alone will reveal, we fear. The interested listener and observer down-stairs hears the shriek, and involuntarily turns a searching glance to whence it came; but the author of it is not found. There is a row of boys before him, but the uniform simplicity and blandness of their face baffle all description. He may hear that awful shriek twenty times, and as many times seek its locality, guided by its sound; but the man is not alive, nor ever was, who has seen that boy; and the sufferer's only resource is to scowl severely and firmly as near to the spot as possible.

FRITZ.

NEWSBOYS AND THE BRIDEWELL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The relationship between the Newsboys' Home and our city prison, the Bridewell, is much too intimate and close for pleasant reflection or hopeful contemplation. But it is not the part of wisdom or good sense to attempt to evade, qualify, or mitigate the ugly, repulsive fact. So long as the occupation of "peddlin' papers an' blackin' boots" is what it has been, and is, the class engaged in that occupation will continue to exist as a connecting link between the best and the worst found in our city-life.

It is a question yet to be solved, whether this relationship can be broken without wholly destroying the business and changing entirely the occupation. The excellent opportunities it affords for the naturally vicious to practice in the first steps of certain kinds of crime keeps this class well supplied with apprentice-criminals of every degree. Besides this, there is a certain and sure tendency to filthy and untidy habits, which demoralize and drag down the boy, especially if he is without the help and props of a good home, of which he may be the mainstay and support. But God help the little fellows who must fight single-handed and alone the wolf of hunger and cold, beside the more dangerous one of temptation, and bear the burden of wounded self-respect which is the sure accompaniment of this occupation.

This intimate and close relation in which our Newsboys' Home stands to our Bridewell will, I hope, in a measure at least, be changed.

What that change is to be will be more clear after giving an account of the occasion for my visit to, and my night in, the Bridewell.

Missing one of my boys from his bed and place at the table, I found, on inquiry, that he had been arrested and sent to the Bridewell, with several other boys who prowl around, and feed from a victualing wagon at the Court-House square entrance, corner LaSalle and Randolph streets. It is evident to every observer that a very hard set of boys take quite a fancy to the particular corner. My boy was passing there, or lounging about that corner, at the time the arrest was made, and was "scooped" with all the other boys they could secure.

Being sure that the boy was only guilty of allowing himself to be found in bad company, I procured the necessary order for his release, and went to the Bridewell for him,—not because it was necessary to go in person, but because it gave an opportunity I had wished to have presented, of having some excuse for paying a visit to our city House of Correction.

As I passed along the tier of cells where several boys were confined, two in each cell, I saw four boys who had lately been inmates of our Home, but not the one I wanted, James, though I passed his cell and looked him in the face as he lay on his bunk or bed; but so changed was he, in the three or four days he had been there, that I did not know him. But, as I turned back, I saw him standing at the grating, with his sad, white face close to the bars. He had sprung from his bed as he saw me pass.

"James," said I, "what brought you here?"

"Nothing, sir, nothing," said he; "I was standing by the gate with some other boys ——"

"Oh, yes! So it was *nothing* to be found in such company? How often have I told you to keep away from those boys around that corner?" "I know it, sir, I know it," said he, as the big tears chased each other down his pale face. "Well," said I, "will this lesson do you any good, and make you more careful and mindful in the future?" "Yes, indeed," said he, and I have no doubt of it.

Now, this is a very ordinary affair, many will say, and scarcely worth so much notice as a place in the crowded columns of a paper which is obliged to leave out really interesting matter to give it place. But it is not the incident merely, but the lesson which I think it teaches when taken in connection with other facts, that makes it worthy of attention.

There were six other boys in that prison, all of whom had been inmates of our Home. Some had been sent away because it was evident they were not leading a proper life, and had refused all offers for honest labor and employment. Only one had committed his crime while an inmate of the Home.

But in none of the six was there any evidence of such real sorrow and regret for what they had done as there was in my boy James for the little offense he had committed. If any signs of contrition were manifest in the others, it was of that shallow, surface kind that deceives no one.

Now, the intimate relationship between the Newsboys' Home, wherever it may be, and the city prison, is caused by the pernicious practice of the past, in keeping and harboring such boys as, either by birth or education, are confirmed criminals, *because* they are newsboys and boot-blacks, when the only possible place for them is the Reform School,—or some place where they can be treated by a systematic method that promises success. But the sympathy and pity expended on that class of boys who will pick your pocket while asking for alms, or who prefer to stay in their dirt and rags because it shields and protects them in their lazy, shiftless ways of living, is worse than useless,—it is wrong.

Let us do our utmost to save all the boys that can be saved, giving the doubtful as good a chance as the best, but avoid all compounding with crime through unwise sympathy and misapplied kindness.

W. B. BILLINGS, Superintendent.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Finance and Transportation Considered Yesterday—Adjournment to Baltimore.

The National Board of Trade met yesterday morning. The Executive Council announced that Charles Randolph had been elected Secretary, and Baltimore as the place of the next meeting.

The consideration of the subject of finance was then resumed, and Mr. Nourse, of Boston, made a long and elaborate speech, in which he expressed his agreement with the resolutions, if so amended as to provide that, after specie resumption, greenbacks should cease to be legal-tenders. He also replied to some of the fallacies which had been set forth on the preceding day relative to balances of trade, debtor and creditor nations, the causes which led to the export of gold from the United States, etc. He admitted that the indebtedness of the United States was very great, but, if the foreign capital borrowed was so used as to secure for the borrower a profitable return above the interest, he saw no cause for sorrow in it. Owing to the amount of money hoarded up in the South and West, he did not regard the amount of our currency excessive at present.

John C. Dore believed that the present amount of currency was too small in view of the increase in the productions of the country, and the necessity for more money to move the crops.

Mr. Taylor did not believe there could be such a thing as an elastic currency, and favored a direct contraction of two millions a month, a free Banking law, and the requiring the National Banks to keep the coin they paid for interest on their bonds.

After a long discussion, Mr. Gano moved that the whole matter be postponed to an adjourned session to be held at Baltimore, when all the propositions and suggestions made could be considered and some definite conclusions arrived at.

This was finally agreed to, the time of holding the meeting being Dec. 9. Only a few desired to continue the discussion into next week, and settle the matter here.

The Committee on Transportation then submitted their report, to the effect that increase of facilities and cheapening rates of transportation on the part of railroads within the limits or failure to perform their full duty as common carriers, may most effectively be secured by the people of such State through Legislatures and courts; that the coming and demand restrain them from unreasonable exactions for transportation lies in the improvement of water routes; and that the subject, watering stock, combinations of railways, etc., be examined by the Executive Committee, and reported on at the next meeting.

An attempt to postpone this whole subject failed, and the resolutions were discussed at length, especially the one relating to the desire of Congress to regulate commerce between the States, many opposing it, since it was a question whether Congress had the power, and others believing that Congress was not a safe place to go to for a remedy, and that the States could best control the subject.

Finally, the Committee modified the resolution to read "that Congress may properly affirm its determination to exercise whatever authority it may be found to possess under the Constitution," but it was defeated, not receiving a two-thirds vote. The other resolutions were adopted.

The Board then adopted resolutions favoring the adoption of measures to secure reciprocal commerce with Cuba and Porto Rico; the propriety of Bank Clearing-Houses considering the policy of establishing some plan for effecting their commercial exchanges by which the transfer of large sums of currency could be avoided; urging the local Boards of Trade to exert themselves in behalf of the Centennial Anniversary at Philadelphia, and favoring the adoption by Congress of an uniform system of quarantine under national supervision, after which it adjourned to meet in Baltimore.

MARANESI'S TROUBLES.

His Italian Wife Turns Up and Claims Maintenance.

Nina Maranesi, wife of Carlo Maranesi, who was defendant in the late candy war, Saturday filed her bill for separate maintenance against her husband. She represents that she was married in 1864, in classic Italy, to Carlo, and that she and her husband left there for America the same year. Her father, on her marriage, gave her $200 in gold, as her marriage portion. This the recreant husband in some way abstracted, and, on reaching New York, left her penniless, refusing, also, to support her any longer, and she was obliged to beg to support herself and child. Afterwards, however, on her complaint, he bought her a ticket to California and sent her there, telling her he would come himself in a few days. But two years rolled around without his arrival. At the end of that time she had saved money enough to go back to New York. There she found her husband coolly living with an Irish woman, who professed to be his wife, and by whom he had then a child three weeks old. Since then she has had three more. The rightful Mrs. Maranesi, in the meantime, was kicked outdoors when she came to get money. She states that he has a store on Twenty-second street and a stand in the Exposition, from which he is receiving large sums, and in addition about $3,000 in money in the bank. Wherefore she considers that it is not quite the fair thing for him to keep the whole, and asks that she be allowed a just proportion of his income for the support of herself and child. The star of Maranesi seems about to wane; its rise and glory were short, and the night approaches. The bill, however, creates a slight feeling of incredulity when the name of that caricature of a lawyer, D. James Leary, is seen affixed to it.

An affidavit of the complainant was also filed, stating that she is without any means, and asking to prosecute without costs, which was granted by Judge Farwell.

THE CITY-GARBAGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I would like to call the attention of the public to the manner in which the City Scavenger is fulfilling his contract with the city in regard to the removing of garbage, &c., from the streets. After dumping his filth and nuisance in the Basin, near the Exposition, until he had made the inhabitants of that part of the city sick, he was compelled to stop; and he has now selected the vicinity of Fourteenth street and the lake to dump his offensive matter; and the result is that the inhabitants in that vicinity are expecting a visitation of the yellow-fever or something worse. Why don't the Board of Health compel him to take the garbage to the place designated in his contract?

A SUFFERER.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm claims the credit of suggesting the system of red-light signals now in use on all the railroads in this country.

Wilkie Collins has returned to New York, having been obliged to discontinue his readings on account of physical indisposition.

AUCTION SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE,

By T. R. STACY, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1873, at 10 a. m.,

AT 42 BLACKWELL-ST.

The Building and Lease; also, all of the Machinery, Belting, Shafts, Lathes, Saws, Engine, Boiler, &c., &c. Sale positive. T. R. STACY, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

GRAND EXCURSION!

AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY!

AT

SOUTH CHICAGO

Monday, Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock.

THE RAPIDLY-RISING TOWN OF

South Chicago.

Secure a Lot when the Opportunity is Offered.

C. W. COLEHOUR has ordered an

AUCTION SALE

Of a portion of his Choice Property at South Chicago, to meet the pressing demand.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT! TURN OUT!

Attend this sale, and buy a Lot. Let the occasion be a MEMORABLE ONE. Date your fortune from THIS SALE. There is no suburb near this GREAT CITY promising as GREAT RETURN ON YOUR INVESTMENT. Only a sufficient number of Lots will be sold to supply the present demand.

EXCURSIONS WILL BE FURNISHED at lowest market price to those who wish to build, and on credit if required. This is the finest Lake Shore tract south of the city limits. HIGH and DRY, covered with forest trees, near to the magnificent harbor just opened, and near to Grand Old Lake Michigan. PURE AIR, PURE WATER—everything to make home desirable. The improvements already under way insure a large demand for houses, stores, &c. EIGHT MAMMOTH MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS are about completed. The Rolling Mills and Steel Works are well forward.

The Railroad facilities at SOUTH CHICAGO are unequaled, embracing six trunk lines, enough to make a town anywhere. Homes for over ONE THOUSAND MEN must be provided before 1st of May next.

WORKINGMEN, this is a grand chance to secure a HOME and be your own landlord.

SAVE THAN ANY SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT. It CAN'T suspend, or REQUIRE SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE.

SPECULATORS, here is a chance to make an investment!

TAKE A HOLIDAY. GO AND SEE THIS PROPERTY.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, corner Canal and Kinzie sts., at 9 a. m. The Express Train on the M. S. Railroad leaves Van Buren-st. Depot at 9 o'clock, arriving on the ground at 9:30.

The swift and splendid screw steamer Ben Drake, Commodore James H. Bowen commanding, will leave dock at Madison-st bridge at 9:30 a. m. on the morning of sale, calling at foot of Franklin-st., landing at the Rolling Mills, on the ground. All who desire to view the great harbor improvements are invited.

Vass & Hoffman's FULL MILITARY BAND will accompany the excursion, making it a GRAND GALA TIME.

A splendid collation, served by one of Chicago's most popular caterers, will be furnished under the Mammoth Pavilion used only at OUR sales, which will accommodate 2,500 people, and will be on the ground.

A deposit of $10 required at time of sale on each lot.

The TERMS of this sale are easy, within the reach of every one. Only ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent, or in monthly or quarterly payments at option of the purchaser.

The TITLE to this property are unquestionable, having been examined by Edward Roby, Esq., Attorney for the Selicon Steel Works, whose improvements alone amount to nearly half a million.

Abstracts furnished each purchaser. Full warrantee deeds given.

All are invited to attend this sale.

For Plats or further particulars inquire of C. W. COLEHOUR, Esq., 153 LaSalle-st., or of

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Great Auction Sale of

40

Valuable Business & Residence

LOTS

ON WEST LAKE-ST.,

And eighteen desirable RESIDENCE LOTS on Park-av., only three blocks west of Western-av.

These lots are invited by Messrs. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., agents for the owners, to offer for sale at auction, on the ground, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28,

at 3 o'clock. Sale absolutely without any reserve, and on very easy terms, only one-third down. Fifty dollars deposit required at time of sale. Title unquestionable. This property is near the inlet, on the bank of Lake-st., being on the great thoroughfare from the city to Central Park, are valuable for business purposes, and offer great inducements to purchasers seeking business locations in a section of the city where property can be purchased at moderate prices, and certain to largely increase in value. We will offer for sale 8 lots, south front on Lake-st., 25 feet front each; 14 lots north front on same street—all on Park-av., south front, 25 feet front; 4 lots on Park-av., south front, 25 feet front; 4 lots on same avenue, north front—very desirable residence lots, and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, and surrounded by fine residences, and easily accessible by horse-cars on Lake and Madison-sts.

This is the first auction sale of Lake-st. property east of Central Park, and should attract general attention of all parties interested. All of this property is located two blocks east of California-av., which avenue is 160 feet wide.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. Parties having deposits in Savings Banks which have not suspended can make their deposits in first payment. Plats will be ready for delivery at the office of the property and further particulars inquire of Messrs. W. D. Kerfoot & Co., 93 Washington-st., or of ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.

903 WABASH-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling-house, 903 Wabash-av. We will sell the entire household effects, such as Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen, and Dining-Room Furniture, etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CONTINUED SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

The property remaining unsold at our sale last week belonging to R. P. BLANCHARD, Esq., will be offered on

Wednesday next, 29th inst, at 3 o'clock,

AT OUR STORE,

84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

When will be offered, in addition to that already advertised, about 50 lots in Hart L. Stewart's Subdivision, corner Forty-sixth-st. and California-av. The terms of sale will be CASH. A deposit required at time of sale, and balance within 30 days. Parties having money to invest can rely on securing good bargains, as the property is ordered POSITIVELY to be sold WITHOUT ANY RESERVE. Full particulars at time of sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

OF

COTTAGE HOUSE,

And Lot, 25x125,

No. 169 Twenty-eighth-st., between Portland-av. and Garibaldi-st., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, on the ground.

The purchaser of this property at sale on 16th having failed to comply with the terms of sale, the property is now ordered to be positively sold to the highest bidder. The House is well located for a residence; the neighborhood is good, and surroundings first-class in every respect; in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, etc. The title is perfect; Abstract furnished.

TERMS—Purchaser to assume a mortgage of $800 due July 1, 1876, at 10 per cent; balance of purchase money half cash, balance in one year at 8 per cent. A deposit of $100 required at time of sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Auction Sale

OF VERY DESIRABLE

INSIDE PROPERTY.

WE SHALL SELL

On Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock p. m.,

On the Grounds,

45 Lots located on Lincoln Park, and Lee-sts.,

Only 120 feet from Milwaukee-av., which is paved and both street cars and omnibuses run past these lots. Ground high. Title perfect. Abstract furnished each purchaser.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Sale positive.

Plats and information furnished at my office. G. B. GRIFFIN, 153 Madison-st.

ELISON & POMEROY., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Great Attraction

At our NEXT FRIDAY'S SALE of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets.

A splendid Piano; elegant Damask Curtains; 300 New and Second-hand Cook and Parlor Stoves; New and Second-hand Chamber Sets and Parlor Suit; Office Desks and Tables; Beds and Bedding, Lounges, Blankets, Comforters, etc.; 25 crates New Crockery in open lots; a lot of Groceries; a large lot Rope and Tackle.

On Friday Morning, Oct. 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock, At Salesroom, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

CONTINUED SALE

OF

Real French Bronze

AND

Italian Marble

STATUARY,

Real Bronze Clocks,

Alabaster Ornaments,

ON MONDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

At Store 19 & 21 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

FINE

OIL PAINTINGS,

BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AT THE

ARTISTS' DEPOSITORY,

Nos. 280 and 282 Wabash-av.,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29,

The sale commencing at 10 a. m.

This is the most extensive collection of FINE WORKS ever placed on exhibition.

The Paintings are by the justly-popular Artists, Elkins, Drury, Paul Brown, Collis, Hammerstadt, Barnes, Matteson, Green, and many others.

The sale is positive and without reserve.

Pictures now on exhibition.

Catalogues ready Tuesday, 28th.

SALE OF

BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c.,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

Silks, Alpacas, Reps, Cashmeres, Clothing, Cloths, Shawls, Black Goods, &c.,

On THURSDAY, Oct. 30, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

TUESDAY, OCT. 28,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF

DRY GOODS

AT AUCTION.

A fine display of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, together with several bankrupt stocks, will render this sale the most attractive of the season.

We will close an elegant line of fine custom-made Clothing in Dress and Business Suits; Fine Overcoats, Pants, and Vests. Also Fine Paisley Shawls; Long and Square Shawls, etc. A fine invoice of Chinchilla, Beaver, and Melton Overcoatings; Cassimeres, Cottonades, Satinets, and Jeans. White Goods, Artificial Flowers, Ruffings, and Beautiful Laces; Hats and Caps, Notions, Hosiery, Fur Goods, etc.; Gents' Merino and Shetland Undershirts.

Also, special sale of Government Clothing, Cavalry and Infantry Overcoats, Cavalry and Infantry Pants, Jackets, etc.; all warranted in perfect order, and clean regular.

Carpets by the roll at 11 o'clock. Regular sale at 9:30.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers

Cannot sell for cash, and collections are impossible. Their ONLY RESOURCE for MONEY is through the Auction Sales of

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.,

Who will, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 9½ a. m., offer ONE THOUSAND CASES in Samples and Duplicates, and they will be sold.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Household Furniture.

On account of the great rush on SATURDAY'S SALE, we will sell on

THURSDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock,

First-Class and Medium Parlor Sets, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Side Boards, Book Cases, Extension and Marble-Top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Case, Carpets.

At 11 o'clock—Buggies, Wagons, Double and Single Harnesses.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, at 9½ o'clock,

Heavy Woolen Goods,

Notions and Fancy Goods,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT 204 AND 206 EAST MADISON-ST.

On Saturday, Nov. 1,

At our store, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.,

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.,

An immense stock, which we shall sell without reserve.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By EDWARDS & COHEN,

65 South Canal-st.

MORTGAGE SALE,

On Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 a. m.

Positive sale of Second-Hand Furniture. 42 Extension Tables, 20 Fine B. W. Bedsteads, Carpets, Office Desks, 12 Bed Lounges, 30 Parlor and Cook Stoves, 100 Fine Chamber Sets, and 50 Bureaus. We will make a clean sweep to pay advances.

EDWARDS & COHEN, General Auctioneers.

ON NOV. 1, AT 10 A. M.,

At LaSalle-st. entrance to "Republic Life Building," will be sold at Public Auction, for cash, the

Two Stone-Front Residences, Nos. 1018 & 1020 Wabash-av.

Each house will be sold separately, and with it the Lot, having 20 feet frontage on Wabash-av. The houses have three stories and basement, and will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances. By order of Comp. in Bankruptcy. For particulars apply to

R. E. JENKINS, Assignee,

159 LaSalle-st.

AUCTION SALE OF

CHROMOS,

203 West Madison-st., cor. Green,

MONDAY EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK.

SALE POSITIVE.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.

Have Regular Auction Sales at their Salesrooms on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of New and Second-hand Furniture, including elegant Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bedding, Carpets, Cooking and Heating Stoves, &c. Other than sale days they sell goods at average auction prices.

By M. KELLY,

261 and 263 State-st.

REGULAR THURSDAY'S SALE

Of Horses, Buggies, Wagons and Harness, Thursday, Oct. 31, at Stables. Money advanced on property left with me for sale.

M. KELLY,

261 and 263 State-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers and Agents.

PEREMPTORY SALE

AT AUCTION,

On account of owner's departure, of

30 ACRES

IN AN ADDITION TO

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

On Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1873, at 3 p. m.,

AT 186 EAST MADISON-ST.

We will sell, as above, 30 acres in S. E. ¼ of Sec. 14, 37, 13, in 5-acre Blocks. The property is well located and easy of access, being within ¼ of a mile of the new C., D. & V. R. R. The ground is high and dry. On the property there are fair improvements; good two-story frame house, 6,000 trees, &c., &c.

As the sale will be peremptory and without reserve, a good opportunity is offered to buyers to make a good, safe, and profitable investment.

TERMS OF SALE—¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest at 8 per cent.

TITLE PERFECT. Abstract furnished.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

186 East Madison-st.

AT AUCTION.

A CHOICE

RESIDENCE AND LOT,

161 WAHPANSEH-AV.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 28, 1873, at 4:30 o'clock, at 186 East Madison-st.,

Will be sold the Genteel Residence, No. 161 Thirty-seventh-st., or Wahpansch-av., between Vincennes and Stanton-avs.

The House is a two-story and basement Octagon Brick, stone trimmings; has 7 rooms, 3 alcoves, 1 bath room, closets, hot and cold water on every floor, gas, water, and sewer pipes complete, in fact everything complete and in order.

Location is one of the most desirable in the city, being in the vicinity of the Boulevards and Parks, and is surrounded by a beautiful Grove. TITLE PERFECT. Abstract furnished. SALE POSITIVE. NO RESERVATION.

TERMS—¼ Cash, purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $3,300, due in 1874 and 1877, balance in 1 year at 8 per cent.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers,

186 East Madison-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE

Marble-Front Residence and Lot,

600 West VanBuren-st.,

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

The house contains 9 rooms, bath-room, large halls, marble mantels, and finely finished throughout.

TERMS—Purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $4,000, due Sept. 20, 1877, balance ¼ cash, ¼ in one year at 8 per cent.

Parties desiring to see the house can do so by applying to

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

MONDAY, OCT. 27,

At 10 o'clock a. m., we will sell at Auction, on the place,

12 Lots on Ambrose-st.,

Corner of Campbell-av., south of Twenty-second-st., and near the McCormick's and other large manufactories.

The place is surrounded by the Ring Hand-av. and Twenty-second-st. 'buses.

Terms easy. More particulars at time of sale.

This is perfect, and a deed delivered to each purchaser.

A. LIMBERG & CO.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

Restaurant, Saloon & Building,

133 ADAMS-ST.,

Opposite the Court-House,

AT AUCTION,

TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 11 a. m., Bar Counter, Ale Box, Tables, Chairs, Bar Fixtures, License, Clock, Pictures, Mirror, and Stoves.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE,

OCT. 29, AT 10 A. M.,

Nos. 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS!

Fine Parlor and Chamber Suites, Marble-Top Side Boards and Tables, Book and Show Cases, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Wash Stands, What-Nots, Crockery, Carpets, Stoves, &c.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

508 North Market-st.,

Between Schiller-st. and North-av.

NEAT COTTAGE

AT AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 3, AT 11 A. M.

Long lease of lot and low rent.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

Mortgagee's Sale of Machinery.

MONDAY, Oct. 27, at 10 a. m., will be sold at 37 North Jefferson-st., all the Machinery on the third floor. For particulars see GEO. M. MCKENZIE, Mortgagee.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Furniture, Carpets, and General Merchandise

At auction at our Salesroom this week—Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at 10 a. m. Bargains may be expected, as the goods must be sold.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers,

61 South Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSIC HALL.

The management take pleasure in announcing that, at the request of the Knights Templar of this city, arrangements have been made for an extra Lecture, by

WM. R. ALGER,

On Next Tuesday Night,

When, by special request, he will give his celebrated Lecture on

"CHIVALRY OF THE OLD TIME AND THE NEW."

Season Tickets available for this Lecture, making the eleventh in the Course. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Jansen & McClurg's Bookstore, and at Box Office, Music Hall.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

Corner West Adams and Paulina-sts.

A COURSE OF EIGHT LECTURES

Will be given in this Institution to Nurses, to Young Women who wish to engage in this occupation, or to any Lady who would like to know better how to care for her family when sick. The first will be given by the attending physician, Dr. MARY THOMPSON, in the parlor of the Hospital, and begin October 28, at 2½ o'clock p. m.

Admission for the course, $5.00; for sale at the Hospital.

WONG CHIN FOO

By special solicitation, will repeat his very interesting LECTURE on the Chinese Nation, adding an account of his failures at Rochester, his Captives, Imprisonment, Escape, etc., &c., at MUSIC HALL, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 26. Open at 7; concert at 8, sharp. Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 25 cts. extra.

DR. KAHN'S

Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 163 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 25 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

C. C. C.

A Chicago Enterprise. A Select Circle of Ladies and Gentlemen of this city.

For full particulars and applications for membership, address with stamp, C C C, Tribune office.

AMUSEMENTS.

IN ORDINARY

MODES OF EXERCISE,

THE HEALTH LIFT

The result is muscular growth and development, and the arm of the blacksmith, and the form of the athlete are illustrations. In D